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. 78. CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 1, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS

COMPLETE UNITY ATTAINED

Socialists of Illinois Lay Aside All Dissension and Will Stand Shoulder to Shoulder in the Common Fight Against Capitalism.

The most significant meeting of Socialists ever held within the boundaries of the State of Illinois was held at 70 N. Clark street last Sunday. In response to the call of the Joint Committee of the Socialist party and the Social Democratic, one hundred and fifty-six delegates, representing about fifty different bodies, met to discuss means of Socialist unity. There were in addition to the delegates of the two parties, representatives from several unions, Socialist singing societies, the Social Crusade, the Federation of Social Justice, and other organizations pledged to the principles of socialism and the election of Debs and Harriman.

Comrade Smiley of the Federation of Social Justice was elected permanent chairman and Comrade Wise of the Social Crusade as permanent secretary. A committee of nine was appointed to form a plan of union and brought in both a majority and minority report. A long discussion followed in which all the circumstances of the negociations for unity were gone over and at times the discussion reached a point where many felt that union would be impossible.

However this was found to be but the thunderstorm that clears the air, and at last out of the struggle of contending opinions was forged a firm and lasting agreement as shown by the following resolutions which were adopted unanimously. (The resolutions are given to accord with the amendment which appears at the close):

That this state committee be and is hereby vested with full power to act in the name of each and all the organizations represented in this convention in all matters connected with and pertaining to the filing of Socialist tickets on the official ballots, in filing vacancies on said tickets and in everything else pertaining to the Socialist campaign in this state in the year 1900.

That this corvention hereby elects a County Campaign committee of 21 members, seven from the Social Democratic party, seven from the Socialist Labor party, and seven from the other organizations represented in this convention.

That said County Campaign committee be and is hereby vested with full power to act in the name of each and all of the organizations represented in this convention, in all matters connected with and pertaining to the filing of the Socialist ticket on the official ballot, in filling vacancies on said ticket, and in all other matters pertaining to the Socialist campaign in Cook county for the year 1900.

That the State and County Campaign committees elected by this convention be, and are hereby instructed, to call and arrange for a mass meeting of the general membership of the Socialist organizations of this state, said meeting to be held in Chicago and at a date prior to the time of placing the Socialist tickets on the state and county official ballot, the purpose of said meeting to be for the ratification of the action and declarations of this convention and to demonstrate the unity of the Socialist forces of this state. That the aforesaid committee be and are hereby instructed to arrange for the attendance of Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman as speakers on that occasion.

In the original report another name had been used and so the following resolution was adopted making the changes as given above and adding some additional ideas:

Resolved, That the name of the party in the majority report be stricken out and the name Social Democratic Party be substituted; and further, that the political union here affected is independent politically of the national committees of Springfield, Mass., and 126 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., and constitutes a union of all the Socialist forces in this state.

Resolutions were then passed providing that the state committees provided for above should constitute a press committee having charge of the matters published in the Social Democratic Herald and the Workers' Call, appertaining to the state campaign, and that the existing state committees be instructed to turn over all books and papers to the Joint Committee. Another resolution provided that the two national committees be asked to arrange for a national convention of all Socialists to be held after the election.

The convention concluded amidst the wildest enthusiasm and the members of the convention seized a banner bearing the words "Socialist Unity: One Ticket," marched down the street around to the various newspaper offices and ended with a rousing street meeting with singing and cheering.

Everyone felt that a new and a better era for the Socialist movement in Illinois had dawned. Every comrade went out from the hall aroused to a new enthusiasm for socialism. On every hand were heard pledges of increased activity. Union was at last an accomplished fact. There would be but one Socialist ticket on the ballot. There would be no need of troublesome explanations, no more war between comrades, all forces would be turned upon capitalism.

THE "CHICAGO ANANIAS."

Again Exercises Its Peculiar Talent in Disposing of the Socialist Vote.

The Chicago American has recently published an alleged interview with Clarence Darrow of Chicago, who is reported to have said, "It seems to me almost a certainty that the Socialist Labor vote will be cast for Bryan and Stevenson," and in commenting on this the American says, "prominent local leaders have been assured that the Socialist Labor vote while organized and held together by Debs as a candidate for president, will be given to Bryan and Stevenson." The tremendous and colossal lying that the American is doing about the Socialist movement is a tribute to the scare it has given the Bryanites. It is worth a moment's time to bring together the various and contradictory lies that the American has circulated about the Socialists within the past few weeks. First Debs was going to resign in favor of Bryan, then Hanna was paying for the Socialist campaign, and now all the Socialists are going to vote for Bryan. So the natural conclusion is that Hanna is paying for Bryan's campaign, a statement by the way that may be much nearer the truth that might be imagined when we remember that in Haverhill, Mass., the Bryan Democracy sent in money and speakers to try to elect a Republican mayor who was opposing Mayor Chase the Socialist.

Because of this habitual and colossal lying on the part of the American it is impossible to say whether Mr. Darrow was quoted correctly, but if he was, he knows perfectly well that not one Socialist vote will go for Bryan this fall. More than that, we will agree to forfeit fifty dollars if for every name that he can give of a voter who voted the Socialist ticket four years ago who will vote for Bryan this year, we cannot give the names of ONE HUNDRED who voted for Bryan four years ago and will cast their vote for Debs this year. And it is because of this fact that the Democratic leaders in Chicago are lying awake nights trying to find some way of stopping the flood. So it is that Willis J. Abbott is complaining in a later issue of this same publication of the "apathy" of the voters who refuse to be stirred to a fury of enthusiasm by any "paramount" issues of the "anti-imperialistic" type

WHOSE FUND IS IT?

Upon Whose Shoulders Should the Burden of the Working Class Movement Be Borne?

The money question is the thing that bothers the Campaign Committee. Money is what is needed. WHO DO YOU SUPPOSE SHOULD FURNISH this money?

Hanna? Clark? Republican and Democratic capitalists? You say NO.

Well, all right, who else should put up the money for the campaign fund but you, fellow workingmen?

Now we will tell you this, it is useless for you to suppose that anyone but workingmen shall get this fund, or rather furnish the money.

Do you think that it is harsh to talk money?

Plain money?

Well, I tell you, let us face plain facts.

Poetry is one thing; facts, conditions, such as exist, are realities and cannot be turned away from.

Cannot be avoided.

Now then, comrades, friends and sympathizers, we ask you to answer the roll call with money. Money is what talks.

This means that we want to see your name opposite a sum of money such as you can spare, either one time or weekly.

Fraternally,
The Campaign Committee.

Here is a sample of Democratic argument: "Individual enterprize made this country what it is. Individual enterprise is being crushed out by the trusts, which are themselves the creatures of individual enterprise. The trusts must be crushed so that individual enterprise may have an opportunity—to create more trusts. Therefore—therefore—well—'rah for Bryan anyhow."

The "friends of labor" on Labor Day will tell the worker how dear he is to them. And that's no lie either. He is dear. Too dear. Always too dear. In fact he can never be cheap enough to suit them.

If we can for a moment assume that the capitalist press of both parties, tells the truth, it is evident that every Republican will vote for Bryan and every Democrat for McKinley.

LOOKING FORWARD

A Forecast of the Labor Day of the Future.

SOME WHO WILL NOT BE THERE

The Tendencies of the Present Point Out the Elements Which Must Be Eliminated.

Whether the institution known as Labor Day is to remain when capitalism has become a thing of the past may perhaps be a question that cannot be definitely answered, yet nothing is more certain that it will exist until that event takes place, except perhaps that it is destined to undergo remarkable changes in many respects during the years which bring socialism nearer. It may not be out of place to lay before our readers the probable nature of some of these changes, although we disclaim any attempt at prophecy, basing our reasoning upon a continuation of the tendencies which may be observed at present, of the drift towards socialism.

We should say then that the Labor Day of the near future will be minus one of the elements which go to swell the ranks of the marchers at present. We refer to that credulous workman who believes in turning out "to show the capitalists our strength" as he terms it, while at the same time he, with stupid persistence, year after year votes into power those very capitalists whom he fondly supposes can be intimidated by viewing the miles of marching wage slaves in a Labor Day parade.

And the prominent union man whose prominence consists in his intimacy with a shoal of petty capitalist politicians, the fellow who has a "pull" with the cheap "statesmen" of the city hall, and who is expected to use his "influence" with the members of his union when capitalist office seekers require votes, this party will also be conspicuous by his absence in the Labor Day ceremonies of the future, and he can well be spared.

The professional "friend of labor," whose friendliness finds expression only in oft-repeated assertions of "sympathy" with the working class, will likewise be missing.

We shall also be spared the humiliating farce of listening to the meaningless flattery of men of the Roosevelt and Bryan type, men who have no interest whatever in the working class except in maintaining the system by which it is plundered and robbed of the things which its labor has created.

The journalistic humbug who prates of "honest toil," "bone and sinew of the nation," "horny-handed sons of labor," and other cant phrases with which capitalism fools and flatters its dupes, will likewise disappear.

And the worshiper of "smart men," the ignoramus who, parrot-like, repeats the opinions of the knaves who plunder his class, in order to avoid the trouble of thinking for himself, the dullard who asserts that no change has taken, or can take place in the life-conditions of the workers, the supine passive creature who regards labor as a suppliant that is forced to beg that "something be done for it"—all these will have vanished as factors in the Labor Day of the future.

And in their place we shall have men self-reliant, assertive, and class-conscious, men who depend upon the solidarity and knowledge of the common interests of the class to which they belong, men who hold in contempt the idea of dependence upon so-called "friends of labor," men who understand the cause and source of the oppression of their class, and who resolve by the united strength and efforts of that class to remove it, men who will choose from their own ranks the speakers who shall address them, and who will repudiate the schemers who may try to divert their attention from their real interests by attempting to introduce bogus "issues" with which they are not concerned.

