

# 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. 80.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 15, 1900.

PRICE TWO CENTS

## POLITICAL CLOWNS

Scenes from the Nightly Circus on State Street.

## A DEMOCRATIC TRIAL-HORSE.

How the Socialists Force Old Party Spell-Binders to Hustle for Their Wages.

Say, if you want some fun that will beat any circus you ever attended, just take a trip through the downtown portion of State street some Sunday evening. Last Sunday night we went down the line that is now becoming famous as the "oratorical Midway." Leaving aside the host of miscellaneous attractions, such as patent medicine quacks, Koreshianity cranks, Salvation Army and Volunteers, sidewalk evangelists, (running from Methodist to Mohammedans), etc., etc., we gave the most of our attention to the political groups. The approaching election had brought them out in full force. Here was our old friend Cantwell, a Democratic officeholder who is paid by the Democratic campaign committee to try to hold down the Democratic end in street meetings. And if there was a man who had a hard job out for him it is this same Cantwell. With a voice as powerful as a foghorn and as musical as a donkey's braying, he has no need for such ornamental features as brains, logic or reason. Indeed what he would do with such features in making a Democratic speech, is hard to say anyhow. So he is fair game for anyone and for the last year the Socialists have been using him to "try-out" their green hands. Almost anyone could do up Cantwell, but it was good exercise for the lungs and prepared the new convert for larger game. Well last Sunday night he was in his glory. He had a little fellow by his side with a weak voice who was trying to uphold McKinleyism, and Cantwell was just more than earning his money, when suddenly he caught sight of a Socialist and began to collapse in expectation of the intellectual trouncing he has been receiving nightly from that source. But this Socialist had other business and simply passed on until he met another comrade who is just learning to speak, and advising him to go back and do up Cantwell as a starter, the first Socialist passed on. A little further down a Republican orator had appeared, and was trying to stuff an unwilling audience with fairy stories about the full dinner pail. But the crowd were pouring hot shot into him until the sweat was streaming down his face as he turned from side to side to meet the attacks of his tormentors. The result of this was that a whole lot of facts were being brought out and the Socialists, of which there is always a goodly lot in every street audience now-a-days, were showing the significance of these facts, so the whole effect was just about as good as if the main speaker had been a Socialist. A little further along we came upon the regular Socialist meeting. Comrade Simmons was on the bench this time, and was explaining the truths of socialism to an audience whose quiet, attentive, earnest interest was in strange contrast to the audiences seen before. Occasionally some one in the crowd would feel his political prejudices trodden upon and would interrupt, but a moment's explanation generally settled him, and at the close of the speech the cheers that rose for Debs and Harriman drew the crowds from all along the street to see what was going on that really aroused the enthusiasm of the hearers. Then Comrade Kaplan climbed on to the bench and stated that instead of selling the papers and literature he would try a new scheme. Let everyone throw in what they wished into a collection and the literature would then be given away free to all. In a moment nickels and dimes came tumbling in and the whole mass was soon paid for and then handed out to all. Then Comrade Kaplan proceeded to go on with a discussion of new points in the never-exhausted subject of socialism, and as we left, the crowd were listening as eagerly as if they had not been standing for over an hour at the same spot. Here and there on the outskirts of the crowd were little groups eagerly debating questions aroused by the speaker, and everywhere there was evidence of interest, sympathy and support.

## BANKS AND RAILROAD CARS.

The Tendency Toward Concentration Under Capitalism and Its Significance.

Speaking of the recent consolidation of Chicago banks, the "Chicago Banker" says, "Consolidation and expansion seem to be in the air, and before long it will be publicly and generally admitted that the day of small and non-advertising banks in large cities is at an end." The same paper goes on to show that so general has this movement become that within the last year thirty-one national banks have gone into liquidation for purposes of consolidation. It also states that "there were seventeen national and twelve state banks in Chicago at the time of the great fire, October 9th, 1870, which is one less than will exist when the amalgamations arranged this year have been carried through. The reason for all this is seen in another article in the "Capitalist," which states that the recent consolidation of the First and Union National banks will give a saving of 20 per cent in expenses.

Right along the same line is another item from the "Chicago Banker," as follows: "The standard wooden car of 30 tons cost \$725, which is in excess of a steel car of the latest pattern. The standard wooden car with carrying capacity of 30 tons weighs 29,000 pounds, and when loaded the ratio of the load or paying freight to total weight of car is 66.47 per cent. The pressed steel car, with carrying capacity of 50 tons, weighs only 24,000 pounds, and when loaded the ratio of load to total weight of car and cargo is 74.60 per cent." On this same subject the Cleveland Citizen observes that "half a dozen lines own at least 10,000 of these cars, and one road clears \$5.28 a mile with each car operated, or more than twice as much as with wooden cars. Besides, the latter are turned out by hand-workers; the steel cars are manufactured by machinery. Maybe this isn't a great question!" And it might be well to observe, while on the subject, that while a wooden car only lasts seven or eight years, one of these new steel cars is good for an almost indefinite time. Then when the pulling capacity of the engine is doubled, as it has been in the last ten years, and the patent coupling and air-brake in the hands of the engineer alone cares for the train, the railroad workers will have time to think over a few things. And a whole lot of them are doing some thinking, and are going to vote for Debs and Harriman this fall.

It's "All Right." The Western Socialist News is out this month with a big double number full of news, comments and arguments of a Socialist kind. They have just held a big convention and the editor states that before election "Kansas will have the most complete organization outside of Germany." What's the matter with Kansas? How much have you given to the campaign fund?

dispensed with his stamp of argument (?) and to leave him to be unmercifully gaped by those whom he had been trying to fool.

By this time the street had taken on a change. Everywhere but around Comrade Kaplan there were no longer the solid masses of men that make up large audiences. On the contrary the entire street for half a mile was filled with almost hundreds of little groups, and in nine out of ten of these the subject under discussion was socialism. It is doubtful if a similar scene could be found anywhere in the world. No matter what the original subject may be the State street crowd quickly gravitates to socialism, and while many times the socialism that is being discussed would not be recognized by the founders of that philosophy, nevertheless it is all a sign of a mighty awakening that will soon make itself felt in this city of the Inland Sea.

## THE PARTY PRESS.

Renewed Activity Necessary for Its Support During the Campaign.

The Chicago comrades seem to have forgotten The Call for the last week or so. The labor of getting signatures and the general work of the campaign so interested them that they permitted the work of getting subscribers to almost completely stop. The result is that for almost the first time in its history there has been an actual decrease in the circulation in the city. And this in the midst of a presidential campaign! Let every reader of this get to work at once for your help is needed. Be sure to attend the next business meeting of your branch and learn the new scheme for pushing the circulation which will be explained there.

When The Call was first started each branch had its agent, whose business it was to get subscriptions and keep the activity of the comrades organized. These agents finally fell into "noxious desuetude" and what was everyone's business became no one's. Now is the time to at once elect new agents. See that they are live ones. Start a boom for The Call and keep the ball rolling until election.

## ANTI-TRUST LAWS

How They Are Interpreted in the Courts of Justice.

A LEGAL DECISION IN IOWA. Ed. Ryan, Teamster, of Des Moines, Seeks Union Scale of Wages and Finds That He is a Member of a Trust.

Those deluded workmen who are joining in the howl against the trust and demanding legislation to check its alleged rapacity, have been lately provided with some food for thought by an Iowa judge, whose interpretation of the existing laws against trusts appears something of the nature of a boomerang, as far as regards the interests of the working class. This is the story of how the "engineer was hoisted by his own petard" in Des Moines, Iowa:

In the case of Ed. Ryan vs. Charles Weitz & Sons, general contractors, the Capital City Brick and Pipe company and other employers had entered into a contract with the union to pay \$2.75 a day. He refused to accept, demanding \$3 a day, the union scale. Weitz & Sons refused to pay this, and the plaintiff sued. He alleged that as a member of the union he was entitled to \$3 a day, because the defendant, the Capital City Brick and Pipe company and other employers had entered into a contract with the union to pay \$2.75 a day, in consideration of which it had been agreed by the union that its members would not work for other parties for less than \$2.

The defendants demurred to the contract, alleging that it was contrary to public policy, in that it is a violation of the anti-trust statutes, which prohibit corporations, partnerships, individuals, etc., from entering into pools, trusts or combinations for the purpose of controlling the price of a commodity, limiting its production, etc. It was argued that the section of the contract in which the union members bonded themselves not to work for other parties for less than \$3 constitutes a violation of this section.

Justice Halloran sustained the demurrer in this particular. The section upon which he bases his decision is as follows: "Any corporation organized under the laws of the state for the transaction or conduct of any kind of business in this state, or any partnership, association or individual creating into or becoming a member of, or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, contract, partnership, association or individual to regulate or fix the price of any articles of merchandise, or to fix the limit, the amount or quantity of any article, commodity or merchandise to be manufactured, mined, produced or sold in this state, shall be guilty of a conspiracy."—Des Moines Leader.

THE SOCIAL BASIS

Industrial Conditions Always the Foundation.

## LAW OF LIVING ORGANISMS.

New Social Spirit Only Possible of Realization Through the Triumph of Socialism.

Social conditions are the outcome of industrial conditions. As industry became more highly developed and completely organized, and the division of labor more extended, the oneness of the life of society became more real, but society will not come to complete self-consciousness—a realization of the fact that it is an organism whose life and interests are identical—until the present system gives way to socialism.

With the dawn of social self-consciousness will appear a new social spirit and a new social ideal. These can only be realized when the social organism is perfected.

The two fundamental laws of every living organism is the law of service and the law of sacrifice. Every organism possesses different organs having different functions, and every organ is composed of different cells, each having its own work to perform. If these organs and cells should adopt the motto, "Each for itself," all would soon be destroyed.

