

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

SECOND YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 82.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 29, 1900.

PRICE TWO CENTS

FOR THE NEW ORDER

Walter Thomas Mills Repudiates Capitalism.

SHOWS CAUSE FOR DOING SO.

Finding Old Parties Essentially the Same He Determines to Vote for Socialism.

In 1896 I voted my first and only national Democratic vote. For some years before, I had voted any ticket which at the time seemed to promise most to break up the old party alignment. I had contended that neither party stood for any principle which it could really carry out, without doing one of two things—either it would disrupt and destroy itself, or it would continue to pillage and betray the country, as both parties had done in all of the states and in the administration of national affairs.

But in 1896, in common with the great body of the Populist and independent reform votes, I was convinced that at last a real fight was on hand between the new born Democracy and betrayed Republicanism. The money lenders had attempted to double the value of all debts owed to them and so double the burdens of all the debtors, and the revolt was so widespread and spirited that for many months, both before and after the election, it really seemed that the usury takers were all going into the Republican camp, thus leaving a free Democracy to gather into its own ranks in a final fight the balance of the whole people and under such a reorganization of political party the radical Democrats would become and remain the controlling Democrats and it seemed to me that the government under their control might cease to consider dollars only, and attempt to provide for the common welfare of the people themselves. But today the situation is entirely changed. I came into the Democratic party because certain others were going out. I am going out now because they are coming back. Not because I have any personal quarrel with any of them, but because their return indicates more clearly than anything else can possibly do, that there remains no chance for the sharp division of the country on radical lines between the old parties.

I am aware that the Democrats attack imperialism, and I believe that imperialism abroad means military despotism at home; but I know full well that commercialism and not McKinleyism, except as the two are one, is responsible for imperialism. I know that a campaign against imperialism by commercialism, whether under the leadership of McKinley or Bryan, will be helpless to destroy imperialism. I know that imperialism abroad cannot be destroyed nor a military despotism at home be averted, except the breeding pens of both shall be closed out in the overthrow of commercialism as the dominant factor in American life.

This neither Mr. Bryan nor his party, by any utterance whatever, have indicated any intention of doing. So as an anti-imperialist, I must vote for the only party, which striking at commercialism, will make imperialism impossible.

The Democratic party promises to destroy the trusts. But it would be just as reasonable for it to promise to destroy frosts, whirlwinds and the moonshine. I do not want the trusts destroyed, nor any other labor-saving device. I want them socialized and all the people made sharers in their benefits. The great trusts are the inevitable outcome of the great machines and of the world market. The partnership was not able to do the business which the great machines made possible and so made the corporations necessary. The corporations underbid each other for the same market, and were obliged to organize larger corporations, or trusts, in order to protect themselves from mutual destruction. As the market has become a world-wide market, the trust is becoming a world-wide organization also. It is the creator and defender of modern imperialism. To submit to it, means universal industrial bondage. To destroy it means a return to imperfect means of production, and a plunge into universal bankruptcy as well. But we need neither submit nor destroy. We socialize. To submit is the Republican program. To destroy is the Democratic program. To socialize and so bring its benefits to every one of us is the program of the Social Democracy. Until that can be done, nothing can be done worth the doing. I shall help the Social Democracy what I can in carrying out its program.

The Democratic party promises direct legislation; but it has been doing so for some time in several states. And in the campaigns in these states, as in this national campaign, while it declares for direct legislation, it neither advocates it before the people, nor practices it in the government of itself. I do not believe that a party which will

not govern itself by direct vote of its own members, can be trusted to undertake the government of the country in such a way.

The Social Democracy practices the direct vote and will extend it to the affairs of the country as rapidly as it is able to advance itself.

The Democratic party promises the free coinage of silver, but explains that it will be powerless to secure it, and the opponents of free coinage are comfortable and satisfied in supporting the ticket. If Mr. Olney can come back to the party because it cannot possibly secure free silver, certainly no one who believes as I do, that free silver was an important issue, not for the sake of what the measure itself would secure, but for what its agitation might lead to in the reorganization of parties can find any reason for voting with Olney, hoping to get what Olney don't want.