In place of the mass of confusion, folly and blindness of the present, we shall have a solid, coherent, clear-sighted body of men who constantly keep in mind the necessity imposed upon their class, of getting control of the tools and means of production which makes their labor fruitful, knowing that their possession will forever make strikes unnecessary and lock-outs impossible.

This then, in our opinion, is an outline of the elements composing the Labor Day celebrations of the future, and our hopes that the picture is not incorrect are founded upon what we know to be a fact—that even now thousands of earnest, determined workingmen are laying the foundations for its realization.

If you know all about socialism you might as well give this copy to somebody who doesn't.

LABOR DAY ORATORS

What Theodore Roosevelt and W. J. Bryan Represent.

WORKMEN! HEAR! REMEMBER!

They Stand for the Present System of Production, Which Means Your Industrial Slavery.

On Labor Day the workers of Chicago will be addressed among others by Theodore Roosevelt and William Jennings Bryan. There are a few things about both of those men that it is well for the workers who are listening to them to bear in mind.

As Theodore Roosevelt shouts for the "strenuous life" and calls upon the laboring men of Chicago to cast their votes for him so that he and his master may be able to sell the products of those laborers' toil to the Chinese, Filipinos and Porto Ricans, let them call to mind that he was the man, who when he was mayor of New York, proposed the adoption of a policeman's club with steel teeth to split open the heads of laborers who dared to go out on strike. Let those same laborers remember that it was this identical Mr. Roosevelt to whom they are listening, who, while he was governor of New York, called out the troops when the Italian laborers on the Croton Dam struck to secure something less than the laws of the state, which Roosevelt had sworn to enforce, guaranteed to them. Incidentally it might be well not to entirely forget in this connection that it was Hearst's Democratic Journal however that was yelling the loudest for those troops to be sent. Remember that he will be talking for the election of the administration that sent the negro troops to the Coeur d'Alenes and enforced the "permit system" there, at the request of the Bryan Democrat Steunenburg. Remember that he believes with Chauncey M. Depew that the laborers of this country are producing millions more than they know what to do with, and that consequently some of those laborers should be armed and sent away to the sheres of Asia to shoot and be shot in order that those surplus products may be disposed of.

Then when W. J. Bryan comes on to the platform do not let your memory leave you. Just call to mind that while he is appealing to high heaven in behalf of the Filipino to govern himself he is lending his sanction to the disenfranchisement of the negroes in the South. Remember that his opposition to militarism did not keep him from saying in his speech of acceptance that he was in favor of a "well-equipped and well-disciplined state militia" and just stop and think which it is that does the shooting in case of "labor troubles." When he raises his voice in denunciation of the trusts, try and remember for future reference just what he says about HOW he is going to "bust" them. Then when he talks about the tyranny of capitalism in high-sounding words, if there is any manhood left in you, you will recall that he has never yet said a word in condemnation of the acts of his supporter, Governor Steunenburg of Idaho, who more than any other man was responsible for the inauguration of that hell of union labor, the "Bull Pen" and that inquisition of the American workingman, the "Permit System."

Finally remember that both of these men and all the men whom your masters have selected to speak from what was supposed to be YOUR platform, are in favor of the continuation of private property in the tools and machines with which you work, and that so long as this ownership remains all the evils at which they rail must remain, and then try and decide just how big a fool a worker would have to be to vote for either of them.

UNION MAN! READ THIS.

Infamies of Wardner Not Ancient History—Record of Union Smashing Last Week.

To those who imagine that Wardner is a closed chapter we would call their attention to the following clipping from the Idaho State Tribune, describing an incident that took place within the last week:

The union was holding its regular weekly meeting in the hall. There were about ten members present. There had been three candidates for initiation and the business and these initiations had been completed and the meeting was about to adjourn when there came a knock at the door. Upon the door being opened the big deputy shoved himself into the room. With a big gun in his hand he approached the secretary's desk where Mr. Balch was seated, and, a la James Brothers, demanded the books and money of the union. Mr. Balch quietly remonstrated, whereupon the deputy struck him repeatedly on the head with his gun, saying: "I am going to have these books and the money or by God I'll kill you." Mr. Balch was knocked insensible and his head was cut quite severely with the butt of the heavy gun. The deputy then grabbed up the financial secretary's book and a ledger, but did not get the money of the union, which doubtless he was the most desirous of securing. He immediately left the hall and took the books, it is alleged, to the office of the Helena-Frisco mine, where it is said they were turned over to Manager Joe MacDonald. It is well-known that a score of MacDonald's militia men armed with rifles were surrounding the hall at the time the crime of the deputy was committed. They were there to shoot them down like rats in a trap should any opposition be offered to the outrage of the deputy.

Here is the story of an "imperialism" that has never been reached in but few of the monarchies of Europe. Here is an outrage upon the right of "free assemblage" without a parallel in the history of this country save for other incidents in this same fight earlier in the contest. Here is an exhibition of "militarism" in its worst form upon American citizens, and union laborers, not in some far away island of the Pacific, but within the boundaries of the native land of those attacked, and on territory not acquired by conquest, but rendered valuable through the exertions of the very men upon whom the outrage was committed. Why did Bryan say nothing about this in his speech of acceptance Why will he never breathe a word of it in his speech to the Chicago unions on Labor Day? The answer is easy to see. Those troops are under the command of Governor Steunenberg, a Bryan Democrat, and Bryan received the votes of the Steunenberg delegation at the Kansas City convention. He will receive their vote solid at the coming presidential election. He needs those votes to carry Idaho. He needs the money of those mine owners to carry on his campaign fund. But do the union laborers of America need a man who is seeking those votes? Do the laborers of Chicago care to listen to a man who upholds such actions? Are they curs enough to lick the hand that is scourging them and to vote to put the scourge in that hand for the next four years?

BRITISH WORKMAN'S BALLAD.

I walked in a processhin with a banner and a band,
And they said I was a noosance in 'Igh Olborn and the Strand;
I spouted at a meeting which was in Trafalgar Square,
But they sent the cops to charge me and to clear me out of there.

Oh, it's "Demmygog" and "Sochulist," and "Damn the lazy lout,"
But it's "Bless the British workman," with the ballot box about.
The ballot box about, my lads, the ballot box about;
Oh, it's "Bless the British workman," with the ballot box about.

I struck for better wages, and they said I was a fool,
And the crafty hagitator merely used me as a tool;
And when the kids were starving and we hadn't sup nor bite,
They only shrugged their shoulders, and they said, it served me right.

For it's "Ruin to the country," and its wickedness and crime,
But it's "Sacred rights o' labor" just about election time.
Just about election time, my lads, just about election time;
Oh, it's "Sacred rights o' labor," just about election time.

I'm lazy and I'm 'ulking' and a noo sance and a cuss,
And I sits on trade and commerce like a blessed inkybus,
I'm a draggin' down the hempire and a swelling of the rates,
And a 'orny 'anded 'umbug what the hupper classes 'ates.

For it's "Workingmen are duffers," and "They're never worth a groat;"
But it's "British bone and sinew" when they wants your blooming vote.
They wants your blooming vote, my lads, they wants your blooming vote;
Oh, it's "British bone and sinew," when they want your blooming vote.

Geo. R. Sims.

More Are Needed.

Comrades:—Your county petitions DO NOT come in AS THEY SHOULD. Now look here, DO you know that 10,500 signatures ARE NEEDED to get on the BALLOT?

If so hustle; put in your best work; let's have your lists filled. Now this is a serious matter and should be carefully attended to. You are warned that not near enough needed are in.

We ask you to do your best and get to work, and DO YOUR LEVEL BEST to get signatures.

THE TICKET DEPENDS ON YOU, I MEAN THE COUNTY TICKET.

Fraternally,
The Campaign Committee.

Mr. Bryan it is reported, stopped in the middle of a "rear platform" speech to warn his hearers that there were pickpockets amongst them. This was certainly discouraging to the light-fingered gentry who were evidently out for "free silver" without the aid or consent (or knowledge) of those from whom they expected to get it.

In connection with the recent achievements of Fitzsimmons, we would remark that this seems to be a pretty good year for "Kangaroos," both from the pugilistic and political points of view.

The economic scab may perhaps plead want as an excuse for his action, but what defence can the political scab put forward? None whatever, unless it be ignorance.

SOCIALIST POINTERS

Eugene V. Debs carries a union card.

Don't forget that the campaign fund has need of some small change occasionally.

Neither old party dares to condemn the bull pen for one was in it as far as the other.

If you think there are no classes in this country just try to break into a bosses' banquet and see.

As individuals we may admire other individuals, but the movement as a whole owes no man anything.

The eyes of the workingmen of the world are on America. They expect great things from this election.

Labor produces everything, but the men who do not work live in the palaces and ride in the automobiles.

All that Bryan or McKinley have ever done for the workingmen is what they have done with their mouths.

The Declaration of Independence is a back number with capitalists who are waiting to exploit the Chinese.

Is Bryan denouncing the use of his name by Conkey because he belives in union labor or because election time is near?

Cannot the workingman see that the majority of his "friends" outside of the working class are friends for votes only?

Have you noticed, Mr. Workingman, what a foolish thing the capitalists think it would be for you to vote for Debs?

John W. Gates sees no reason to keep secret the fact that he is coming home to buy a senatorship from the voting kings of Illinois.

Campaign managers are already making deals with alleged labor leaders who claim to be able to deliver workingmen's votes.

A weekly visit of a Socialist paper will force the truth on a man whether he wants to believe or not. Therefore hustle for subscribers.

The middle of the road Populists may still keep up a shouting, but after election they will discover that we have captured their votes.

The same energy displayed in elections as in parades would bring results of a much more substantial nature to the workingmen.

The patience, tact and good judgement of those who were instrumental in finally obtaining a union of Socialists worthy of commendation.