In the social organism, individuals constitute the cells and social groups the organs. When these cells and organs fail to recognize and be governed by the law of the organism, which is the law of service, of co-operation, then destruction results. The social disease from which we suffer are due to a failure of individuals and groups to obey the law of the social organism. But it is impossible for the parts to obey this law in present industrial conditions. Co-operation cannot exist between industrial cells and groups except by abandoning the principle of competitive industry. This the employing class is rapidly doing, but to be effective in removing the evils from which we suffer, all must co-operate upon an equal footing in the production and distribution of wealth. This would necessitate a realization of the Socialist program—the collective ownership of the means of production. Socialism would introduce harmony into the industrial and social organism, the harmony that results from obedience to organic law. Anarchy and discord are anti-social and result from the present anti-social system of industry. Socialism is the law of service and co-operation is action.

This law of service, which is the law of love, can never be the fundamental law of either the individual or social life as long as the present industrial system exists—all attempts to regenerate society under such conditions must necessarily fail. Dr. Strong tells us that "the only remedy for our social ills is a new social spirit, the spirit of brotherhood, the spirit of love, vital enough to enter into, and to control all relationships." True enough, but is anyone so shortsighted as to expect this ideal to be realized in the present system of antagonisms? Such a "spirit" is not an outcome of competitive strife and warfare. Competition brutalizes man and negates the higher instincts and aspirations. It turns the naturally kind and sympathetic into moral monsters. No, the spirit of love, is not the outcome of the present industrial order; you cannot gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles.

Socialism, and socialism alone meets the need of a new social spirit. The spirit of love, brotherhood, fraternity, grows out of common interests and mutual dependence. Socialism would make the interests of one, the interests of all. The solidarity of mankind would then be realized, and with it the lofty dreams and noble ideals of the ages.

Let every man who desires the betterment of society, a nobler and truer civilization, cast his vote in the coming election for the party that stands for its realization—the Social Democratic party. Speed the day of its triumph and the dawn of a nobler humanity.

Charles H. Vail.

## A SPECIMEN "ARGUMENT."

Snubbed by Bryan by Railroad Company Expected to "Carry Thousands of Votes" for W. J.

A new "issue" has just materialized for the party of petty capitalism. A railroad controlled by the Standard Oil trust has refused to haul Mr. Bryan's special car over its tracks. "It is believed," says Hearst's Chicago American, "that this episode will carry thousands of votes from McKinley to Bryan not only in this state (W. Va.), but in others." What is to be thought of the gall of the capitalist stump speaker who believes this, and nevertheless will tell the voters to their faces that they are men of intelligence? Mr. Bryan

SOCIALIST POINTERS

himself is reported to have said that "it is one of the best arguments against Republicanism he had ever known," that "it was as good as a whole trainful of stump speakers." All of which is probably correct, though not very creditable to the intellectual powers of the stump speakers aforesaid or the audiences which listen to them.

## MINERS ARE OUT.

Starved and Plundered by Their Masters the Wage Slaves of Pennsylvania Declare for the Strike.

The coal miners' strike still hangs fire. The men are doing everything in their power to effect a peaceable settlement, but up to the present time the owners have refused all suggestion of arbitration. Meanwhile the miners are saying that they might as well starve striking as working. At the present time they are being swindled on weight and robbed on supplies, and skinned by a truck system. With powder at \$2.75 a keg, that costs the company 90 cents, and "ton cars" continually growing larger, and a "company store" to take the leftovers, the miners are in a hard way.

At the same time the mine owners are just announcing that American coal can be produced cheaper than anywhere else in the world, and they, or their agents, are scouring Europe to underbid the "pauper labor" of those countries with the "starvation labor" of America. Is it not about time that the miners of this country begin to think about taking possession, for the common good, of the vast stores of mineral wealth stored by Nature in the bosom of the earth, and which they alone can make available? Is it not almost time they voted for their own interests, instead of continuing to be longer fooled by the divisions of their masters? What relief can they expect from either expansion or anti-expansion, imperialism or anti-imperialism, and will they not be shot into submission if they rebel, as quickly by Bryan's militia as McKinley's regulars?

Just as we go to press news has arrived that the strike has been declared and 168,000 miners are involved.—[E.]

## More Signatures Needed.

Comrades:—SIGNATURES ARE STILL NEEDED on the County Petition lists.

You have until September 26th to get your lists filled. You must keep at work. We MUST have ALL THE NAMES that can possibly be secured. We CANNOT HAVE TOO MANY. So hustle them along boys. Put your shoulder to the wheel and send them in.

Fraternally,  
The Campaign Committee.

## Can Bryan Stop It?

Who says that the middle class are not disappearing? According to Bradstreet there were 156 failures for the week ending August 30th, of which 133 or 82 percent, were for less than \$5,000. There was only one firm with a capital of over \$20,000 and none above \$50,000. That this was not an exceptional week is seen by the fact that taking the three weeks ending on the same date the figures are as follows: 483 failures, of which 419 were for less than \$5,000, and in the whole time there were only three firms failing with a capital of over \$50,000.

## A Notable Meeting.

It is getting so that all the out-door meetings in Chicago are superlatively good, and consequently it is hard to find any words with which to describe an exceptional one. But the meeting at the corner of North and California avenues last Sunday, where Comrades Collins and Strickland spoke, certainly went ahead of the average. There were between six and seven hundred people in the audience, and the attention and applause they gave the speakers showed that they were in sympathy with the sentiments expressed, and gave a promise of a good Socialist vote from that neighborhood next election.

## Iowa to the Front.

We are expecting some big things from Davenport, Ia. Comrade Conklin is sending in great bunches of subs until last week he beat any two single workers in Chicago or anywhere else. By the way Davenport is not the whole thing even in Iowa. Comrade Truman of Hitean sent in twenty-one subs at a single shot last week.

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

SOCIALIST POINTERS

The Democrats have deserted the free silver issue without even giving it a decent burial.

## SOCIALIST POINTERS

The Illinois campaign fund can stand a little small change anytime you have some to spare.

You bet, the two old parties do not ignore the Socialists in Haverhill, much as they would like to.

It will be noticed that Teddy kept shy of the bull pen on his western trip. All of the candidates do.

The only possible way a man can vote against government by injunction is to cast his ballot for Debs.

Some day the coal miner will learn that if he will vote right he will not be obliged to strike so frequently.

Some of the people who talk lightly about smashing the trusts will tell you that socialism is impracticable.

Railroad employes must not talk politics. The different parts of a machine are supposed to hold no opinions.

The paramount issue between the Republicans and Democrats is the offices. All others are simply to catch votes.

Mark Hanna has discovered that the man who holds the money sack is the most popular individual in the country.

McKinley's few words about the danger from trusts should be worth a few hundred thousand to the campaign fund.

If you would like to live in the banner ward, just sow the seed deep with Socialist literature and watch the result.

Mr. Towne will be kept pretty busy answering questions when he goes out to Idaho to win the state back to Bryan.

Now that Socialists have quit fighting each other there is no reason why the enemy should not begin to get scared.

Will the Democrats please speak to Mark Hanna again about that campaign fund he is going to furnish for the Socialists?

Returns from Maine and Vermont would seem to indicate that the man who votes for Bryan will be throwing his vote away.

Even if President McKinley's letter of acceptance does not agree with his acts it will do to fool the people who so dearly love to be fooled.

People who like to kick on the government will always have something to kick on as long as they keep electing Democrats and Republicans.

The condition of affairs at Haverhill may be the reason Republicans and Democrats are paying so much more attention to the East this year.

The declaration of independence is used as campaign material in the North only by the Democrats. In the South they find the shot gun more effective.

The small business man is mistaken if he thinks people are going to quit buying at the department stores and flock to him the moment Bryan is elected.

The man who did not know he was prosperous until told by a campaign orator has not sense enough to vote and should have the orator appointed as his guardian.

From the standpoint of Grover Cleveland it makes no difference whether Bryan or McKinley is elected. If he thought Debs had a chance he would break the silence.

It must greatly amuse the little ward politician who is able to write passes for his friends, to read that the railroads have decided to charge presidential candidates full fare.

The burden of McKinley's argument seems to be that there is no difference between the Republican and Democratic parties except on the silver question which is now a dead one.

Under a system of co-operation every man would try to assist the suffering during such a calamity as occurred at Galveston, instead of falling to plundering the dead and dying, as many did in Galveston.



THE WORKERS' CALL.

Issued every Saturday at 30 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.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, express money order or bank draft.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One year.....\$0.50 Six months......25 Three months......15 Single copies......5c

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

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

National Socialist Ticket. For President—EUGENE V. DEBS. For Vice-President—JOB HARRIMAN.

THE PRESENT OUTLOOK.

Never at any time in the history of this land has the outlook for socialism appeared more favorable than at the present. The idea that socialism represented something impracticable or visionary has almost vanished from the mind of the average man, and today no political speaker is listened to more attentively than the advocate of the ideas which were formerly met with contempt, amusement or indifference.

When they do so belong—when the packing houses, mines and factories are the property of those who created them and whose labor alone makes them valuable; and whose toil causes them to transform the raw products of the earth into forms that minister to the wants of man, then the "wages of labor" will be adequate to meet his wants, no more, no less.

But of all this McKinley does not come to speak, and does not wish the laborer to think, and so the remainder of his letter, some 10,000 words, are given up to a discussion of matters in the West Indies or in far-away Pacific islands. We are told that "we have fed the starving, clothed the naked and ministered to the sick," and did we not know who it was that is speaking we might think some relief had been given to the poor suffering workers in the crowded slums of Chicago, New York, Boston or Cincinnati.