I know that the evil of trusts, the coming of imperialism, and the theft of the money conspiracy, are all of them but incidents in the progress which gives the producer a certain producing power and then pays a wage which enables him to buy back only a portion of his products, and leaves the rest in private hands and makes the foreign market necessary. If Mr. Bryan does not go after the foreign market with a gun, he must get it some other way equally disastrous for the workers both at home and abroad. I am not greatly interested in the question whether it shall be sought for with a gun or some other way. What I want is such a purchasing power for the workers at home as will make it possible for them to buy out of the market all their labor puts there. Then there will be no chasing after foreign markets either with or without a gun. There will be no robber so foolish as to put in his time trying to subjugate people that he cannot rob. Mr. McKinley justifies subjugation. Mr. Bryan attacks subjugation. I want to stop the robbery at home which provokes the subjugation abroad. Neither Mr. McKinley nor Mr. Bryan will consent to that program and neither can have my vote.

There is just one thing that will carry out that program and that is to put into one party those who produce more than they get; and into another, those who get more than they produce. The overwhelming majority will be with the surplus producer. The non-producing surplus getter, trying to find some one to buy the goods he cannot use, will be out of power, but he need not be out of a job. The producers once in power, will proceed to place the means of production within the reach of all, including the sometime non-producer along with the rest. The class struggle will be over, the useless class will have joined the ranks of the useful. The useful class will become universal, and humanity at last will be conscious of itself.

The practical question for a dozen years, has been how to bring about this division. I am persuaded that a vote for Mr. Bryan or Mr. McKinley, will in no way hasten its coming. A million votes for the Social Democracy, will compel the reorganization, and that not by converting either of the old parties, but by compelling their union against the new party, and the speedy overthrow of both.

If we can get that number now, victory is near. If we cannot, then all the more reason for beginning at once, for it will take a million votes in the new party to compel the reorganization by which imperialism will die, the trusts cease from troubling, the money conspiracy lose its power to enslave, and government come to be administered by the direct authority of the people themselves. I want to be one of the million, and shall, therefore, vote for Debs and Harriman, the candidates of the Social Democracy.

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Berrien College,
Berrien Springs, Mich., Sept. 29, 1900.

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Walter Thomas Mills,
Berrien College,
Berrien Springs, Mich., Sept. 29, 1900.

not govern itself by direct vote of its own members, can be trusted to undertake the government of the country in such a way.

The Social Democracy practices the direct vote and will extend it to the affairs of the country as rapidly as it is able to advance itself.

The Democratic party promises the free coinage of silver, but explains that it will be powerless to secure it, and the opponents of free coinage are comfortable and satisfied in supporting the ticket. If Mr. Olney can come back to the party because it cannot possibly secure free silver, certainly no one who believes as I do, that free silver was an important issue, not for the sake of what the measure itself would secure, but for what its agitation might lead to in the reorganization of parties can find any reason for voting with Olney, hoping to get what Olney don't want.

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PAST AND PRESENT UNION MEN AWAKEN

Socialism in Chicago Four Years Ago, and Today.

COMPARISON IS A CONTRAST. Study of Meetings, Speakers, Literature and Propaganda Shows the Progress Made.

Is socialism growing in Chicago? Well, I should rather think it was. And if anyone doubts it let him just take a snap shot at the situation as it was during the presidential election of four years ago. The official language of

THE WORKERS' CALL.

Published every Saturday at 36 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Entered at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., as mail matter of the second class.

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Editorial Announcements: To secure the return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed. Communications must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.

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

Lesson of the Present Strikes: There is no part of the capitalist world at present which does not, in a greater or lesser degree actually substantiate the Socialist theory that the progress of society evolves through a series of class struggles.