When your Democratic friend tells you that all reformers should vote for Bryan in preference to McKinley, just mention Haverhill to him.

In looking for excuses to roast Roosevelt Mr. Hearst very carefully overlooks his actions towards the striking laborers at the Croton Dam.

Instead of discussing which faction it will help to hold the throne of China why does not the United States assist in establishing a republic over there?

This campaign battle should be fought to a finish. A million votes this year means a square fight in 1904 between socialism and all opposing forces.

In addition to those he has already, Mr. Bryan will probably receive the Republican nomination four years from now in order to unite all parties against the Socialists.

The story that Mark Hanna will contribute to the Socialist campaign fund is about as reasonable as one that Senator Clark would clip in to aid the defeat of McKinley.

The latest story is to the effect that Mark Hanna is unable to scare money out of the trusts. They know that anti-imperialism is a fake issue that will not interfere with their business.

No bill will ever be sent to any subscriber of this paper. If you did not pay for it some one else did. The number with which your subscription expires is on the wrapper. Watch it and when your time is out, if you like the principles the paper teaches send in your renewal.

Charity covers a multitude of skins and skinners

THE WORKERS' CALL.

Issued every Saturday at 36 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Entered at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., as mail matter of the second class.

The Workers' Call is published for and under the control of Section Chicago of the Socialist (Labor-Social Democratic) Party of Illinois, a corporation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for socialist propaganda.

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Three months	.15
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Always in advance.

Special rates if ordered by the hundred. Orders for current issue should reach the office by Tuesday evening.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be inserted.

Rates will be made known upon application.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To secure the return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed.

Communications must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.

The fact that a signed article is published does not commit The Workers' Call to all opinions expressed therein.

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

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National Socialist Ticket.

For President—EUGENE V. DEBS.
For Vice-President—JOB HARRIMAN.

UNITY ASSURED.

As will be seen in another column the last steps have been taken towards completing union of the Socialist forces in the state of Illinois. Although there has been since July 4th a ticket in the field, a ticket nominated at a joint convention, yet there were quite a number of comrades who refused to recognize the action of that convention as representing the united parties and hence there were two tickets in the field, each with the names of Debs and Harriman at the head. Besides this there were many comrades who largely because of the internal troubles and conflict had refused to work with either organization. There were several unions and Socialist singing societies who made socialism a test of membership, but who were unrepresented in the previous conventions. All these were eager to forward the cause of socialism but either could not agree which side to support, or felt their enthusiasm weakened by the fact that their agitation must be continually interspersed with ridiculous explanations of internal dissensions.

Now this is all past. There is but one ticket, one movement, one object, one common effort of all forces. There will be no conflicting collections for different campaign committees, to be largely wasted in duplicate work. There will be no conflicting of routes and work of agitators and organizers. There will be renewed strength and enthusiasm on every hand. There will be a rallying of new workers and an arousing of old ones.

The only question is as to which one will be the first to come and the first to get to work. Let every comrade who sees this, begin at this moment to help in rolling up a vote for Debs, Harriman and socialism in Illinois that will startle the country. Send in a good big club to the Workers' Call this week. Rouse up your organization. Tell them the good news of Socialist unity. Ask that every man to decide just how much he can give each week from now until election for the campaign fund. If you have not already arranged for regular agitation, do not put it off a day longer. If you are a member of a Chicago branch get out to every meeting you have, and see that it is a success. If you are outside write in at once if you wish a speaker sent to your locality. There is no longer any excuse remaining, why everyone who desires the success of socialism and the victory of the laboring class should not at once get to work.

WHY WE STAND FIRM.

It is generally admitted by those of all shades of political faith that when the smoke of battle is cleared away next November the Socialist vote will be found to have increased considerably, and as the business of the capitalist politician consists mainly in "capturing" votes for his particular party, and as those engaged in that business have an abiding faith, (justified, we admit, by their experience in the past), that the possibility of such capture always remains as a prize for those who best understand "politics" in the capitalist sense of the word, it is not strange that the disposition of the Socialist vote becomes a matter of speculaton amongst those veterans in political trickery who have had a life-long experience in separating from their votes, those who had really no distinct conception of what to do with them. But in dealing with the Socialists these would-be political seducers find themselves out of their depth, and their attempts through the press and otherwise, to "capture" their supposed quarry by the recognized capitalist methods of devouring third parties, furnish to those who observe and understand their actions, a never-failing source of contemptuous amusement. The average Democratic politician, whose economic ignorance is almost beyond belief, sees in the Socialist movement merely an expression of general discontent, and assumes at once, (by the way these sages are great on assumptions), that the Socialists are "agin the government," that is, of course the present Republican party in power. Having postulated this to his own satisfaction he proceeds to reason that there is nothing to prevent the Socialist vote being "thrown" to Bryan who is also "agin the government." It is mostly from this understanding and partially from the desire to entrap those who are unclear and confused as to the nature of socialism, that the articles appearing in the Democratic press announcing the "capture" of the Socialist movement for the party of the little capitalist, find their inspiration. The Republican politician on the other hand, who has, as a rule, a more correct understanding of the situation, sees in the Socialist an opponent who under no circumstances could be induced by the cry of "patriotism" to unite politically with the party of great capitalism, an opponent with whose growing power he must in the near future wage a struggle to the death, and in consequence the net of the Republican fowler is not generally spread to entrap Socialist votes, its worthlessness for that purpose being clearly demonstrated. The ignorant Democratic politician sees this, and realizes the deadly antagonism which exists between the Socialists and the Republican party, but cannot conceive that the former should also entertain the same attitude to the Democratic party. His defective reasoning upon this point arises not only from his ignorance of the nature of socialism but from his ignorance of the nature of capitalism also. The Socialist sees in the Democratic party, the last obstacle which serves to confuse and render indistinct the fact of the class struggle in the minds of the workers, and he knows that it must be abolished before the great conflict with the highest developed capitalism, as represented by the Republican party, can begin. But its destruction he clearly sees cannot be brought about by voting the Republican ticket but by the continued accretion of Socialist votes rendering "Democracy" in the capitalist sense, impossible. In Germany and Belgium the so-called Progressive parties are already practically non-existent and even in England the signs of the disintegration of the Liberal party, which to a large extent corresponds with the Democratic party in this country, are already plainly evident. When all reactionary and compromising political rubbish is removed for good the arena will then be clear for the last great struggle—capitalism versus socialism.

WHERE SOCIALISTS STAND.

Resolution Passed at Joint Convention of Socialist Party on July 4th, 1900.

Whereas, The building trades of Chicago are at present locked out, by the contractors, who are endeavoring in this way to destroy the possibility of united action on the part of the workers, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pledge the men so locked out our sympathy and active support, and urge upon them the necessity of united action for their class, both on the economic and political field.

Will Not Play Traitor.

As was predicted last week the carpenters have refused to betray their class in the Chicago lockout and have decided to stay by the Building Trades Council. At the same time there is another movement that is the next logical step to take. It has been practically decided that from now on no capitalist political office holders will be permitted in that body. This is something that should have been done long ago. It is a weak point in any trades organization, when the men who are fighting the battles of labor on the economic field are the tools of capitalism in the political field.

When you hear a man declare himself a "Socialist to a certain extent," just ask him where he draws the line. Ten to one his answer will convince you that by "certain" he really means "uncertain."

All capitalists are "prohibitionists" so far as the right of the worker to consume the product of his labor is concerned.

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

The recent pugilistic events in New York are responsible for the publication in the capitalist press of the following list of "earnings" by "prominent citizens:"

"Fitzsimmons in six minutes earns $12,500.

"President McKinley in one year earns $50,000.

Bishop W. E. M'Laren in one year earns $6,000.

"General Nelson A. Miles in one year earns $11,000.

"Admiral George Dewey in one year earns $13,500.

"Senator Shelby M. Cullom in one year earns $6,000.

"Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller in one year earns $7,000."

To which we append as a contrast the following list:

Coal miners, average, $300 per annum.

Tailors (sweat shop), average $250 per annum.

Farm hands, average, $250 per annum.

Iron workers, average, $450 per annum.

Building trades workers (lockouts excluded), average $500 per annum.

Textile workers, average, $300 per annum.

Furniture workers, average, $400 per annum.

School teachers, average, $350 per annum.

* * *

It will be noticed that the second list contains only those who do work actually essential to the well-being of the community, and in the first, there is not one who can fairly be considered as coming under that head. The services of all in the first list are not as valuable to society as those of any one on the second.

* * *

The sums of money printed over against the names on the second list may be truly called "earnings." We leave it to our readers to invent or otherwise supply a name for the larger sums on the first.

* * *

Information continues to be imparted to Bryan that he has been nominated for the presidency. The Pops have recently made him acquainted with that fact and now the silver Republicans have imparted similar intelligence to him, and Mr. Bryan informed them he was glad to hear it. But he said that the money question really did not amount to much this year; the trust question he treated rather coolly, some awkward reminiscences of "Ice" doubtless remaining in his memory. Regarding direct legislation he did not think there was any very great difference between Democrats and Populists on that question, except in local application. No doubt he had in his mind the legislation at present being carried out in the southern states disfranchising the negroes.

* * *

The boasts of our manufacturers today about the future of Chicago, is in startling contrast with the evidence given by these identical individuals before the Industrial Commission recently held. Chalmers, Crane and others at that time saw no hope for Chicago on account of the rebellious attitude of the workers, but now everything is O. K. and Chicago is to be the commercial and manufacturing center of the universe.

* * *

The annual report of the Republic Steel company shows a profit for the first fourteen months of $5,684,100. We would call the attention of the trust smashers, that the proven advantages of the concentration of industry will not be surrendered to any party or faction based on the principle of private ownership. The masses of the people from whom the surplus value represented by the above figures was extracted, are not interested in whether that profit is taken in one lump or split up among one hundred or more competitors. What they will rebel against will be the exploitation of their labor power involved in those figures.