Now "will you be good?" To be sure we are left somewhat in the dark as to who it is that is to decide what is "natural and ordinary competition,"

and there is no sure rule offered by which we can tell when "honest cooperation" fades into "conspiracies and combinations," but Mack and Mark know a lot about trusts and we will have to put our faith in their judgment.

Then he gets down to the labor question and declares that "the best service which can be rendered to labor is to afford it an opportunity for steady and remunerative employment," and then he defines his idea of remunerative employment by saying that "the wages of labor should be adequate to keep the home in comfort, educate the children, and by thrift and economy lay something by for the days of infirmity and old age."

Do the laborers of America think that is really the highest possible standard attainable for the producers in a country where the machinery of production and distribution has reached the height of perfection it has attained in the United States? Is this the best that can be offered to those workers who in the packing houses of Chicago supply the world with food, or in the mines of Pennsylvania feed the furnaces and heat the homes of the uttermost parts of the earth?

When they do so belong—when the packing houses, mines and factories are the property of those who created them and whose labor alone makes them valuable; and whose toil causes them to transform the raw products of the earth into forms that minister to the wants of man, then the "wages of labor" will be adequate to meet his wants, no more, no less.

But of all this McKinley does not come to speak, and does not wish the laborer to think, and so the remainder of his letter, some 10,000 words, are given up to a discussion of matters in the West Indies or in far-away Pacific islands.

When they do so belong—when the packing houses, mines and factories are the property of those who created them and whose labor alone makes them valuable; and whose toil causes them to transform the raw products of the earth into forms that minister to the wants of man, then the "wages of labor" will be adequate to meet his wants, no more, no less.

But of all this McKinley does not come to speak, and does not wish the laborer to think, and so the remainder of his letter, some 10,000 words, are given up to a discussion of matters in the West Indies or in far-away Pacific islands.

When they do so belong—when the packing houses, mines and factories are the property of those who created them and whose labor alone makes them valuable; and whose toil causes them to transform the raw products of the earth into forms that minister to the wants of man, then the "wages of labor" will be adequate to meet his wants, no more, no less.

But of all this McKinley does not come to speak, and does not wish the laborer to think, and so the remainder of his letter, some 10,000 words, are given up to a discussion of matters in the West Indies or in far-away Pacific islands.

When they do so belong—when the packing houses, mines and factories are the property of those who created them and whose labor alone makes them valuable; and whose toil causes them to transform the raw products of the earth into forms that minister to the wants of man, then the "wages of labor" will be adequate to meet his wants, no more, no less.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

On Labor Day the marchers in the parade made a detour of two blocks to avoid a scab-built reviewing stand, and then turned back on the main line to be reviewed by the two capitalist candidates—Bryan and Roosevelt—from a scab-built hotel—the Auditorium. Socialists have long memories, even if the rank and file of the trade unions sometimes forget.

The election in Vermont is now over, and the Republican vote is almost stationary. The cry of "imperialism" having failed to rouse interest in the East, Mr. Bryan now rings his silver bell in Milwaukee.

For the first time in the history of the state of Vermont a Socialist ticket was in the field, and the returns as given by the Associated Press read something as follows (we don't remember the figures), Republicans, so many; Democrats, so many; "others," 1,276. "Others" is correct. When we want to find out where we come in we must look amongst the "others." For as our late Comrade Liebknecht said, "we are not as they," meaning the capitalist class. We are "others."

One Lauterbach, a Chicago capitalist, and late president of the Union Loop, has just returned from a visit to Europe, and expressed his opinion as to the proper tactics which should be pursued by the Republicans in the coming election. He says that the Republican orators should everywhere justify the trust, for during his travels in Europe, he saw everywhere the product of American labor (even the expenses of his visit coming from that source). He furthermore said that through better organization of industry "we" were enabled to undersell all others, and that in consequence the trust gave the American laborer "plenty of work," which he implies is the limit of the American workman's ambition.

It is not very creditable to the intelligence of the American working class, if Mr. Lauterbach correctly gauges the boundary line of their aspirations. But on the other hand it is highly advantageous to the American capitalist who appropriates the product and leaves them the "work."

It will not be long, however, until the capitalists of other countries who are being undersold by the superior methods of American industrial organization, will be compelled to duplicate those methods in their own countries. And then there will be the "plenty of work" which the American worker so greatly desires?

The struggle then will be between the conflicting capitalists of different countries and the victory will remain with those whose wage slaves will work the cheapest. For the capitalist the end is right there, but the Socialist sees in this the basis from which the social revolution will materialize. More perfect organization of industry, brings with it the impossibility of employment and maintenance for an ever-increasing number of workers, the question of the unemployed will stand out more distinctly, more threateningly, and then the knell of capitalism sounds, just as every social organization which preceded it has disappeared. No longer able to even feed its slaves in their slavery, the conditions for its exit and the entrance of socialism are present.

The Woodworkers unions of this city in their struggle for the eight-hour day are getting a valuable lesson from their masters as to knowledge of class interests. The Building Contractors at once allied themselves with the mill owners in their fight against the workmen. Capitalists are always class-conscious, and their example will not be lost upon all the members of the Woodworkers' union. All the more so as this union especially is fairly clear of the political misleaders, who in the ranks of labor bodies act as decoy ducks for capitalism, and this fact alone will make the interest of all Socialists stronger in their behalf. They deserve to win.

We couldn't do without the capitalists. Society would go to eternal smash if we didn't have this class to plunder us, and "save the situation" now and then. One of this valuable species we are told has just "saved the situation" in New England by purchasing the entire surplus product of the cotton mills in that region. The capitalist press naively (or is it "knaveily?") tells us that this action will keep the operatives at work until late in the fall, which really means until after election. By that time Mr. Borden, the capitalist in question, may perhaps be able to dispose of his purchase, that is if in the meantime the "hammering at the gates of Pekin" has been productive of new markets. Anyhow the fools will have voted then and everything will be safe for four years more.

The impending strike of the anthracite coal miners is a curious illustration of the general stupidity of the great mass of the people. The demands of the miners do not involve an increase of over 20 cents per ton in the cost of mining the coal, yet the capitalist press is already preparing the "public mind" to pay two or three dollars more per ton for coal, during the coming winter. And the "public" never "catches on."

It is interesting to note that the old

IMPERIALISM AS AN "ISSUE."

No One Phase of Capitalism Can Be Made a Separate Object of Socialist Attack.

It is strange that a tendency is observable amongst many who claim to be Socialists, to accept to some extent the "paramount" issues put forward by one or other capitalist party, and profess to see something in them to which the attention of the working class should be specially directed.

As far back as 1868 General Frank Blair wrote his celebrated letter concerning "the man on horseback," and warned the country of the dangers of militarism. General Grant, who was then most conspicuous, was supposed to be the party designated by Blair. His predictions were unfulfilled, but just the same, one thing went on—capitalism—and capitalism only has developed since then.

Militarism or imperialism are not things in themselves, cannot be separated from the economic system which gives them birth. Equal stress might be laid on the curtailment of the franchise of the southern workers, but none of these things can have any real interest to the workers when considered separately. They are all of them simply evidences of the natural trend of modern capitalist development, and the alternative to them (so long as the working class is not sufficiently organized and developed to assert its supremacy) is reaction.

The world-market will be, must be, conquered by one or other of the great capitalist nations, through the necessity forced upon the ruling class of such nations. Regarding the danger of a large standing army to the growth of a Socialist movement, the facts speak for themselves. In France and Germany, where militarism finds perhaps its greatest development, it is notorious that the Socialist movement is most powerful and most fully represented.

This does not justify militarism, but it does prove that the intellectual development of the working class cannot be resisted successfully by any phase of capitalist repression. Militarism will come in the United States, no matter what attitude the Socialists may take, merely because the necessities of the RULING CLASS demand it, and their interests will be reflected in the actions of the state, which they rule.

The working class have but one issue to unite upon, that is, the overthrow of the capitalist system, which in itself includes all militarism, imperialism, disfranchisement, exploitation, etc., and no one of these things possesses the slightest interest for the working class when considered as a separate object of attack. The greater includes the less. We are through with "step at a time" methods.

THE DEAR OLD FARM.

I own two hundred acres—that is, I hold the deed, and from that crushing mortgage some day I will be freed. For so my "paper" tells me, if I'll just keep hard at work, and my duty to my "party" never shirk.

I work three thousand hours ever passing year. And as I work the "Dear Old Farm" seems to grow more dear; so dear I'll have to add a few more hours yet, I fear. Or ends won't come together every year, every year.

I sometimes think my "hired man" is salaried too high. Yet when I gaze upon his shape I feel as if I'd cry; and he lives in that small cabin in the hollow there below, and he wears the same old pantaloons he wore five years ago.

His children all "go barefooted" and his wife—ah, well, I'll vow they never put a cent where it didn't ought to go; and yet they have nothing and no earthly chance to get. If any blame is mine, O Lord, forget, let me forget.

No horse upon the "Dear Old Farm" slaves like I and wife; work, work, work is the monotone of life. Yet alternating with our hopes there comes a haunting fear that some mishap may halt the work that makes the farm so dear.

IMPERIALISM AS AN "ISSUE."

No One Phase of Capitalism Can Be Made a Separate Object of Socialist Attack.

It is strange that a tendency is observable amongst many who claim to be Socialists, to accept to some extent the "paramount" issues put forward by one or other capitalist party, and profess to see something in them to which the attention of the working class should be specially directed.

As far back as 1868 General Frank Blair wrote his celebrated letter concerning "the man on horseback," and warned the country of the dangers of militarism. General Grant, who was then most conspicuous, was supposed to be the party designated by Blair. His predictions were unfulfilled, but just the same, one thing went on—capitalism—and capitalism only has developed since then.