There is no part of the capitalist world at present which does not, in a greater or lesser degree actually substantiate the Socialist theory that the progress of society evolves through a series of class struggles. Even the capitalist press devotes column after column of its space to an enumeration of the different strikes and other labor troubles which prevail without exception, we may say, throughout every country in Europe as well as in the United States of America.

He is Not Forgotten. In another part of our columns will be found a short article from the pen of our comrade, Herman Almbiad, who has recently left this city for his native land, Sweden.

tion recognize the possibility of securing the whole product to the producer, will in the end render it impossible for the capitalist press to longer conceal the fact that the "paramount" issue of the present is the ownership of the product of labor.

A SUSPICIOUS FRIENDSHIP.

It is interesting to observe the eagerness with which some of our capitalist contemporaries assume the role of "friend of labor," with regard to the coal miners' strike in Pennsylvania. The Tribune, which has always been the outspoken enemy of the workmen, when a struggle in the economic field afforded an opportunity to voice the material interests of the exploiting classes, has now apparently gone to the other extreme, presumably to outdo the professions of friendliness which the Democratic press has seen fit to assume towards the workers in the present political juncture.

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In another part of our columns will be found a short article from the pen of our comrade, Herman Almbiad, who has recently left this city for his native land, Sweden. Those who were acquainted with our comrade in Chicago will remember him as a most active and energetic worker in the Socialist propaganda, and in the vicinity where he lived, few were the meetings open air or in-doors at which Comrade Almbiad was not present.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

In the Chicago Tribune of the 26th inst. there appears a picture on the front page depicting the home of a miner in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. In the doorway of a mean looking, haggard, emaciated woman with two stunted and ragged little girls by her side and an infant in her lap.

Looking at this picture we are convinced, that, in the language of the late unimpaired Pullman, there is "nothing to arbitrate." It represents the "home" of a miner when a strike is but four days old, and may therefore be taken to represent the "home" of a miner at work. And this is the result of a period of "unexampled prosperity!"

Dispatches from Germany state that factories in the industrial centres of that country are shutting down in large numbers on account of the over-production of last year and the closing of the Chinese markets.

The Philippines are becoming a very doubtful problem to the Republican politicians. One day they declare through their press that peace reigns throughout the islands, and the next day confirmation comes in the shape of a cablegram stating that a detachment of American soldiers have been wiped out by the "peaceful" inhabitants of Luzon.

Bourke Cockran is to come to Chicago to speak for Bryan. Not so long ago he spoke in this city from the same platform as Bryan, but in opposition to him. Cockran then defended the trusts which Bryan still pledges himself to destroy.

The Democratic press lays great stress on the fact that the trusts have raised prices, particularly those of the necessities of life used by the working class. Under the last Democratic administration prices were low and work was scarce; at present there is a little more work and prices are higher.

There is but one "paramount issue" for the working class in the coming election, an issue which neither of the capitalist political parties dare handle for one moment. That issue is whether the product shall own collectively the tools with which they produce, and by such ownership become also the owners of their product.

The beastly and unnatural character of monarchism and capitalism is well illustrated in an account given in one of our daily papers ament the Duchess of York, wife of the heir presumptive of the British throne.

Comrades—The last day to file petitions is October 1st. These comrades and branches who have not turned in their various petitions with proper number of signatures, etc., for congressional and senatorial districts, may do so. Send them in pasted together with all heads cut off EXCEPT ONE, not later than October 1st, at office of Workers' Call.

The policy which the Democrats, if successful, intend to pursue regarding the Philippines has been laid bare by Judge Tuley. Just where "anti-imperialism" comes in, we fail to see. Judge Tuley joins hands with McKinley (and by the way Bryan does not repudiate this position), in declaring that in the establishment of a government in the Philippines Aguinaldo and his followers must be left out of consideration.