* * *

And their rebellion will take the form of the abolition of the system which makes this exploitation possible.

* * *

The papers are now full of a statement that the Democrats will make a bid for the negro vote. It is said they will endeavor to carry the Afro-American convention.

* * *

The reasons for this will be that the Republicans in power have failed to protect the negro in his rights against the legislation of the Democrats in the southern states, therefore the resentment of the negro against the Republicans is to be expressed in favor of the Democrats, which is a good sample of Democratic reasoning.

* * *

The Democrats have experienced something of this sort with the working class, who in '92, dissatisfied with the Republicans, placed the Democrats in power, and in '96, finding the Dems no better than the Reps, turned them out, and now in 1900 they are again called upon to "turn the rascals out," and the negro, like the working class in general, is expected to allow himself to be put to the same use. Changing the rascals every four years and no relief! How about getting together and putting both sets of rascals out by voting for socialism, thereby putting an end to the rascals by abolishing the conditions by and through which rascality thrives?

* * *

Hard times are evidently in prospect for the workers in the Stock Yards. The daily papers report that P. D. Armour has returned from Europe after an absence of nearly a year. This is what he is reported to have said in an interview: "I feel better than I did in my whole life. I am now ready to buckle down to hard work."

* * *

Hard work! Does that mean that Mr. Armour is about to discharge his wage slaves and carry on the work of production himself? Not at all. Mr. Armour will generously allow them to continue doing the "hard work." His particular "hard work" will consist in appropriating to himself the results of their "hard work." His "just reward" for this exertion will consist of all they have produced and are not permitted to consume.

* * *

The Chicago American last Saturday in an editorial practically throws up the sponge for the workers in the Building Trades Council by advising them to select one or two of the contractors who have shown the most hostility, and bend all their energies to bring about their commercial ruin as an example to the others.

* * *

Is there a workingman who will admit that the contractors have as yet beaten the men? To attempt to follow the advice given would be a clear admission that the unions are now beaten.

* * *

Is there a workingman in the building trades so ignorant as not to know that nothing can be gained by a conspiracy to destroy the business of any individual "boss?" Is it not plain that the obliteration of one "boss" merely transfers his power to his remaining competitors?

* * *

The lesson learned in the lockout is not that some particular "boss" is bad, but that the "boss" system, which enables a few hundred to deprive perhaps a hundred thousand people of the necessaries of life, is "bad" and must be destroyed. Those who have not yet learned it will have a similar lesson repeated again and again for their benefit until they recognize its truth and act accordingly.

* * *

And those who see that the system must be abolished will also learn that voting for McKinley or Bryan will not effect that purpose, but on the contrary will only tend to maintain the system. That they cannot get even with a Republican contractor by voting the Democratic ticket or vice versa. That the only method of abolishing it lies in voting for socialism as represented in the ticket headed by Debs and Harriman.

THE HARRIMAN MEETINGS.

Vice-Presidential Candidate Makes Vigorous Propaganda for Socialism in Chicago.

The arrival, after his tour through the Central states, of our Comrade Job Harriman, vice-presidential candidate on the Socialist ticket, in this city was used to good advantage by the campaign committee who arranged three public meetings for Comrade Harriman which were liberally advertised, and carried out most successfully, large audiences gathering upon each occasion to hear the speaker.

The first meeting was held on Saturday, the 25th ult., at Hull House, where an audience numbering considerably over eight hundred literally packed the hall to its utmost capacity.

Comrade Morris Kaplan of Boston acted as chairman on the occasion and after a few well-chosen preliminary remarks introduced as the first speaker Comrade A. M. Simons, editor of the Socialist Review, who addressed the audience for about twenty minutes, dwelling chiefly upon the significance of the actions of the two old parties and exposing mercilessly the contradictions and absurdities involved in the platforms, and in the utterances of the representatives of each. The feeble and ridiculous logic of the party of small capital naturally enough drew many caustic comments from the speaker and caused a Bryan worshipper in the audience to protest against the relentless scoring which his party was receiving. His protest took the form of asking that the Republicans receive an equal "roasting," and his request was granted in so far that the speaker again defined the attitude of the Socialists to their most formidable enemy, the highly developed capitalism represented by the Republican party. The chairman then introduced the speaker of the evening. Comrade Harriman was received with enthusiastic cheering which continued for several minutes. After silence had been restored the speaker commenced, and for over an hour the audience listened to one of the clearest expositions of the basis of human progress from the historical materialistic point of view, that has ever been delivered in this city.

The speaker postulated as a fact which holds good in society for all historical periods, that human progress has always proceeded upon the basis that some individuals appropriated power from others and by such appropriation constituted themselves the ruling class. He traced the progress through the first stage of cannibalism, showing that the flesh of prisoners taken in war was used by the victors for the purpose of transfering power from the material substance of which their prisoners were composed, into their own bodies. The next stage was shown as an improvement upon this crude method, where the labor power of the victim was discovered to be productive of more power (subsistence) than could be derived from the direct consumption of his body as food, displacing the custom of cannibalism and substituting that of slavery in its stead.

In like manner he traced the progress of society through its different economic stages down to the present, and showed conclusively that while the method of transferring power from one portion of society to the other had changed from age to age, yet the fact of the transference remained essentially the same and was still prevalent as the basis of society today.

He showed that the modern capitalist system of production was by far the most efficacious method of extracting this power from the masses for the benefit of the capitalist ruling class. That as all power was in the first instance in the possession of those from whom it was extracted, the movement for the reclamation of this power was already in progress and found its expression in modern socialism.

Comrade Harriman during the course of his address illustrated portions of his remarks by apt stories and anecdotes, the point and application of which were quickly grasped by his audience as the applause which greeted his closing sentences amply testified.

Some lively discussion took place after the speaker had concluded and the audience then departed satisfied that they had heard a most instructive and thoughtful discourse.

On the following evening Comrade Harriman addressed a large and most enthusiastic audience in the hall at 70 N. Clark street, where the convention on unity had just completed its work. About eight hundred people listened attentively to a speech dissecting and exposing the feeble attempts of the Democratic party to pose as the friends of the working class, an editorial which appeared in Hearst's Chicago American furnishing the text of the speaker's address. After the conclusion of the address, the audience who had been worked up to a state of enthusiasm by the successful finish of the unity proceedings, formed themselves into an impromptu parade and marched down town in celebration of the event, to the astonishment of the passers by, to whom the jubilant paraders insisted upon communicating the news that there was ONE SOCIALIST PARTY in the field, and cheering for socialism as represented by Debs and Harriman.

The comrades in Pullman and Kensington also had an opportunity to hear the vice-presidential candidate, and on Monday evening the Kensington Turner Hall was comfortably filled by an audience who availed themselves of the invitation offered through the handbills announcing the event.

The profit system was minutely examined and its workings and results exposed in a powerful address which occupied about an hour and a half, and the frequent applause with which the remarks of the speaker were greeted, showed that some telling points had been made. The certain destruction of the system itself, and the irresistible advance of the new economic era expressed in the Socialist movement, concluded the address which was attentively listened to throughout.

By the time that this issue reaches the hands of our readers Comrade Harriman will have left this city to go to Haverhill, Mass., where he has been invited to address the assembled trades unions upon Labor Day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Good Work in Galesburg.

Editor Workers' Call:—

As the Galesburg newspaper sent you yesterday will show you, Comrade La Monte had a good meeting here Friday night, and had another good one last night. Last night's meeting was interfered with by a band concert, but nevertheless Comrade LaMonte interested and held a large audience. Ex-Mayor Cook, a lawyer, told one of our comrades that it was the best speech on the labor question he had ever heard. One old colored man, an ex-slave, at the close of the meeting kept repeating "He sure struck the key note."

This afternoon we organized a local, including in its membership some of the leading representatives of organized labor in Galesburg. We mean to do active work here and are particularly anxious to have Comrade Harriman speak here.

K.

—Galesburg, Ill., Aug. 26, 1900

Socialism in Kansas City.

Editor Workers' Call:—

This has been rather an active week in Socialist circles, take it all around.

Job Harriman followed up his meeting at Shrine Hall Monday with a street meeting at Eleventh and Grand Avenue, Tuesday. The street was filled, but the police having had notice had with more or less ill-nature tried to keep a free passage for vehicles on one side. Harriman told the story of the Wardner Bull Pen as he knew it, and the close attention that he received showed that it was understood and appreciated. He spoke for somewhat over an hour, and followed by G. C. Clemmens of Topeka, who happened to be in the city. Mr. Clemmens is candidate for governor of Kansas on an independent Socialist ticket.

There is a young man here named Frank Jordan, who is not attached to any Socialist organization, but has been holding meetings lately under the Eighth street viaduct. A smart alert detective with the aid of a "commercial traveller" (who does not travel), and a few North End thugs have been trying to make trouble, but Jordan is equal to the occasion. Saturday night however, the detective tried to frighten him away, and when it could not be done, placed Jordan under arrest, and took him to the Central Station, with a crowd of some two hundred following. He was held in small bail, which was furnished, and ordered for trial Monday. Comrade Vaughn, a member of the Social Democratic party and candidate for judge of the Kansas City court of Appeals on our ticket, went down and volunteered his services. Several witnesses testified that Jordan was in no way responsible for the blocking of the sidewalk, but that the detective and his friends were the only ones on it. Judge McAuley dismissed the case; but Jordan was not satisfied and asserted his intention of continuing the meetings, and demanded that the police prevent blockades.

Socio.

—Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 20.

The New Committee.

The following is about the most important business transacted by the State Campaign committee of the Illinois Social Democratic party, which met August 27th at 8:30 p. m., at 65 N. Clark street.

Fred'k G. Strickland was elected as permanent secretary.

Jas. S. Smith was elected as permanent treasurer.

It was determined that the committee meet every Monday night at 65 N. Clark street.