Militarism or imperialism are not things in themselves, cannot be separated from the economic system which gives them birth. Equal stress might be laid on the curtailment of the franchise of the southern workers, but none of these things can have any real interest to the workers when considered separately. They are all of them simply evidences of the natural trend of modern capitalist development, and the alternative to them (so long as the working class is not sufficiently organized and developed to assert its supremacy) is reaction.

The world-market will be, must be, conquered by one or other of the great capitalist nations, through the necessity forced upon the ruling class of such nations. Regarding the danger of a large standing army to the growth of a Socialist movement, the facts speak for themselves. In France and Germany, where militarism finds perhaps its greatest development, it is notorious that the Socialist movement is most powerful and most fully represented.

This does not justify militarism, but it does prove that the intellectual development of the working class cannot be resisted successfully by any phase of capitalist repression. Militarism will come in the United States, no matter what attitude the Socialists may take, merely because the necessities of the RULING CLASS demand it, and their interests will be reflected in the actions of the state, which they rule.

The working class have but one issue to unite upon, that is, the overthrow of the capitalist system, which in itself includes all militarism, imperialism, disfranchisement, exploitation, etc., and no one of these things possesses the slightest interest for the working class when considered as a separate object of attack. The greater includes the less. We are through with "step at a time" methods.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Campaign Literature. Comrades:—As the time for the workers to drop their ballots draws nearer the contest between socialism and capitalism grows sharper. In order that the true side of the workers be properly stated before them much agitation and distribution of literature will have to be done. The N. E. C. has outlined plans and ordered printed literature for special use during the campaign, as follows:

No. 1. "Socialism is Coming," a leaflet illustrated with the photos of Debs and Harriman; it also contains the platform, biographies of our candidates, statistics showing the growth of socialism, and other interesting matter.

No. 2. "The Social Democratic Party," a leaflet designed to introduce the party to the voters. It contains the following headings: (1) What the S. D. P. is. (2) What the S. D. P. Wants. (3) Some of the Immediate Demands of the S. D. P. (4) The Candidates of the S. D. P. (5) History, Standing and Prospects of the S. D. P. (6) Vote for the S. D. P. (7) Some information about the S. D. P.

No. 3. McKinley, Bryan or Debs? This leaflet gives an exposition of the principles of the Republican, Democratic and S. D. parties, and a comparison of their platforms.

To carry on this work the N. E. C. needs money, and subscription lists have been prepared and will be sent at once to all locals, with the request that money be collected at once and sent together with the lists to the office of the national secretary. Under no circumstances should comrades destroy lists sent, as all are to be returned to the sender for verification. Now for the contributions, comrades!

sum or in weekly contributions during the campaign. Please send all contributions to Fred K. G. Strickland, Secretary, either care Workers' Call, 35 N. Clark street, or care Social Democratic Herald, 126 Washington street.

Illinois State Social Democratic Campaign Committee. F. G. Strickland, Sec'y. J. S. Smith, Treas. R. Holbush. F. Svoboda. Thos. J. Morgan. H. P. Keusch. W. M. R. Kerwin. R. A. Morris. E. M. Stangland. Philip S. Brown. H. Dose. P. Kniekrehm. J. W. Saunders. C. W. Jenks. A. M. Simons. J. J. Selig.

Watch Their Smoke. Editor Workers' Call:—

Dear Comrades:—I write you to let you know of change of meeting place of Twenty-seventh Ward Club No. 2, which will meet hereafter, at 2437 Bernard street every 1st and 3rd Saturday, 8 p. m.

Its coming our way so rapidly that we can hardly keep track of the procession. At our last meeting a committee of three was appointed to call upon those of our neighborhood whom we considered in sympathy with our movement, for the purpose of further interesting them in our local club and to secure subscriptions to campaign fund.

The outcome of four hours' work by this visiting committee of three, was that we increased our membership from 13 to 19 and secured signatures for a weekly contribution of \$24.80 during the eight weeks for which the pledges were taken, and we are only just started, and propose doing it some more in the same way.

Look out for the Twenty-seventh ward when the votes are counted. We as a Socialist ward are new, but new tools usually do cleanest work. Fraternally yours, J. H. Bard. Chicago, Sept 10th, 1900.

Notice of Meeting. There will be a meeting of all Socialists interested in the election of Debs and Harriman held at the Twelfth Street Turner Hall, corner Twelfth and Union streets, Sunday, September 16th at 2 p. m., to consider means and methods for carrying on the campaign in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th wards. All Socialist organizations in these wards are urged to be present. An active campaign has been planned and it is necessary that all the forces co-operate. By order of the Joint Campaign Committee, S. P. Levenberg, Secretary.

La Monte in Genoa. Editor Workers' Call:— A most interesting and successful meeting took place here at Genoa on Saturday, September 1st, at which Comrade LaMonte held the close attention of a large audience for over an hour and a half. The effects of the meeting were very encouraging, many of the audience expressing their agreement with the speaker in most decided terms. Just as Comrade LaMonte had left on the morning train a few individuals who had been stirred up and irritated by the truths they had listened to, expressed the opinion that men like LaMonte ought to be hung. This ought to be regarded as a compliment to the power of the speaker and a testimonial to the success of his efforts in waking up the staid little town of Genoa. About 100 copies of the Workers' Call were distributed amongst the audience, who numbered about 150. The speaker made the "expansion" policy clear to his hearers and exposed mercilessly the alleged love which the Republican and Democratic parties profess bear towards the workers. Some of the latter at least will be greatly benefited by the address, as they will have learned that their emancipation lies in their own hands, and can be achieved at the ballot box along the revolutionary lines laid down by the S. D. P. Fraternally, J. Franssen.

BOOK REVIEWS. MERRIE ENGLAND. Translated into German by Victor L. Berger, with an introduction by the translator. Vorwaerts Publishing Co., Milwaukee. Price, paper, 25 cents. We have not had time to read the entire translation but we hope that what the translator says in his preface is true and that it has been transformed until its original author would not recognize it, because there was much in the original Merrie England that needed such transformation. We say this all the more readily because the translator has shown his fitness to make such changes by his introduction. This introduction which occupies some twenty-four pages is one of the best statements of clear-cut socialism that has been put forth, and would be well worthy of reproduction as an propaganda leaflet. But it contains a multitude of things which it will be hard for the reader to reconcile with Merrie England unless, as claimed, the text has been greatly altered.

A Lusty Infant. Out in Washington the comrades are bringing out a little but lively paper, The Socialist, that is improving with every issue. In the last number is an account of the way they did up some Single Tax orators in Seattle, until they decided they did not want to debate with the Socialists. We used to have that same kind of fun in Chicago, but the Single Tax club passed a resolution over a year ago that it was not "profitable to hold any further debates with the Socialists."

Picnic Tickets. 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. Fraternally, The Board of Directors.

The Campaign Fund. For week ending September 7th: Previously reported.....\$362.41 Tenth Ward branch..... 2.00 N. J. Nielsen..... .50 H. Benson..... .50 A. J. Rasmussen..... .50 A. B. Andrews..... 2.00 H. D. Larsen and Ch. Heulberg..... 1.00 A. B. Shattuck, Genoa, Ill..... .50 P. M. Stevens..... 3.00 L. Nilsson..... 1.00 Thirty-first Ward branch..... 4.00 Total.....\$380.16 Previously reported, but belonging to new committee, in connection with Wellington Hall..... 20.95 Total.....\$399.11 Have you any Call postals in your pocket?



PLENTY AND FAMINE.

Why Human Beings Perish From Hunger Where Enormous Quantities of Food Are Stored.

Every intelligent workman reads the daily press we are told, and as we presume that the reader of this also has a claim to intelligence upon the above basis, we would like to call his mind back to some matter which appeared in the daily papers of this city a few weeks ago.

One of the most effective methods for conserving this useful quality consists in making a display of the things we possess, and comparing them to the things which people in other cities also claim ownership of, to the great disparagement of the latter, and to our greater glory.

Chicago then, we are told a few weeks ago in a daily paper, is in possession of a power which the nations of the world must propitiate before they dare engage in the pastime of robbing their neighbors, or going to war as it is usually termed.

It was also related with keen satisfaction that to an inquiry from the Russian government as to the length of time required to fill their order for some hundreds of thousands of pounds of barreled beef and pork the answer was instantly returned: "Beef and pork ordered are now in cars and on their way."

To one not acquainted with the economic mode of production now prevalent, it would seem that with such an enormous quantity of food produced every day, famine, or even insufficient food would be made an impossibility in a locality where such a plenty existed.

And yet it is so. A few days after the power of the Stock Yards had been boomed by the press and duly worshipped by the "public," who felt that in some manner, a part of the glory of this power was reflected upon themselves, items like the following might be clipped at random from the columns of the same press:

At 2 o'clock in the morning Officer Doyle of the Stock Yards police station found Mrs. John Graves and her seven small children hungry and scantily clothed in a shed at the rear of 548 West Forty-third street.

For several weeks they occupied two rooms in the house of Mrs. John Murphy, who lives at the same address. On account of inability to pay the rent they were ejected, and had taken refuge in the woodshed.

Mrs. Graves said: "Until recently my husband has been employed as a laborer at Armour & Co.'s packing house. He lost his position two weeks ago and has not been able to obtain work since."

The children ate ravenously of some bread that was given them. If the food-producing supremacy is a matter which the inhabitants of this city are willing to assume credit for, what will be their attitude towards incidents like this? Can they imagine that these starving ones can find any consolation in the fact that hundreds of tons of food can be started for the uttermost ends of the earth almost as soon as the word arrives, while they themselves perish with hunger?