"Blessed word" to the amount of over 400,000 in the last five years. Rev. R. A. Torrey, successor to Moody, rushes into print in the Tribune to show that even if this particular company has lost trade there are still more Bibles circulated than ever before, and ascribes the above reported decrease to the fact of the competition which exists amongst the firms handling the word of God and the better business methods pursued by them.

The anti-Christian manifestations in China, according to the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, are due not at all to the "arrogance of the missionaries," but to the disolute lives led by the white traders who do business in China. Talmage expresses his opinion of these men by declaring that they are "a sad commentary on our boasted civilization."

We might also remark that a few months ago this same Talmage obtained an audience from the Czar, while he (Talmage) was visiting St. Petersburg. So sensible was he of the tremendous honor conferred upon him, that he at once started throughout the public press of this country, a chorus of praise for everything Russian.

This is the headline which Hearst's Chicago American of the 22nd inst. spreads in big red letters across the whole width of the front page: "AMERICAN MINERS WILL SHOOT ANY FOREIGNER WHO TRIES VIOLENCE."

When the "coal barons" determined upon importing the cheap labor of Central Europe into Pennsylvania mines over a dozen years ago the complaint of the American miner ascended unto heaven, but the capitalists said, "If you interfere with our workmen, you will be shot."

The Chicago Tribune of the 13th inst. in speaking of the strike in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania calculates that if the strike were to last three months, the loss to the miners would be \$8,000,000, to the railroad companies \$20,000,000, while the "operators," as the owners are termed, would lose \$20,000,000.

The Last Call.

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Mark Hanna says that the "forces of anarchy, populism and socialism are united on the Bryan platform." This is Mark's method of disposing of the story which credits him with subscribing to the Socialist campaign fund.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Socialism in Porto Rico.

Wm. Butscher, National Secretary, S. D. P. Dear Comrade:—The irregularities of our communications with the old N. E. C. of the S. L. P. has made it impossible for us to know officially the evolutions which it underwent uniting with the S. D. P., so constituting an only and strong Socialist party in America.

The National Secretary, Com. Henry Slobodin, who knows me personally, will excuse all my omissions. Myself and all the comrades that work with us in diffusing the Socialist ideas and in the organization of the party in this country, are obstructed by great obstacles in our propaganda.

While our Socialist movement in Porto Rico is such that could not hinder or conflict with capitalist oppression and its politics, we were looked upon with indifference, and they left us to make our campaign unassisted.

I again repeat the same request made some time ago to Comrade Slobodin. We need a printing press of small cost. The N. E. C. may feel assured all sacrifice made for Porto Rico will in a short time be compensated.

The capitalists want to terrorize and kill not only the unions and the "Federacion Libre," but also to discredit and break apart the Socialist groups. One of our comrades, Lares Tuan Forres, a tobaccoist, was treacherously murdered by a Republican assassin.

It is true that we have spent more than what we had and the strike did not come out as we wished, but we got a daily increase of 25 cents in all shops and this for the present, satisfies us. Yes, all the unions to which we gave attention, and others too, are helping us, and in short, Porto Rico will become a strong bulwark of the Socialist movement in America.

General Convention of the "Partido Obrero Socialista," held the 21st of August, 1900. The S. L. P. assembled in convention at the headquarters of the "Federacion Libre." Comrade Sandalis Sanchez presiding, Santiago Iglesias, Eugene Sanchez, Secretaries, and Juan Guerra, Treasurer.

The following resolutions were passed: 1. Translations of the official organ, "The People," dealing with the proceedings of the union, and how it was effected by the S. L. P. and the S. D. P., were read, and in view of the respective general vote of the two parties, it was resolved, that all sections and committees of the S. L. P. of Porto Rico (adhere to) put themselves under the direction of the Social Democratic Party of the United States of America.

2. That the State Committee of San Juan undertake a vigorous campaign of propaganda, and reorganize among the sections and branches of San Juan, Carolina, Lares, Arcebo, Tabacoa, Santura and Puertadel Tierra, ordering all executive bodies to send duplicates of their exact financial and numerical standing; a copy to be sent immediately to the N. E. C. of the S. D. P.

possible, feeling sure that they will give great impetus and create a vibrant element for the S. D. P. to its organization in Porto Rico and to international socialism in this country.