It was moved and carried that Comrades Morris and Simons count and turn over the proceeds of the convention of Sunday. $20.95 was handed to the secretary.

Comrade August Klenke who is touring the state of Illinois will visit the following places on the dates named:

September 1-2, Belleville and vicinity.
September 3, Centralia.
September 4-5, Pana.
September 6-7, Decatur.
September 8-9, Lincoln.
September 10-11, Bloomington.
September 12-13-14, Peoria.
September 15-16, Pekin.
September 17-18, Canton.
September 19-20-21, Galesburg.
Then to Rock Island Moline and other places; dates to be announced later.

Fraternally,
The Campaign Committee.

BOOK REVIEWS.

A PARADOX EXPLAINED. By George A. Eastman. In stiff paper cover, 10 cents. To be obtained from all newsdealers, or the author, at 138 Orchard St., Detroit, Mich.

This work deals with a question which is often a source of confusion to those whose acquaintance with the principles of socialism is limited. The middle class advocacy of "municipal ownership," so-called, has been so persistently asserted to be a "step towards socialism" that it has to no small extent retarded the growth of the genuine movement in the minds of those to whom the "step at a time" seems practical. To draw a clear distinction between the "public ownership" which leaves capitalism still dominant, and that which looks directly to its overthrow, is the purpose of this work, and it must be admitted that the writer has achieved his task in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. The subject chosen gives him an opportunity to present to the reader what is to all intents and purposes an elementary treatise on socialism, in which the propositions enumerated and the positions taken, themselves annihilate, without directly attacking, the middle class conception of municipal ownership. Ignorance of the structure of society as being divided into distinct classes, in other words, the non-recognition of the class struggle, he points out as being the primary cause of confusion in the minds of those unable to distinguish between capitalism masquerading under the form of socialism, and the reality which pre-supposes the political and economic supremacy of the working class, the producers of all wealth. On the whole the work in question is a clear and concise statement of the Socialist position and principles, given in plain and simple language, easily understood by the average reader, and we would recommend Socialist comrades throughout the country to give Comrade Eastman's book the widest possible circulation amongst those who are most likely to be deceived by the spurious imitations of socialism which the dying middle class are now being forced to put forward as a last resource. The price, (10 cents), is also very moderate, when consideration is given to the fact that the work contains 100 pages of reading matter.

Both Equally Guilty.

An attempt was made at the last meeting of the Federation of Labor to in some degree make Democratic political capital out of the Coeur d'Alene affair. The report brought in would lay all the blame for that outrage on the Republican party. Now while all that was said about the actions of that party were true and might be pictured even worse than they were, yet this is but half the tale. Those troops were sent there at the request of a Democratic governor and the same men that supported him were delegates to the convention that nominated Bryan, and he has never dared to give expression to any disapproval. More than that, as will be seen by the news item in another column, the outrages are still being continued under the direction of this same Democratic governor. It should be made the duty of every trade unionist to procure a copy of the pamphlet by Comrade Job Harriman, the Socialist candidate for vice-president, on the "Class War in Idaho" which gives a complete history of this whole affair and which has been endorsed by Jas. Boyce, the president of Miners' union, as the only accurate account of the whole matter.

The "Socialist who will vote for Bryan" is about as good a definition of "nothing" as we can think of just at present.

The capitalist proposes that you shall vote HIM IN so that he may be able to lock YOU OUT

"The Voice of the People."

In a side street, about twenty yards off the main thoroughfare of the rising town of Coalburn, on a Sunday night in summer, a large crowd had gathered. The attraction was a young man, elevated upon a chair, from which point of vantage he was attempting to address the crowd. I say "attempting" advisedly, for he was subject to a continual running interruption from the well-dressed cads who had, apparently, left their manners at home with their working clothes. His unconscious consciousness made it obvious to the least observant that he was an enthusiast of the first water; and it certainly did require enthusiasm, tinged with fanaticism, to address an open-air meeting on socialism in the middle of the eighties.

"Who is he?" casually asked a bystander, who had been attracted by the crowd.

"Warrington, the Socialist."

"Do the police allow Socialists to speak here? We are far too lax with individuals of that type. They ought to be locked up."

And with that he moved away, having no desire to learn anything further of the heterodox doctrines.

The police had certainly attempted to prevent Warrington from speaking at this place; but finding threats of no avail and being chary of appearing unduly interfering, they deemed it best to leave him alone. The meetings had gone on all summer, often interrupted, sometimes broken up, yet, despite it all, Warrington and his few helpers stuck determinedly to their posts.

For years Warrington had been in the Socialist movement, giving his time and money ungrudgingly to the cause, with the sublime faith of the idealist and the optimism of a man who moves in a world of his own creation. But it had been of little or no avail. The converts had been few and far between, and gradually there was creeping into the heart the despair of vanishing hopes.

This night a friendly policeman had warned him that there might be trouble. Mr. Gladstone had just applied to parliament for a credit vote of eleven millions for warlike purposes on account of Russian aggression on the Afghan frontier. The nation was rampantly jingo and "We don't want to fight, but by jingo if we do" was all the rage.

Warrington denounced all wars and pointed out that war, after all was only to the advantage of the wealthy and great—the financiers who controlled the money markets; the patriotic contractors who supplied the army with rotten beef, tin swords and lead bayonets. The interruptions had been coming fast and furious and a climax was reached when he declared that Britain had never engaged in a just war during the century; that all her wars had been wars of profit, even the one so lately finished—the Egyptian war—had been undertaken solely to safeguard the wealth of a few cosmopolitan swindlers, one of whom was a member of government—Goschen.

Here the din became terrible, succeeded by hustling, the throwing of missiles of various kinds, and when Warrington recovered consciousness it was in the accident ward of the hospital, a half brick having made an ugly gash in his forehead.

Lying in the hospital, he had ample time for reflection on the past, and the future as well, for his employers had plainly intimated that on no account would they re-employ him.

On stepping out of the hospital into the world again he smiled grimly as he summed up the situation.

"Here ends the first act. I have come out of my world of dreams at last. The people! If they will wallow in their own filth—well, let them. Now I shall work for myself and myself alone. The people! What a concentration of ignorance and superstition that word conveys. The people! To hell with them!"

Extract from the Coalburn Gazette, Saturday, August 12, 1899:

"An extraordinary scene occurred at a meeting which had been held for the purpose of furthering the candidature of Mr. J. P. Warrington, the Liberal candidate for Coalburn. The Assembly hall was crowded long before the advertised time, as the people were anxious to see Mr. Warrington, who is a native of the town, and left it poor and friendless to return rich and honored.

Lord Scareby occupied the chair and in introducing the candidate said it was a great pleasure for him to have the privilege of addressing such a representative working class audience. He had been associated with Mr. Warrington in various enterprises and he could therefore, speak with authority. The candidature of Mr. Warrington had been indorsed by the leaders of the great Liberal party. He had sprung from their own ranks, a native of their own town; the embodiment of those splendid characteristics of pluck, energy and self-reliance which had made the town of Coalburn known all over the civilized world. (Cheers.) He was worthy of his native town, his native town was worthy of him, and no where in the United Kingdom could he find a candidate and constituency so well fitted to each other as Mr. Warrington and Coalburn. This was Mr. Warrington's first public appearance in Coalburn; he was sure it would not be his last. However, he would now call upon Mr Warrington to speak for himself. (Cheers.) Mr. Warrington, on rising, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. In vain he waved for silence; Coalburn insisted upon showing its appreciation of its successful son and the cheering gave place to the strains of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Quietness having at length been restored, Mr. Warrington proceeded to address the meeting: "My lord, ladies and gentlemen—Your noble chairman has erroneously informed you that this is my first public appearance in Coalburn, but of that I will speak again. In the first place, I wish to say that after again seriously considering the whole position—yours as well as mine—I have come to the conclusion to withdraw my candidature and to retire from the field. I hope no one will think that I have arrived at this conclusion hastily. I have given it much anxious thought and I looked forward to the ordeal of this meeting with considerable trepidation. In order to explain my apparently strange attitude, let me tell you a story.

"'Fifteen years ago, in this town, a young man having studied the principles of socialism and believing them to be based upon equity, believing that their realization would result in the elevation of the whole human race, endeavored as far as he possibly could to spread them abroad. He gave all he could towards educating the people, he almost ruined his own health, and the gratitude of the people carried him to the hospital with a fractured skull. On leaving that institution he found he was penniless, no employer in Coalburn would accept his services.

'Naturally he was embittered and vanished from Coalburn.

'He went to other countries and, by strictly adhering to the orthodox economists, by compelling the weakest to go to the wall or anyone who came between him and profit, he rapidly amassed a fortune. Now he moves in what is called the best society and newspapers point to him as a paragon of all the virtues. His lines have fallen in pleasant places—but—but—he sometimes thinks of the past.

"The short story I have given you is the story of my own life. The man who was willing to give the strength of his youth and early manhood on behalf of you, the workers, was flouted and scorned, persecuted and ill-treated. To-day the man who has won his wealth by your sweat and tears, by your degradation and misery, is received with rapturous applause. Both these individuals are the same and I am the man. And now before I finish; I know your groveling worship of wealth; you will let me speak; although you threw bricks at the poor Socialist—I merely wish to express my contempt for you. I might desire to represent a constituency of men; but of curs—never.

"Now you have my reason for withdrawing my candidature. Hypocrites and lickspittles all of you! There is no manhood in you, nor respect for women, nor love for children, or the system which robs and crushes you would not last a day. Had you manhood you would not fawn upon me, upon me who have done my share of robbing you. When I was honest and sincere I was hounded out of town; now that I am a scoundrel and robber you are only too anxious to do me honor. Dogs will not caress the stick that beats them; but you—men. Bah!"

And gathering up his papers, the speaker left the platform. There was no noise, neither applause, nor the reverse, but a long sigh escaped the audience, as they rose to their feet and slowly filed out of the hall.—John Blair in Reynold's Newspaper, London.