It is almost superfluous to pursue this matter much farther. While the capacity of the human race for production increases year by year, yet in the very localities where this increased production is perhaps most marvelous, want, misery and human suffering keep pace

with its growth. These conditions, universal in our present society form the necessary basis for the economic change that is now generally seen to be inevitable.

It cannot be too often insisted upon that this insane contradiction of plenty producing famine, is due to the system of production and distribution now prevalent. The means of production being the private property of individuals, and the system having for its object the production of commodities for sale and the private profit of individual owners, this want and privation become the natural concomitant of the concentration of wealth.

Socialism, and socialism alone can harmonize the mode of production with the distribution of the product and abolish forever the system by which the condition of great wealth for a certain few individuals entails the most hideous misery and suffering upon the enormous mass whose labor alone makes that wealth possible.

There will be more occasion to congratulate ourselves upon the material progress achieved, when those who are direct factors in such progress are enabled to participate to the full in the enjoyment of that which their toil has created.

None of the old political parties stand for this change. On the contrary their every effort is bent upon the maintaining of the system by which the products of society are appropriated by the few, while the producing class constantly hover on the verge of starvation.

There is, or will be in a very short time, an opportunity to make an effective protest against these infamous and degrading spectacles. An opportunity to say, at the ballot box that capitalism, their source, must be abolished. An opportunity to establish a civilization in which all can fully share the social values created by labor, and of which all can be justly proud because of their actual partnership. That opportunity can only be realized by voting the Socialist ticket, represented by Debs and Harriman, by which the workers can become owners of the product of their own labor, and poverty and suffering made forever impossible.

VOCAL EXERCISE.

Bryan's Speech at Chicago University Gives Students Opportunity to Practice College Yell.

William Jennings Bryan was out to Chicago university this week trying to assist Rockefeller in keeping the students from thinking of the time when they will stop "seeking a position" and go to "hunting for a job."

Some of the Socialists were on hand as they always are and distributed a goodly number of the "Questions to Bryan," by Comrade E. V. Brewster, and one of the comrades handed a set to Bryan with the request that he be kind enough to answer them through the Chicago American, and he placed them in his pocket with a promise to do so and we all eagerly watching for his answer which we soon expect to see.

"Washed Out" by the Trust. The finishing touches are being placed on the laundry trust in the city of Chicago, and twenty-five laundries are being closed down. The engineers in the closed laundries are getting \$10 a week moving the machinery and putting it in storage, instead of \$3 a day as they formerly received.

Some day it will dawn on the writers of the above, that the way to get rid of this is not to whine about it, but for the railroad laborers to unite at the polls and take possession of the railroad.

Democrats are afraid of expansion because they are not sharing the spoils of expansion, if they were, expansion would not be a Democratic but a Republican issue.

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

AUSTRIA.

The report of the German section of the Austrian Social-Democratic party has just been published. It appears from this report, which is published in the "Arbeiter Zeitung," that there are 1,130 groups and more than 50,000 members, and that there are 24 newspapers published in German.

Since 1898, the date of the last congress, the members of the party have been sentenced to 25 years, 8 months, 3 days and 6 hours imprisonment, and have been fined \$170.

BELGIUM.

After all, the Belgian legion is not to be sent to China, as Germany objects. So the soldiers, who hoped to be able to loaf comfortably, have been doing a little on their own account near the camp where they are quartered. The object of sending the soldiers had become quite clear—the King, who has many shares in some Chinese enterprises, hoped to make a good thing out of the expedition.

The half-yearly report of the "Maison du Peuple" of Brussels has just been issued, and shows that during that time a business of more than \$400,000 has been done. The most of this was in the bakery, whose total receipts have been over \$250,000. It is now producing and distributing more than 500,000 loaves of bread each week. It has at present over 25,000 members, and as only the heads of families are admitted to membership, this means that about 125,000 persons are benefited by its operation.

FRANCE.

Cluseret is dead. He had been an officer in the French army and took part in the repression of the insurrection of 1848, but he was put on half pay after the coup d'etat. He fought with Garibaldi in the American Civil war, and he took part in the Fenian insurrection. He was a member of the "Commune," and was for some time in command of its army. But he was accused of lukewarmness and superseded. He managed to escape to England, and after fighting with the Turks against the Russians, returned to France at the amnesty. In 1888 he was elected a deputy, but made no mark in the chamber, and in the Dreyfus affair he became very reactionary, talking about the honor of the army in quite an orthodox style. He became an ardent Nationalist and lost what influence he may have had. He has long since outlived his reputation, and to crown all he has been buried with religious rites.

RUSSIA.

A dispatch from Varsovie announces that four soldiers of the Russian cavalry have been condemned to death at Pesulkau for complicity in a "Socialist plot." This dreadful condemnation shows by what humane sentiments the "peace-loving" Czar of all the Russias is inspired. Any disagreement with the reigning public opinion is punished by death.

SPAIN.

The municipality of Gyon has granted an eight-hour day to all its workmen, and has increased their wages.

SWEDEN.

A few months ago there was a strike on an electric tramway at Stockholm, and there was vigorous picketing of the yards. The leaders of the strike were arrested and have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Evidently there is need of trade unions.

Hear Them Roar.

The Ommeke Herald is stirring the animals up in South Dakota. In his last issue, which like all the others is full of life, the editor is responding to the attacks of a dozen little one-horse exponents of capitalism that are editing papers in his state. One of his opponents accuses him of being a Socialist for the sake of the spoils of office, because he is nominated for insurance commissioner. They must think he is liable to get elected then, which looks pretty good for Socialist activity in Dakota.

Don't Whine--Vote!

If the Jews be without a country that they can call their own, railway employees are without a trade they can call their own. With some exceptions the railway corporations are hedging themselves in by a mass of rules that makes it impossible for an experienced railroad man to secure employment, and difficult for any man to retain his employment. Every subterfuge is being used to reject applicants for employment and to discharge men who are employed. The physical qualification demanded by railway employes for pullists, the mental qualifications, are those of professors of colleges, the moral qualifications would do honor to merchants of the Gospel. It is only when financial recompense for services are considered that "excellence" is ignored.

Some day it will dawn on the writers of the above, that the way to get rid of this is not to whine about it, but for the railroad laborers to unite at the polls and take possession of the railroad.

Democrats are afraid of expansion because they are not sharing the spoils of expansion, if they were, expansion would not be a Democratic but a Republican issue.

LABOR ITEMS

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

Notice of reduction in wages has been served on the textile workers of New England.

Buffets employed at the Consolidated Fruit Jar works in New Brunswick, N. J., have struck against the introduction of child labor.

A trust has been recently organized embracing the manufacturers of fire engines and fire engine apparatus in the United States.

The men seem to be gaining in the building trades lockout in Chicago, and almost every day furnishes another instance of a contractor coming over to the unions.

The United Brewery Workers of the United States are holding their annual convention in Detroit this week. There are over 200 delegates present, representing 20,000 members.

About 30,000 operatives in the textile and silk industries of Patterson, N. J., are idle. The "full dinner pail" we hear so much about, apparently, has not yet materialized among these wage slaves.

Among the important measures to be considered is the establishment of a protection fund to be used in defending members of local unions in any legal proceeding that may be instituted against them.

Nine hundred and eighty men were thrown out of work by the shut down of the American Rod and Nail mills at Anderson, Ind. Wonder how these wage slaves applaud the cry of the "full dinner pail."

Black & Germer, the scab stove manufacturers of Erie, Pa., have secured a temporary injunction against the molders, who have declared a boycott on the products of the firm. Large orders have already been cancelled, and more will follow.

A few years ago brewery workmen were compelled to work fourteen to sixteen hours a day, but this has been gradually decreased until a work day of nine hours has been secured in nearly every brewery in the country, and a few have the eight-hour day.

The Industrial Union of Chicago is just having a controversy with the employers over a new scheme to reduce wages. It was proposed to divide the union into three classes, with wages of 50, 40 and 30 cents per hour, respectively. It was soon found that none but the 30-cent class would be employed, and it is probable that the union will refuse to be further taken in.

Youngstown workmen have organized a Home Co-operative association. Want to buy real estate by co-operation on a cash basis and sell same to members on long time and easy monthly payments without interest and without profit. The workmen of the Mahoning valley must be living in blissful ignorance of social development to engage in ventures of such a character.

The price secured for the labor power of convicts in Georgia penal institutions last year varied from \$88 to \$102 per head. Out of this amount the state feeds and clothes them, and furnishes healthy ones, for those whose energy gives way. The commonwealth degrades free labor to the level of the convicts with whom they must compete. Ninety per cent of the coal, brick and lumber industry of Georgia is controlled by contractors of convict labor. What a glorious thing competitive commercialism is for the—exploiter.—Cleveland Citizen.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Members of ward branches desirous of securing the services of speakers at one-door meetings should communicate with Fred'k G. Strickland, 163 Randolph street, room 64, who has undertaken the arrangements for assigning speakers to the various meetings. The editor of this paper has not now, nor ever had any connection whatever with such arrangements, they being always delegated to one comrade appointed or elected for the purpose.

It is to be hoped that the delegates selected from each branch to take charge of the direction of this paper will do their best to attend the meetings as punctually as possible. The new directorate from its composition is expected to be more efficient than its predecessor, from the fact that the branches will in the future be more directly familiar with the affairs of the party press than heretofore.

In order to consolidate the Socialist organizations in Englewood and vicinity, and to prepare them for concerted action in the coming campaign, a mass meeting will be held at Elke's Hall, 145 W. 63rd street, on Sunday, September 16th at 2 p. m. The meeting will be thoroughly advertised, and all comrades in the vicinity are requested to be present and assist to the best of their ability in helping realize the object for which the meeting is called.