Unity Ratified.

We go to press to late to give any extended description of the ratification meeting that was held in the Hull House auditorium Tuesday night. Suffice to say that a more enthusiastic meeting was never held in Cook county. Comrades Harriman, Steadman, Edwards, Morgan and Simons spoke of the brilliant prospects before the united party. Comrade Smiley presided and kept the ball rolling and Comrade Strickland was everywhere, filled with enthusiasm, song and good cheer. The whole meeting was a firm testimonial to the fact that the Socialists of Chicago were together for keeps, and that nothing could ever divide them again.

The Chicago American prints an editorial attempting to prove that the workingman is not all stomach. While this may be true, it is none the less a fact that the workingman who can swallow all the rot that Hearst tries to shove into him is the exception that proves the rule. At least we hope so.

The laborers of Chicago are making a magnificent fight for their rights on the economic field. It is pitiful to see them selling their political rights for a mess of taffy on Labor Day and then delivering the goods on election day to the very men they have been fighting the rest of the year.

It may be all very well to let the capitalists see your strength on Labor Day by parading, but it is better to let them feel it on election day by voting the ticket of your class.

The "boss" is quite content that you should vote the same way as he does. That sort of contentment is "great gain"—for him—and he knows it if you don't

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW.

The Factory System—The Trades Union—The Trust—The Law Making Power—Socialism.

When the factory system was first introduced into society, after the invention of the great labor-saving machines, the men who owned those machines went into the market to buy labor-power with which to operate them. The men who had been producing on their own hook with crude individually-owned tools, found that they could no longer compete in the market with the products of the new machines. Let us make this plain. People some times say that a man does not have to work for another unless he wishes. But what will he do if he does not wish to work for another? He must produce with the best tools, that is the great labor-saving machines, or else he cannot compete in the market and keep alive. But all these great machines, the factories, railroad, telegraphs, slaughter-houses, etc., belong to a small class of men who will not let anyone who wishes use them. These owners are in the market looking for labor-power with which to run their machines. The great mass of men have no other way of living except by selling their labor-power. The buyers of labor-power pay no more than they are compelled to. The sellers of labor-power are eager to sell themselves to keep from starving. So they bid against one another until all are working for just enough to keep them alive and to keep up the supply of labor-power.

The result of this struggle then, is that the wages of all the laborers are fixed by the ones who can live the cheapest. The women and children who have the least power of resistance and who can sustain life at the least expense set the pace for all the others. This was the way it was at the beginning of the factory system and is still the condition in the sweated trades where the weakest and cheapest member is forced to constitute the measure by which all must exist.

The trade union was simply an effort to compel the employer to make his purchase of all his labor-power at once and thus the resistance power of the workers was measured by the strength of all united instead of by the strength of the weakest member. Steadily the strength and size of the unions has increased. They have constituted the great bulwark that portion off the laboring class that are within their ranks. So long as the present organization of society exists they must be the main dependence of the workers in their daily struggle against the employer.

But of late tremendous changes have taken place in the organization of industry. Combinations of capital have been formed on every hand. The individual employer has given place to the corporation and the corporation has been merged in the trust. Employers no longer compete, but combine, that they may prevent the laborers from securing a larger share of his product.

So it has come about that while the trade union movement was never as strong as it is today it has tasks before it many fold more difficult than those with which it has ever been previously confronted. In the face of the complete trust it is well-nigh helpless. If it calls a strike, the employer can wait, serene in the conviction that no competitor can undersell him, and certain that when production begins again he will still control supply and demand. If the strike is only at one plant he can close down where attacked, and transfer his work to another plant and carry on his business unaffected by the efforts of his laborers. These tactics have already wiped out all unions in the packing industry, the Standard Oil lines of production and in most branches of the steel trade. It is time the union men sought new methods of fighting before they are deprived of all weapons.

Let us look back for a moment and see what it is that gives the employer his present commanding position. We shall find that it is simply his ownership of things which the laborers must use if they will live. Because he owns these things he is able to keep the wages of all practically at the point where they will sustain life while those laborers have been using continually improving tools until they produce today ten times as much as suffices to pay them their wages and keep them alive. All the remainder of this tremendous increase in what the laborer produces is kept by the man who owns the tools and buys the labor-power. The result is that while the wage slaves of today receive just about what the slaves of all ages have received, (unless by the appearance of some of the slums of our great cities they are receiving even less), their product is so great that their masters are able to live in luxury undreamed of by the slave owners of earlier days. This class of owners have thus become the ruling class. They control the press, the platform, the law-making power, the courts and the administration of justice. They administer all these things in their own interest. They bend every energy to so administer them for the one main purpose that their ownership of the things that the laborers must use in order to live, shall not be disturbed. For nothing else do they really care, for they know that so long as that ownership remains, they have the master hand and can retain the lion's share of what the laborer produces, and live in luxurious idleness.

But this ownership is a LEGAL thing. It is determined by laws made in the interest of this ruling class. But the strange thing is that the laborers have it in their power to change these laws as soon as they know enough. The capitalists know this if the laborers do not, and they take good care to see that the workers are kept from thinking of such things. They know that if the laborers should once conclude to act together at the polls as part of them are now acting together in the unions, it would be all day with idle luxury.

This is what the Socialist is always trying to tell the union man. He points out that in his union he is only trying to get a part of what he produces so long as the things upon which he depends for a living are in the hands of his enemies. In trying to get a half loaf he is losing all. If he would be a free man he must unite with his whole class at the polls and wipe out the CAUSE of his troubles. He must own collectively the tools with which he works and which he today uses collectively. When he is thus himself as a body both capitalist and laborer, he will retain the entire product and there will be no more quibbling about the manner in which what the LABORER produces shall be DIVIDED BETWEEN THE PRODUCER AND THE OWNER.

But first the capitalist tells him he must decide a whole lot of questions about the conditions of slavery. He must decide whether his masters shall give him his board and lodging tickets in gold or silver, whether he wants a few large masters in the form of trusts with a million slaves each, or whether he would prefer a master with only ten slaves, whether he wants his masters to sell his product to the Filipinos and Chinese or spend it at home. While he is busy amusing himself by voting on these questions, which after all will be decided by economic development or the will of his masters, he is asked to just please keep on slaving.

But the Socialists declares that the laborer has no interests in such foolishness, that he wants neither large nor small masters, but no masters at all, that it is of no interest to the worker where his master sells his product but that he has all the interest in the world to see that he receives all that product himself while his master goes to work. Hence the Socialist asks that he quit fighting his masters' battles, settling his masters' questions, heaping his master with luxuries and tend to his own business for a little while.

Let the workers this year decide to vote for once as their own interests dictate, and not throw away their votes and their strength on the sham "issues" of capitalism. Let them rally with the Socialists to secure possession of the things with which they work that they may use them for their own comfort and that they may end all slavery of whatever kind.

OUR STATE ORGANIZER.

Socialist Agitation in Pekin, Quincy and Jacksonville, Brings Good Results.

Our state organizer sends most favorable reports of the effects of his tour throughout the different cities in this state. A report from Comrade Crandall in our last issue dealt with the progress made in Pekin, Ill., and since then Comrade Klenke has visited Quincy and Jacksonville. In the former city he states that socialism is being discussed upon every street corner as a result of his visit. He was ably assisted by local comrades and held several meetings, all of which were attended by very large audiences. The local papers reported the first meetings very fairly, with the result that the audiences grew at every successive meeting, until the editors began to suspect the danger to the interests of capitalism which might ensue, and suddenly ignored the whole proceedings in their columns. They were too late, however, for the mischief (from their standpoint) had been already done, and to use our organizer's words "Quincy received a shaking up for socialism such as it had never before experienced."

At the last of the meetings some "opposition" was developed, and one deluded workingman whose appearance belied his words, began to assert vigorously that we had "prosperity" all right, but when asked to exhibit himself on the stand as an example of a "prosperous" workingman, he weakened, and the crowd who were more intent upon listening to the speaker, promptly suppressed him. The Salvation Army and a Democratic drum corps then essayed to divert the attention of the audience with the same result. The latter were determined to hear more about socialism—and they heard it.

A temporary organization was formed which was to be perfected just as soon as the weather which was fearfully hot, became cooler. Comrade Heiman of 1220 State street was selected temporarily to take steps to complete the organization. Comrade Harriman was due there on Friday and he will doubtless strengthen and complete the work already performed by the organizer.

From Quincy Comrade Klenke proceeded to Jacksonville, where he succeeded in meeting a few Socialists and arranged for a meeting the same evening that he forwarded his report to headquarters.

"The trusts will destroy the republic" howls the petty capitalist. But they won't. What they will destroy is his petty capital. But that's not the "republic," even though he may think so.

Wonder if Roosevelt will tell the Labor Day picnickers how he assisted the Croton Dam strikers to lead the "strenuous life?"

LABOR ITEMS

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

Truckmen and draymen at Portland, Ore., have struck for an increase of wages.

Again the unionists of British Columbia failed to secure the passage of a union label bill.

It's a mighty mean party that won't "recognize" organized labor with an election coming.—Goodhue County News.

The housesmiths and bridgemens' union of New York has ordered a strike on the new East river bridge, to resist a reduction of wages.

Negotiations looking toward settlement of the great cigarmakers strike in New York are blocked by the refusal of the bosses to rid themselves of the scabs.

Says the Union Record of Seattle, Wash.: "Union men preach self-protection every day in the year but election day, when they commit political suicide."

Several thousand vest makers in the New York sweatshops are on strike for the payment of the scale of wage which prevailed a year ago, for a ten-hour day and for weekly payments.

Peoria, Ill., claims 108 unions with a membership of 8,000. As a political unit, striking for labor class interests with the ballot, they could carry the town. But will they—hardly!

The plumbers' strike which was described in our last issue has been called off as having accomplished its purpose. The hollowness of the pretenses of the contractors was shown up and their cause weakened, which was all that was hoped for.

If you think it's a local affair, look at Canada. The C. P. railway is trying to disrupt the unions whose men are employed by the bonanza monopoly of transportation, and in Canada the trades unionists are "going into politics" on their own hook—with the Socialists—Public Ownership.

At the coremaking and snap molding shops in Pittsburg women and girls are employed almost exclusively, receiving $4 and $5 per week for work that men were paid from $14 to $16 for. This cheaper labor power is much preferred because the spirit of resistance is lacking, and the masters can exploit to their heart's content.

Contrast this New Zealand item with the state of affairs in our so-called free and glorious country: The Conciliation Board has made an award in the wharf laborers' dispute (Wellington), recommending a general increase of wages. The hours of labor are fixed from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., exclusive of a dinner hour, except on Saturday, then 8 a. m. to noon; all other time to be regarded as overtime. Preference is to given to unionists.—Apparently the New Zealanders are bent on driving capital out of the country.—Cleveland Citizen.

It is characteristic of the American labor movement that instead of the revolutionary May Day which marks the progress of intelligent revolt of the workers in other lands we have a Labor Day on which the stool pigeons of capitalism are brought together to fill the ears of the laborers with taffy. It is also significant of the growing spirit of intelligent revolt in America that in many places the laborers have refused to listen to men of this stamp and have insisted that they be addressed by men who stand for them and their class interests.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The County Campaign committee of the Social Democratic party meets at 65 N. Clark street every Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Comrade L. Hanock, candidate in the Thirteenth senatorial district, has resigned in favor of Peter Knickrehm; asks the comrades to support the candidacy of the latter.

A meeting of the Womans' Socialist club will be held at 1495 Fuller street, Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., September 5th. Come all who are interested in the good cause.

Committee.

We ask all comrades who can possibly do so, to supply themselves with bundles of this issue for sale or distribution, as we have ordered a very large number of extra copies. Call at our office or send in your orders by mail, and they will be promptly attended to.

The basket picnic given by the Socialist Sangerbund will be held on September 2nd at 19 a. m., at Desplaines river. Take Madison street cable car to Fortieth avenue, then Madison street electric car to the bridge, and cross over to the left to reach the picnic grounds. Tickets 75 cents per couple. All drinks free.

Comrade Cooney of Butte, Mont., paid a visit to our office on Tuesday, on his way west. He has been through the eastern states and seemed well satisfied with what he had observed of the movement there. Comrade Cooney stands emphatically for organic union of both parties and appeared much gratified when informed that it had been accomplished in this state.

The Second Grand Picnic of the Bohemian branches of the Social Democratic party of Chicago will be held at Laznovsky's Grove, Irving Park, Sunday, September 2nd. This is given for the benefit of the Bohemian weekly "Spravedlnost, which has been doing good work among the Bohemian laborers for the past year. The park is near the Bohemian National cemetery and is reached by the Elston avenue cars. Admission ten cents.

On the 23rd inst. at Clark and Noble avenue, a most successful meeting was held with Comrade Simons as speaker. He gave a most interesting sketch of the historical changes in society which had occurred in the past and showed that in every case, the laborer's product, over and above what was necessary to his subsistence, was appropriated by the ruling class of each successive period. His remarks were most attentively listened to by the audience, who displayed a keen interest in following the comprehensive sketch given, which logically led up to collective ownership of the means of production as the only solution of the social problem of the age.

An enthusiastic meeting took place at Oakley and Twenty-fourth streets Thursday night, and every reference of the speaker to socialism was greeted with applause, especially when it was stated that the lying literary prostitute of journalism, Hearst's American, was trying to fool the people by stating the Socialists were going to vote for Bryan, in spite of the fact that last week it said we had sold out to Hanna. People are commencing to understand the Hearst method of publicity and are lining up every day for socialism. All the meetings are attended by large and attentive audiences and it does not need boosters like Democracy and Republicans have; as the people are beginning to see that socialism is their only hope. Hurrah for socialism! Keep up the good work.

NOT MADE TO ORDER.

Neither Capitalism nor Socialism Can Be Comprehended as Pre-aranged "Systems" of Society.

After an hour's talk with a capitalist friend on socialism with little result, the following thoughts occurred to me:

The reason why the educated men of today cannot understand socialism, apart from the question of class interest, is because they do not understand capitalism. Socialism cannot be understood as a system, but only as an evolution. Capitalism also cannot be understood as a system, but only as an evolution. Try to explain capitalism as a system and see how absurd, unworkable and impossible it appears. Think you would ever explain capitalism to a man from outside, from the moon for instance, and make it appear practicable? Yet it exists. But it cannot be explained as a system made to order.

How easily any intelligent man could, if he had the opportunity, make history over again, reconstruct the history of the human race and correct all the mistakes there are in it. What a grand system a man could make out of history, on paper, if he were given a free hand to correct the mistakes that have been made in it and save the race from the terrible sufferings it has gone through and is now going through in South Africa, China and elsewhere, all because men are so unreasonable and cannot understand each other's "systems" unless explained by Gatling guns and the like.

The capitalist therefore cannot understand the "system" of socialism. Neither can the reformer. The reformers are looking for a political Messiah, a new Washington, Jefferson or Lincoln. They are looking for a better "system" to replace the present "system." They say, show us a sign, show us your platform, your system, that we may either approve and accept it or disapprove and reject it. But no sign shall be given them. Socialism will never come as a system fully embodied in a platform. It will come from a despised source and in an unwelcome garb; the reformers will not recognize it when they see it. It will be rejected of men because they are looking for some new "system" and can't "understand" socialism. When they begin to feel it they will understand it more readily.

Some of our good Christian friends say that we are all striving for the same end, but differ as to methods. The fact is that socialism itself is not an end, but a process, a method if you please, and that the end and the method cannot be separated but are one and the same thing.

Capitalism is not a system which anybody could think out and apply and set in motion. It is a historical process which has now run its course and has left in its trail the leaven of a new process, socialism. This leaven will work all right, whether the so-called educated man of today understands its workings or not.

Marcus Hitch.

With hands still dripping with the blood of the union workers of the Coeur d'Alene and the Croton Dam, W. J. Bryan and Theodore Roosevelt are invited to address the union laborers of Chicago. Would it not have been better to have put these men on the "black list" and boycotted them for a little while??

Workingmen must be "educated up" to the truths of socialism. Well, the building contractors have given them six months' tuition, in this city at least.

Good things for union men to avoid: the scab-built stand of the G. A. R. on Labor Day, and the scab ticket (Republican and Democratic) on election day.

Will there be any man at the Labor Day picnic in Chicago with manhood enough in him to protest against the insult to his class which compels him to listen to the representatives of his enemies and to demand of Bryan that he explain the Idaho Bull Pen and of Roosevelt that he tell why he sent troops to the Croton Dam?

The Republican version of the Declaration of Independence excludes the brown man, the Democratic version, the black. By and bye they will get together and fix it up so as to shut out the white man, more especially the sort that works for wages

SOCIALISM VS. BRYANISM.

The Worship of a "Party Hero" Compared with the Industrial Freedom of the Workers.

A number of workingmen who have been introduced to the subject of socialism, and who vaguely recognize its merits, but who still somehow do not seem to grasp the underlying principles of the movement, which distinguishes it from the old party movements, are inclined to turn a deaf ear to the arguments of Socialists advocating their voting at once the Socialist ticket, prefering rather to give Bryan a "chance" this time, and if it doesn't turn out right, why to vote for socialism next time. Such men as these are discouraging to the Socialist worker, for they indicate by their course of reasoning but a shallow knowledge of socialism, even after much reading of good literature, placed in their hands by the comrades interested in their conversion.

There are very good reasons why any workingman who is at all possessed of brains, after having had Socialist reading matter to guide him, should not vote for Bryan.

Why do you vote at all? To further your interests as a workingman, or to testify to your appreciation of a party hero? After all this is what Bryan appears to the men who are shouting for him and who are going to vote for him at the expense of their fellows of the working class.

Now let us see what the Socialists have in view. Their aim is to systematize production; produce enough for all, giving the worker the full value of his product, with the shortest possible expenditure of labor. To do this the workers must own the tools with which they work and work with the best and most labor-saving tools. The trusts as now organized form the best means of production and in the hands of the workers can be improved as desired. At present these tools, (the trusts), are owned by the capitalist class, and instead of being operated to produce the needs of the workers and lighten their labor, as improved machinery is intended to do, this class compels the workers to run the machinery for the benefit of the owners, for which the workers receive enough to live on, and have very little to say as to how long they shall work. Now, the Republican party points out the benefits of the trusts, telling how much cheaper the workingman can get his necessaries on account of the cheapening of production caused by eliminating waste and doing away with surplus labor, but they fail to say anything about this labor being a menace to the labor still employed. So long as the workers will endorse by their votes the system of private ownership of the tools which are absolutely necessary to be operated in order that we may live, so long will the class of owners put forth all kinds of issues to blind the workers.