The miners of Latimer, Pa., held a mass meeting on September 10th, in commemoration of the massacre of their fellow workmen, which occurred three years ago and of which the day chosen was the anniversary. Comrades J. Mahon Barnes and Chas. Drees of Philadelphia were the speakers for the occasion.

A Populist is a chaser of will-o-the-wisp reforms in the swamps of Democracy who never bags the game.

"ELEVATING THE MASSES."

Meaning of Capitalist Philanthropy Under the Economic System of the Present.

Now and then you may read in the public press that this or that "philanthropist" has given a few thousand, or perhaps a few hundred thousand dollars to some university, library or church. Then follows a long detailed history of the "generous" donor and an enumeration of his gifts to the community. You may also read that the "better classes" are trying to elevate the workingman, and improve his rude and coarse manners; in order that he may remain content with the conditions which enable them to pose as his benefactors.

And what is expected from you workmen in return? You are expected to show your appreciation of their "goodness" and charitable kindness by humbly and thankfully accepting what they have seen fit to give you.

You, workmen, you the producers of all wealth, you should assume a humble and reverential attitude towards those who have never done one stroke of productive work in their lives and whose only task is that of appropriating to themselves four-fifths of what you produce, when they apparently return a small portion of that plunder for your alleged benefit.

This "donation" business has now become an integral part of the system. Formerly it was Product=Rent+Interest+Wages+Profit; now it has become, Product=Rent+Interest+Wages+Donations+Profit. It is from the wealth which is created by your labor that these "gifts" proceed. Try to secure to yourselves a greater portion of that wealth through economic organizations and see how your masters will counteract your efforts.

Do you remember how at the real estate banquet lately held here, how one of this class irritated by the same demand on the part of the workers stated vehemently that the only method of dealing with you was to "starve you out?" That is the procedure that all your masters, and more especially many of those who have posed as your benefactors, adhere to. What do you propose to do about it? Are you still willing to sacrifice your own interests so that this class may continue in power? Or will you make an effort to free yourselves both from their tyranny and charity by voting for socialism—for the interests of your own class?

M. W.

WHO STOLE THE WATER?

The Profit System in Connection With the Recent Discoveries in the Stock Yards.

The superintendent of the water department has made what the Chicago American calls a "rich haul." Three of the largest firms in the Stockyards have been caught stealing water from the city by the millions of gallons. But the "rich haul" turns out to be merely four petty wage slaves acting in the capacities of engineers or foremen of the above-mentioned companies, and who have practically admitted that they acted merely as tools in the matter. They are to be punished as an example to other evil-doers, and a good deal of bluster and brag is being made as to what the law will do with the heads of the packing houses if they can be proven guilty.

Some years ago a similar discovery was made affecting the great packing houses, but the inquiry, though started with a liberal amount of bombastic threatening, fizzled out completely.

But were the heads, the owners, the capitalists who absorb the profits from these companies, in any danger of prosecution? Not the slightest. And they are now in no danger. If by any possibility there should be any punishment allotted, there are hundreds of scapegoats upon whom it will fall.

These capitalists knew nothing whatever about stealing water. They would not for one moment countenance such a practice. They perhaps never entered their plant more than once in a year, some of them perhaps not so often. They trusted to the managers, from whom responsibility descended upon department superintendents, down through engineers, foremen, assistant foremen, etc.

But they wanted profits. They judged how matters stood by the size of the dividends. And every understrapper in their employ knew that his position depended upon his ability to extract

the utmost possible from those under his direct supervision.

The reduction of expenses he knew would figure on the other side of the book as increased profit. Increased profit meant security in his position. Stolen water cost less than that registered by the city meters, and therefore helped to reduce expenses. In other words water was stolen by the employees to secure their jobs. The capitalist didn't steal it. Of course not. But if expenses were not kept within the limits which the capitalist owners thought proper the employees knew that they might look for another job.

The whole profit system being based upon robbery, it is remarkable that this method of reducing expenses, or in other words, increasing profits, should be resorted to?

Had the discovery not been made, these employees would have been considered satisfactory in every respect. Now, however, they will have to submit to whatever penalty, if any, which the law imposes. That is to say, the capitalist owner uses them as a scapegoat. They bear the guilt for which the system by which the capitalist thrives, is responsible.

They say that the capitalist will be punished as well as the tools he made use of. Wait and see.

These men cannot be touched, and they know it. They are the same class who poisoned the soldiers with "embalmed beef" during the Spanish war. They escaped the consequences of that act entirely.

If the United States government was unable to punish this offence, how can the city authorities hope to punish them for the comparatively trivial offence of stealing water?

These men and the class they belong to are above the law; it is their creature. The law-making power was given to them by men of the same class who now steal water in their interests.

The law (which was made by their class), enables them to plunder the laborer of the product his labor creates. It makes the profit system legal. It legalizes robbery—by those who made it.

The law is merely the will of their class. They do not calculate on its being used against themselves. And it will not. Not a single exploiter of them is in danger. Again we say, wait and see.

State Campaign Committee.

The most important business transacted by the State Campaign committee of the Illinois Social Democratic party, September 5th, was as follows:

Comrade Simons elected chairman of the evening. Moved that application blank (see No. 2), be referred back to County committee. Moved to amend that we suggest that the term Socialist club be used instead of "branch of S. D. P."

Motion and amendment carried. Moved and carried that the ratification meeting provided for by resolution at the convention August 26th, now be taken up.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the ratification meeting ordered by the United Socialist convention of August 26th be held under the control and management of the State and County Campaign committee elected by the said convention.

Moved and carried, that we suggest to the County committee that we invite Comrades Debs and Harriman to attend a ratification meeting on a date between September 25 and September 29.

Moved and carried that the secretary be instructed to inform Comrades Debs and Harriman of the action of this meeting. Moved and carried that Comrades Daly and Strickland constitute a committee to arrange for the ratification meeting.

The treasurer reported \$5 received from the secretary. Comrade Smith reported that the accounts of the old State Campaign committee, S. L. P., were not yet ready to turn over.

Moved and carried that when the accounts and revenues of the old State Campaign committee, S. L. P., are turned over to this committee that their present continuous obligations for literature, speakers, etc., be continued.

Moved and carried that three delegates be elected to meet with the County committee. Comrades Svoboda, Saunders and Strickland elected.

Fred'k G. Strickland, Secretary.

Activity in Minnesota.

Comrade Knox is up at Minneapolis helping to push things along, and the first thing The Call knew about it was a good bunch of subs from up there. We understand that the Minnesota comrades are getting ready to spring another Socialist paper on the capitalist breastworks. Let it come, there is always room for several more.

Improved Machine Again.

The railroad firemen are growing because the big engines that are now being used are so hard to fire that they nearly kill the men who are assigned to them. These same engines do a little more than twice the work with the same crew that the engines did that were in use ten years ago. So some of the firemen, at least, have been relieved from this terrible hard work. For the consolation of the remainder, it is said that an apparatus for mechanical firing is being experimented with on the Chesapeake & Ohio, so that they can all take a vacation in the near future.



**WHAT THE "GREAT" MEN SAID.**

Utterances of Bryan, Roosevelt and A. Schuler on Labor Day to the Workingmen.

After giving the union men a lot of taffy of one sort or another at the Labor Day picnic, the different candidates for office who spoke there, wound up their speeches with a little water (figuratively speaking), to aid in washing it down.

Here is Mr. Bryan's wind up:

"Without a large percentage of the laboring vote no party can win an election in the United States. The men who work for wages can, by throwing their votes on the one side or the other, determine the policy of this country. They need not march in parades; they need not adorn themselves with the insignia of any party, but on election day their silent ballot can shape the destiny of this nation and either bring the government back to its ancient landmarks or turn it into the pathway followed by the empires of the old world."

The truth of the matter is, that they can determine the policy of the country only by uniting their votes as a class-conscious body, as the Socialists have been pointing out. Mr. Bryan correctly designates their method of voting when he says, "throwing their votes on the one side or the other." Will these workingmen understand, even when Bryan tells them so, that they are "throwing" their votes? Union men, unite your votes as you have your trade interests, and you can do more than "bring government back," or "turn it into the pathway, etc.," you can control it in the interest of your class, and set your own hours of labor, and get the full value of your labor, by owning collectively the means of production.

Roosevelt ends thus:

"Let us strive to make the conditions of life such that nearly as possible each man shall receive the share to which he is justly entitled, and no more, and let us remember at the same time that our efforts must be to build up rather than to strike down, and that we can best help ourselves not at the expense of others, but by heartily working with them for the common good of each and all."

We can imagine what must have been Roosevelt's thoughts as he uttered these words. Here language is used, which if followed out, would end in the realization of the Utopian dreamer's dreams, all to cover a hypocrisy that this man put on for the occasion. This man's record will reveal with whom and for what he strives to build up, and also that he doesn't stop from sentiment in breaking down anything or any persons, whose prostrate positions he can step on to elevate himself. Union men, investigate his record.

Samuel A. Schuler spoke of a system of society he sees, thus:

"At last through the clouds the sun is shining, or will shine, on a system of society where the laborer will be the equal of any man. Further than to achieve this the laborer and the labor organization should not go; short of this they should not stop. We have seen in this country difficulties growing out of the labor question surmounted up to the present time, and yet but for the labor unions we should have seen conditions that history tells us weakened other nations in ages past."

The sun is not shining on that system yet, Sam. That is the system we Socialists are striving to get the workingmen to vote for--the Co-operative Commonwealth. And when we get to that point we can better tell whether to go further. That question does not concern us now. We must first get there. And you must come along with the Socialists if you don't want to be left in the cold. We are the only party headed in that direction. The last sentence we don't quite understand, unless you mean the injunction which has been used to surmount difficulties, and the bull pen of Idaho, which might have weakened other nations?