Expansion, which means more markets which will keep more of us at work at longer hours grinding out profits for the owners of the machines. When the Socialists say to the workers, "Our platform says, the workers shall own the machines collectively and manage their operation for their own benefit through their chosen representatives of their own class," any workingman ought instantly to know his choice between giving another power over him through ownership of the means by which he must live, and keeping that power for himself by uniting with his class in common ownership. That settles the Republican party. But the Democratic party says to the worker, "You need not own your own freedom to work and eat and clothe yourself by owning the tools which makes this freedom possible for you; all you have to do is to elect us into power and we will smash the trusts and instead of having a few masters such as own the trusts now, we will fix it so that the means of your life will be in many hands and then you will have a chance to compete with each other for there will be more jobs, for don't you see the trusts do away with a great deal of labor, which would be employed again if we go back to where we were before the trusts came." But, workingman, isn't it more of your product and less labor that you want? Why vote for a party that seeks to put you backward simply to get in power? If Bryan is so ignorant as to advocate going backwards he is not fit for the power he seeks, and if he is not ignorant of the better way of collective ownership of the means of life but conceals it to get campaign money from the owning class, he is not fit to be trusted by the working class, whom he thus betrays. But, come, say Bryan is the choice of two evils, and that he will do better for the workers than McKinley. Then read what W. E. Curtis has to tell, and he is one with the big capitalists and usually reports them correctly. This is taken from his letter to the Chicago Record of Saturday, August 18:

Men with money are feeling very comfortable. They are convinced that McKinley will be re-elected, and even if Bryan should beat him, no harm could result, because the Republicans will certainly have both houses of congress, so that the tariff law and the gold standard act cannot be repealed. For this reason Mr. Bliss' little safe is big enough, not only for what he has, but for what he hopes to get in the way of campaign funds.

"No harm could result." This means no harm to the capitalist class. The working class are expected to be harmed and the capitalists stand ready to buy your skins no matter under which capitalist party government the skinning is performed. In order to hold the product of your labor in your own hands, you must come out of the capitalist parties no matter who is leading them, and join interests with the fellow workers of your own class who are organized under the banner of socialism. Can you trust yourselves to appoint your leaders, or must you have a self-appointed leader such as Bryan, who is campaigning with money wrung from your class and contributed by the class whose ownership of the tools with which you labor, enables them to use your product in rewarding those who seek to lead you through a maze of oratory about matters which have no direct bearing on your welfare, to the same old task of voting to keep yourselves in slavery to the owners of the means of production and distribution?

Aesop, the fabulist, whose works have for ages instructed peoples, addressed the citizens of a country who were gathered together to decide whether they would pay tribute to a foreign king, or suffer the calamities of a destructive war thus:

"We have but two objects before us. The one is liberty, which in the beginning is rough and difficult, but in the end is smooth and easy; and the other is bondage; whose beginning is easy, but the conclusion fatal and calamitous."

Fellow workers, this is your position: to follow the interests of your class by working for the success of socialism, which can best be begun by voting for Debs and Harriman; or to cast your interests aside to keep in the condition of easy thinking and working hard for those who do your thinking for you; which can be easily accomplished by voting for either of the owners' parties, who will see to it that you do the work while they will do the thinking of the best way of keeping you divided. Rush into their outstretched arms if you wish slavery. If you don't wish it, vote for Debs and Harriman.

W.

A NEW "DECLARATION."

Embodying the Principles of Economic, As Well As Political Freedom.

The Democratic party has been harping very much on the poor old Declaration of Independence lately and their eyes are strained across the seas to the Philippines and loudly do they proclaim as a self-evident truth, that government derives its just powers from those who are to be governed. That this hodge podge called a party has lost the drift of the times and is still living in the time of our daddies, is evidenced by the fact that to them this document still stands for everything and by it they are going to shape their actions. But that they are not even sincere and do not mean for one minute to live up to this ancient document (which was simply a declaration for political equality and came from the cry of that time: no taxation without representation) is evidenced by their acts in disfranchising the negro voters of the South.

In view of the fact that the interests of the wage earners as a class are consciously or unconsciously driving them ahead and making them progressive and driving them away from reaction of the Democratic party kind, and as they now have political equality, but have not as yet economic equality which it is of greatest interest of them to have, how would the following New Declaration of Independence do?

Whereas, It is absolutely essential to the workers as a class that they have free access to the means of production and distribution and also the right to the full product of their toil; and

Whereas, The capitalist class who own these means, but do not use them, holding them only to make a profit from labors' toil, thereby causing want and misery untold among the working class by denying them free access to these means, they (the capitalists), not being able to use them and in fact having no idea of using them, have long ago outlived their usefulness and are now simply a class of parasites; and

Whereas, The wage earning class being the only essential and useful class in our society; and

Whereas, The capitalist class thoroughly alive and conscious of its interests has so blinded labor as to make it think that the interests of labor and capital were identical and so managed to make labor go contrary to its own interests and follow the interests of capital at the ballot box; therefore be it

Resolved, That labor is and hereby declares itself to be free and independent of the domination of capital, and that it being essential to labor that it have free access to the means of production and distribution, (it can only obtain this right through the collective ownership of these means), it pledges itself in future to follow consciously the interests of its class, as opposed to the interests of the capitalist class, at the ballot box, by electing individuals of its own class (conscious as to the interests of that class), to all positions of political power, thereby throwing down all "friends of labor," Republican, Democratic or otherwise, emancipating itself and inaugurating the Co-operative Commonwealth, in which every individual shall have the freest possible access to the means of production and distribution, and guaranteeing to all the full social value of their toil.

"Wageworkers of the world unite! you have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain."

W. F. E.

All comrades and others who had Workers' Call picnic tickets to sell will please turn in the tickets or money for same to those from whom they received them, at once, and oblige,

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Basket Picnic

Given by the women members of the Socialist party, for the purpose of raising funds to carry on meetings and agitation among workingwomen. * * * * *

To be held at a Grove on Irving Park Ave., two blocks west of Robey St., on

SUNDAY, SEPT. 2, 1900

Com. F. G. Strickland
will address the meeting at 3:30 P. M.

Our State Organizers.

We have received a large number of clippings from the local journals of the cities in this state through which our organizers, Comrades Klenke and La Monte are now working, but regret that lack of space prevents us from reproducing them even partially in our columns. However, we may say that their tone as a whole is unexpectedly fair, and that judging by the accounts they give, our comrades are making a deep impression upon their hearers. The unity which has just been accomplished in this state may be expected to increase the results for socialism through the efforts of our organizers, and it may be that the size of the Socialist vote throughout the state may fully equal the most sanguine expectations.

All comrades are invited to attend a basket picnic arranged by the Socialist women of Chicago for the purpose of propagating socialism among women. The picnic will be held at Irving park avenue near Western avenue, on September 2nd. Rev. Frederick Strickland will address the party at 3:30 p. m. Comrades are requested to aid us in making our effort a success by being present, and bringing all their women friends whom they can induce to attend. Take Lincoln car only.

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Secretaries will please send notice of any omissions, changes or corrections in the following list and notify the editor of The Workers' Call, 36 N. Clark St.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE, 36 N. Clark St., room 1, Chicago, Ill., meets 2nd and 4th Friday every month, at 63 N. Clark St.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF SECTION CHICAGO, 63 N. Clark St., 1st and 3rd Tuesday; Sec. Jas. Smith, 245 W. Munroe St.

BRANCHES.

FOURTH WARD, 3658 Armour Ave., 1st Thursday each month; Sec. N. Krogh, 3850 La Salle St.

FIFTH WARD meets every 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 8 p. m., at 2701 Wentworth Ave. (entrance on 27th St.). Joseph Trentz, Sec., 394 24th St.

SIXTH WARD. Business meeting at 3603 Honore St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday, at 8 p. m. C. F. Lowrie, Sec., 1794 36th St.

SEVENTH WARD meets at Porge's Hall, cor. Maxwell and Jefferson Sts., 1st and 3rd Monday each month. H. Bodominski, Sec., 106 Gilpin Pl.

TENTH WARD, 116 W. 24th St., every Thursday night; Sec. H. Almblad, 106 24th St.

TWELFTH WARD. Meets every Thursday at 745 Ogden Ave. James Lambert, Sec., 1012 Washington Boul.

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

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, 780 W. North Ave. at 8 p. m. every 2d and 4th Wednesday of each month. A. P. Nielsen, Sec., 884 Maplewood Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD. Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 1061 N. California Ave. J. W. Bartels, Sec., 918 N. Washtenaw Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at 484-486 Noble St., Walsh Hall.

TWENTIETH WARD. Meets every 2nd and 4th Fridays at 176 Dayton St. S. Sparks, Sec'y, 176 Dayton St.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD. Business meetings 2nd and 4th Fridays of the month, at 302 Blackhawk St. Robt. Baur, Sec., 302 Blackhawk St.

TWENTY SECOND WARD, 380 Larabee St., 2d and 4th Mondays, Sec. O. Gritchke, 94 Reese St.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD (Skandinavian), holds business meetings 1st and 3rd Fridays each month at 103 E. Chicago Ave.; out-door 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 3d Fridays each month at 65 N. Clark St. H. Johnson, Sec.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD holds business meetings every 2nd and 4th Tuesday 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. Runnberg, Sec., 2903 N. Claremont Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 1. Business meetings every Thursday, 8 p. m. Sec. R. Bolte, 1629 N. Spaulding Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 2. Meets at Dyas Hall, 1st and 3rd Saturdays. Sec. F. Lund, 2623 Kimball Ave.

THIRTIETH WARD, 5439 Paulina, every Saturday night; Sec. H. Philips, 5439 Paulina.

THIRTIETH WARD No. 1 (German), meets 2nd and 4th Monday each month at 4857 S. Ashland Ave.; Sec. H. Steiner, 240 W. 46th Pl.

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

THIRTY-FIRST WARD, 6801 Sangamon St., 1st and 3rd Thursdays each month; Sec. J. Wanhope, 6548 Morgan St.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at room 19, 9236 Commercial Av. Sec. M. H. Taft, 7919 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. Klauber, 6356 Drexel Ave.

POLISH BRANCHES

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

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

NINTH WARD meets every Saturday at 800 S. Ashland Ave. (Pulaski's Hall), 8 p. m.

FIFTEENTH WARD, meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays each month, at cor. Levitt and Hamburg Sts. (Sobiski'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. Majk Pleck.

LADIES SOCIALIST BRANCH, meets 1st and 3rd Sundays each month at 663 N. Paulina (Comrade Odalski'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., 1202 Locust St.

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