The small paragraph of Eugene V. Debs' speech at Canton, Ill., which the capitalist press deigned to insert in their columns, contains the only practical program and the hope of the working class:

"Society has been divided into classes with antagonistic interests. Men are trying to crush the trusts, just as they tried to destroy the machinery not many years ago. The trusts cannot be destroyed in this manner. They are not the creatures of the law, but creatures of the conditions. The solution will come when the co-operative labor system shall wipe out the competitive system."

And this dividing into classes is international. The economic questions which affect the workingmen of America affect likewise the workers of every country on the globe, and the workingmen of those "empires of the old world" are "looking across the waters," while they are not allowed to cross in the ships that they have built, (except on the conditions of the idle owners of those ships), to see what progress workingmen here are making toward the freedom which all will share. While thousands of workingmen here flock about the leader of a party which is an enemy to their freedom, and cheered his meaningless oratory, the workingmen of England, who are conscious of the class-conscious political action, through their appointed leader, Keir Hardie, sent over fraternal greetings to the comrades here, with wishes for the success of Debs and Harriman. We accept their greetings, and while we realize that success to our ticket will be delayed beyond the coming election, we look for an early defection from the ranks of the howlers for Bryan of the workingmen who use their brains to think. Those who use their stomachs to perform the function of thinking are beyond conversion so long as the "fall dinner pail" argument can reach their ears.

**The International Socialist Review**

On the first of July, 1900, we began the publication of the International Socialist Review, edited by A. M. Simons, with the help of many of the best-known socialist writers of Europe and America.

The July and August numbers have amply redeemed the promises made in our prospectus. The July number contains a searching and thoughtful article by Rev. William T. Brown, entitled, "Autocracy and Democracy," and a contribution of world-wide interest by H. M. Hyndman, entitled, "England and International Socialism." Jean Longuet, the grandson of Karl Marx, sends a letter explaining the status of French political parties and the results of the recent elections, while Prof. Emile Vinck writes of the recent legislative election in Belgium. Both of these letters have encouraging news of the rapid growth of Socialism. Marcus Hitch contributes a thoughtful and scholarly article on Karl Marx and the money question, and Max S. Hayes gives a review of the relations of the trade unions to Socialism in the United States. The editor traces the growth of Socialist thought in America, comments on the attack of capitalism upon China, and reviews the great lock-out of the building trades in Chicago, and the strike of street car men in St. Louis.

The August number opens with an exhaustive study of the Chicago lock-out by S. G. Lindholm. The political situation in Italy is fully described by our regular correspondent, Dr. Alessandro Schiavi. His letter was written just after the recent election, at which the Socialists made decided gains, and it throws much light on the disorder prevailing since the death of King Humbert. H. Quelch, the editor of London's "Justice," contributes a paper on the "Working Class Movement in England," which is full of accurate information. But the great feature of the August number is the brilliant address by Paul Lafargue, entitled, "Socialism and the Intellectuals." The address is here first published in English, and the translation is authorized by Lafargue. Under the title "Dangerous Questions," the editor points out why the Republican and Democratic politicians, by common consent, are avoiding any serious discussion of the trusts, the negro question, government by injunction, and the Idaho bull pen, while the anti-expansion issue is being spoiled by the unanimous desire of capitalists to get their share of China. Prof. Eli's "Monopolies and Trusts" is reviewed, at some length, and other books more briefly. A new department, "The World of Labor," edited by Max S. Hayes, begins in this issue and will be a regular feature of the Review.

The September number promises to be the strongest number of a periodical relating to Socialism yet issued in the English language. Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist nominee for President, will have a strong and interesting article on the "Outlook for Socialism in the United States," reviewing and discussing the movements in American society that are making for Socialism. Job Harriman, the Vice-Presidential candidate will supplement this with "A Comparison of the Democratic and Republican Platforms in the Present Campaign," which is the most thorough discussion of the issues presented by the two old parties yet put out. These two articles alone would make this number the most valuable propaganda pamphlet ever issued for the price, yet they are but a small part of what the whole number contains. Rev. Charles H. Vail is one of the ablest exponents of Socialism writing in the English language at the present time. Under the title "The

Political and Economic Aspect of the Trust Question" he gives what will be found one of the most popular and thorough expositions of the Socialist philosophy regarding trusts yet issued. Robert Rives La Monte has come to be known, both by his translations and his original writings, as one of the ablest writers on the principles of Marxian Socialism in America. He will have an article in the September number of the International Socialist Review on "The Essentials of Scientific Socialism."

It will thus be seen that these four articles answer the following questions: What is Socialism? What do the Socialists have to say about the Trusts? What is the attitude of the Socialist party to the other political parties? What are the present prospects of Socialism? Never before has it been possible to hand a single pamphlet to a questioner that would settle all his difficulties at once.

Miss Charlotte Teller, who spent several weeks at the home of Wilhelm Liebknecht a year ago, will review the life and work of the great Socialist, whose death has just grieved and startled the Socialist world, and there will also be a translation of an incident in the life of Marx and Liebknecht during the London exile taken from a work of Liebknecht's hitherto unknown to the English readers.

In addition to all this there will be the trade union department, edited by Max Hayes, which will give all the news of the labor movement in the economic field. The regular editorial departments will treat the topics of the day from the Socialist point of view, and we have also been promised articles from some of our foreign correspondents.

All these features taken together will make the September number of the Review something that every Socialist will not only want to read himself but will want to put in the hands of as many non-socialists as possible. The October and November numbers will be equally good, for we are making a special effort to produce good "Socialist-making" material in these three campaign issues.

**SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OFFER.**

For one dollar we will send the International Socialist Review for September, October and November to eight different addresses. Any less number will be charged at 25 cents each, but any one who has sent in eight names may send in as many more as he wishes at 12 1/2 cents each. This offer does NOT apply to addresses within the city of Chicago, nor to any foreign countries except Canada and Mexico.

Single copies may be bought of news-dealers everywhere, and dealers are dealers are supplied through the American News Company and its branches. Copies are sold from this office at 10 cents each, postpaid. We make the special rate of five cents in lots of twenty or more to our own stockholders and to the officers of locals of the Social Democratic party, but only on the understanding that copies shall not be re-sold for less than ten cents and shall not be placed on sale with news-dealers nor sold in such a way as to interfere with the trade of news-dealers. Locals of the S. D. P. will find that they can help out their campaign funds by selling copies of the Review at open-air meetings, and by taking trial subscriptions at 25 cents and remitting 12 1/2 cents to us as explained elsewhere in this leaflet.

Remember that the yearly subscription is one dollar, and that you can get the International Socialist Review complete from the beginning by ordering at once. Address:

**Charles H. Kerr & Co. Publishers**  
56 FIFTH AVE. CHICAGO

**NOTICE TO LITERARY AGENTS**  
of Branches in Section Chicago

We have a limited number of copies of the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW from July, which we offer to you at the special net rate of three cents, in lots of ten or more. The copies must be sold at the full retail price of ten cents, the profit going to the party. They must NOT be sold to news-dealers, our contract provides that they shall be supplied by the Western News Company exclusively. The three cent rate does not apply to the August issue, and does not include postage. Comrades will have to call for their copies at our office, 56 Fifth Avenue.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY

**The Advance.**

Official Organ of the S. D. P. from the Pacific Coast. . . . Only paper giving News of the Movement in the West. Will tell you What Socialism is; What It is Doing, and How to Bring It About.

Send for sample copy. 25 cents for six months; 50 cents a year. With Workers Call one year 80 cents.  
117 Turk St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

**MASS MEETING**  
For the purpose of Organizing and Uniting All Socialist Forces and Unattached Socialists in England and vicinity, will be held  
**SUNDAY, SEPT. 16**  
at Eike's Hall, 1148 W. 63d St.  
Good Speakers.  
Admission Free.  
Everybody Invited.  
All local Socialists and sympathizers with the movement, are especially requested to attend.  
Remember that we send "The Call in Clubs of ten for three months at ten cents each.

**J. J. CAPPELS,**  
Manufacturer and Jobber of  
**Cigars and Tobacco.**  
(Smokers' Articles.)  
PHONE--HARRISON 403.  
420 STATE ST. CHICAGO

**SOCIALIST CARTOONS AND COMMENTS**

BY FRED. D. WARREN.  
Workers' Call, Chicago: "This is a series of clever cartoons of present society, illustrated by cartoons which are decidedly bright in their point of view."

Freedom, Equality, Washington: "The cartoons are comical, but forcibly illustrate the benefits of the co-operative system as compared with the competitive."  
The New Light, Fort Angeles, Washington: "Should be in the hands of every laboring man in the United States."

PRICE 5 CENTS.  
**WARREN BROS., Publishers**  
RICH HILL, MO.

**THE PEOPLE**

Uncompromising Exponent of Socialism.  
Unflinching Advocate of Labor's Rights.  
As up-to-date paper giving all important news of the socialist movement in this country and abroad. Articles on socialism and on public events from the socialist standpoint.  
50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months; 15 cents for three months.  
ADDRESS  
**THE PEOPLE**  
186 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY

**Platform of the Social Democratic Party**

The Social Democratic party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the revolutionary principles of international socialism and declares the supreme political issue in America today to be the contest between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the power of government. We affirm our steadfast purpose to use those powers, once achieved, to destroy wage slavery, abolish the institution of private property in the means of production and distribution, and to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

In the United States, as in all other civilized countries the natural order of economic development has separated society into two antagonistic classes--the capitalists, a comparatively small class, the possessors of all the modern means of production and distribution (transportation) and the large and ever-increasing class of wage earners, possessing no means of production.

This economic supremacy has secured to the dominant class the full control of the government, the pulpit, the schools, and the public press, thereby making them the arbiters of the fate of the working class, while it is reducing it to a condition of dependence, economically exploited and oppressed, intellectually and physically crippled and degraded, and its political equality rendered a bitter mockery; and the contest between these two classes grows ever sharper. Hand in hand with the growth of monopolies, goes the annihilation of small industries and the middle class depending upon them. Ever larger grows the multitude of destitute wage workers and of the unemployed, and ever fiercer the struggle between the class of the exploiter and the exploited, the capitalists and the wage workers.

The evil effects of capitalist production are intensified by the recurring industrial crises, continually rendering the existence of the greater part of the population more precarious and uncertain, which amply proves that the modern means of production have outgrown the existing social order based on production for profit.

Human energy and natural resources are wasted for individual gain. Ignorance is fostered, that wage slavery may be perpetuated. Science and invention are perverted to the exploitation of men, women, and children. The lives and liberties of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit.

Wars are fomented between nations; indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged; the destruction of whole races is sanctioned, in order that the capitalist class may extend its commercial dominion abroad and enhance its supremacy at home.

The introduction of a new and higher order of society is the historic mission of the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts are interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the means of production. We therefore charge that in this country the Democratic, Republican and all other parties which do not stand for the complete

overthrow of the capitalist system of production are alike the tools of the capitalist class.

The working class can not however, act as a class in its struggle against the collective power of the capitalist class except by constituting itself into a political party, distinct and opposed to all parties formed by the projected classes.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, without distinction of color, race or sex, and upon all citizens in sympathy with the historic mission of the working class, to organize under the banner of the Social Democratic party, a party truly representing the interests of the toiling masses and uncompromisingly waging war upon the exploiting class, until the system of wage slavery shall be abolished and the Co-operative Commonwealth shall be established.

Pending the accomplishment of this our ultimate purpose, we pledge every effort of the Social Democratic party for the immediate improvement of the condition of labor, and also for the securing of its progressive demands.

As steps in that direction we make the following demands:

- First--Revision of our federal constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to complete control of government by the people, irrespective of sex.
- Second--The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines.
- Third--The public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs, and telephones; all means of transportation, and communication; all waterworks, gas and electric plants, and other public utilities.
- Fourth--The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines, and all oil and gas wells.
- Fifth--The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.
- Sixth--The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.
- Seventh--Useful inventions to be free, the inventors to be remunerated by the public.
- Eighth--Labor legislation to be national, instead of local, and international, when possible.
- Ninth--National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment, and want in old age.
- Tenth--Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.
- Eleventh--The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters.
- Twelfth--Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

Workers of all countries, unite! We have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain!

**Directory of Section Chicago.**

SOCIALIST LABOR-SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Secretaries will please send notice of any omissions, changes, or corrections in the following list and notify the editor of The Workers' Call, 88 N. Clark St.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE, 95 N. Clark St., room 1, Chicago, Ill., meets 2nd and 4th Friday every month, at 65 N. Clark St.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF SECTION CHICAGO, 65 N. Clark St., 1st and 3rd Tuesday; Sec. Jas. Smith, 243 W. Monroe St.

BRANCHES.

FOURTH WARD, 3605 Armour Ave., 1st Thursday each month; Sec. N. Krogh, 3599 La Salle St.

FIFTH WARD meets every 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 8 p. m., at 9701 Wentworth Ave. (entrance on 27th St.). Joseph Trent, Sec., 334 1/2 St.

SIXTH WARD Business meeting at 8003 Hancock St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday, at 3 p. m.; C. F. Lowry, Sec., 1794 10th St.

SEVENTH WARD meets at Porgo's Hall, cor. Maxwell and Jefferson Sts., 1st and 3rd Monday each month. H. Rodominski, Sec., 166 Gilpin Pl.

EIGHTH WARD, 116 W. 24th St., every Thursday night. O. J. Stadel, Sec., 1198 S. Vaney Ave.

TWELFTH WARD, Meets every Thursday at 755 Ogden Ave. Holds open air meetings every Friday evening, at the corner of Madison and Western Aves. James Lambert, Sec., 1012 Washington Blvd.

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

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

FOURTEENTH WARD (Scandinavian) meets at Brewster Hall, 750 W. North Ave. at 8 p. m. every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month. A. P. Nielsen, Sec., 354 Maplewood Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD, Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 741 Armitage Ave., near California Ave.; J. W. Barlow, Sec., 918 N. Waukegan Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at 454-486 Noble St., Walsh Hall.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD, Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 175 Dayton St. S. Sparks, Sec., 175 Dayton St.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD, Business meetings 2nd and 4th Fridays of the month, at 303 Blackhawk St. Robt. Eator, Sec., 303 Blackhawk St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD, 380 Larabee St., 2d and 4th Mondays; Sec. O. Gritchek, 637 N. Halsted.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD (Scandinavian) holds business meetings 1st and 3rd Fridays each month at 163 E. Chicago Ave.; outdoor propaganda meetings every Wednesday, at 8 p. m., at corner of Oak and Sedgwick Sts. E. 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 Wednesday at 8 p. m. J. A. Runnberg, Sec., 2603 N. Clearmont Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 1. Business meetings every Thursday, 8 p. m. Sec. R. Bolte, 1859 N. Spaulding Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 2. Meets at 2437 Bernard St., 1st and 3rd Saturdays. F. Lund, Sec., 2629 Kimball Ave.

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

THIRTIETH WARD No. 1 (German), meets 2nd and 4th Monday each month at 4837 E. Ashland Ave.; Sec. H. Steiner, 340 W. 49th Pl.

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

THIRTY-FIRST WARD, 6801 Sangamon St., 1st and 3rd Thursdays each month; Sec. J. Wanhope, 6-45 Morgan St.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at room 19, 923 1/2 Commercial Ave. Sec. M. L. Taft, 7919 Escanaba Ave.

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

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD No. 2; Sec. M. L. Elsner, 6536 Drexel Ave.

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

SIXTH WARD (Lithuanian), meets 1st Thursday of each month at 8. 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. Levitts and Ham-burg Sts. (Botnicki's Hall).

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

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

LADIES SOCIALIST BRANCH, meets 1st and 3rd Sundays each month at 683 N. Paulina (Comrade Odalski's house), 3 p. m.; Sec. M. Tylkico, 709 W. 21st Pl.

**THOMAS J. MORGAN,**  
LAWYER.  
We obtain PATENTS and are engaged in the General Practice of Law.  
We locate correspondence.  
79 Dearborn St., rooms 325-330, CHICAGO.

**E. WARBOLD & SON**  
PHOTOGRAPHERS  
1515 Milwaukee Ave.  
between Oakley and Western Aves.  
Photographs of all grades at reasonable prices.  
Ground floor gallery. Open every day.

The Pennsylvania State Committee is prepared to furnish elegant electrots of the National Standard Bearers, for use on stationery of State Committees and Locals; size 1 1/4 inches in diameter. Price per pair, \$1.00. Address 806 State St., Erie, Pa.

**Peter Sissman**  
Attorney at Law  
Telephone Main 5701.  
Suite 507, 100 Washington St.  
Residence 1066 Milwaukee Ave.  
CHICAGO.

**The Best Socialistic Literature**

1. History of the Commune of 1871. Translated from the French by Lissagaray, by ELEANOR MARX AVELING. 8vo., 515 pp.; clear and large type. Cloth, \$1.00.
2. History of the Commune of 1871. Library Edition. \$3.00.
3. The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte. By KARL MARX. Translated from the German by DANIEL DE LEON. An elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. Price, 25 cents.
4. The Right to be Lazy. Being a refutation of the "Right to Work" of 1848; By PAUL LAFARGUE. Translated and adapted from the French by DR. HARRIET E. LOTHROP. Price, 10 cents.
5. What is Capital? Price, 5 cents.
6. The Silver Cross, or the Carpenter of Nazareth. A translation from the French of EUGENE SUE. Price: paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.
7. The Workingman's Programme. By FERDINAND LASSALLE. Translated from the German by EDWARD PETERS. Price, 10 cents.
8. Socialism and Slavery. By H. M. HYNDMAN. Price, 5 cents.
9. Socialism. A reply to the Pope's Encyclical. By ROBERT BLATCHFORD. Price, 5 cents.
10. The Object of the Labor Movement. By JOHANN JACOBY. Translated by FLORENCE KELLEY. Price, 5 cents.
11. What Socialism Means. By SIDNEY WEBB, LL. B. Price, 5 cents.
12. The Eastern Question. By KARL MARX, edited by ELEANOR MARX AVELING, and EDWARD AVELING. An elegant volume of 656 pp., with maps, clear and large type. Cloth, \$2.00.
13. The Civil War in France. By KARL MARX, with an introduction by F. ENGELS. Translated from the German by E. BELFORD BAX. Price, 25 cents.

JUST ISSUED.

**The Peoples' Marx.** A popular epitome of Karl Marx' KAPITAL by Gabriel Deville. Translated from the French by Robert Rives La Monte. Price, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.50.  
ADDRESS

**INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY PUBLISHING CO.**  
23 Duane St., NEW YORK.

**L. Vahlteich**  
ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.  
Those who desire to purchase pictures of Wm. Liebknecht, may get them at the above address or at the Workers' Call office, at 25 cents and 30 cents each, cabinet sizes.

**Public Ownership**  
--WEEKLY--  
A four-page, six-column, straight, anti-boss, Socialist paper, fearless and uncompromising. One year, \$60; six months, \$30; three months, \$16. In club of ten, \$50 a year; currency or 10 stamps. Sample on request. Address 806 State St., Erie, Pa.