Eugene Sanchez, Corresponding Secretary.

On the War-path in Iowa.

Editor Workers' Call:—Certain "so-called" Socialists with pessimistic tendencies in their natures have been telling us that socialism could never grow in an agricultural district. If those same people could but realize and know of the wonderful growth of the movement in the state of Iowa during the last twelve months, "me thinks" they would never again venture an opinion along that line.

As secretary-treasurer of the State Committee, I am receiving communications from individual Socialists proferring their best wishes and financial support. The party papers are being read and Socialist literature scattered to an extent not dreamed of one year ago. Socialist arguments are about as common as January frosts, and the people are wondering why the Socialists nearly always come out "first best."

The Socialists of Davenport will have no excuse for voting a scratched ticket, for we have recently completed our nominations by naming candidates for each county and township offices, as follows: County:—Representative—J. B. Welzenbach. Clerk—A. K. Gifford. Auditor—Max Hageman.

Recorder—Hugo Struck. Attorney—H. Shipman. Supervision—J. Wellendorf and Peter Lohse. Township:—Assessor—Geo. Nelson. Justice—J. Munnecke and Julius Sendt. Constable—H. Meyer and Tom Wilson. Trustee—A. Jackson. Clerk—A. E. Allen.

The Davenport boys are hustling; going into their pockets after the quarters and dollars for literature and other campaign purposes, and the result will surprise even the Socialists when the votes are counted in November. A vote for the Social Democratic party is a vote for the only party that stands for the interest of the wage worker.

Comrade Klenke has held since September 1st, twenty-one out-door meetings on his trip through the state, losing only one meeting at Bloomington on account of a storm. The attendance, according to the papers in the towns where he has visited, was between 200 and 500. Great enthusiasm has been aroused. Many books and pamphlets on socialism, and over 5,000 papers have been sold and distributed.

Comrades we must keep up this good work. Year in, year out; Vigilance. Eternal vigilance is the price of our liberty. This must be considered seriously after the election. On account of the demand made for Comrade Aug. Klenke, and in view of the successful meetings he is holding all over this state, we have arranged for the following southward trip for the comrade: October 2, Kewanee. October 4, Peoria. October 5, Pekin. October 6, Springfield. October 7-8, Quincy. October 9, Alton. October 10-11, Trenton. October 12, Centralia. October 13, 14, 15, Herrin, Carbondale, DuQuoin and Murphysboro.

The Campaign Fund.

Financial report of the State Campaign Committee for the week ending September 24: Oscar Grutschke \$1.00 August Berry .25 F. Fleener .250 J. Deig .50 Max Grossman .50 Chas. Burger .25 Chris. Brosheit .25 John Bolling .50 Carl Dose .50 Twenty-second Ward .50 Tanners and Carriers' union .250 G. R. Grant .100 Twenty-fifth Ward branch .200 Tenth Ward branch .200 G. Muench .100 Max Zimmerman .25 Swedish branch 3rd Ward .50 Dr. A. Hirschfeld .50 R. A. Morris on list 15 .20 Twelfth Ward, S. D. P. .500 Total \$52.50

JUST SMASHING

Iowa Comrade Makes Some Pertinent Remarks on a Recent Capitalist Decision in Des Moines.

Des Moines, Iowa. At last, those having the execution of the law, have found it possible to thwart the evil designs of a trust. But mind you, it was not an arm or sucker of the money and industrial octopus, but a poor little weak and helpless teamsters' union of this city, as witness the following from the Des Moines Leader of September 7th:

"SAYS UNIONS ARE TRUSTS."

Justice Halloran holds contract with union invalid. He says that Justice Halloran has decided in favor of Charles Weitz & Sons, in suit brought by Ed. Ryan, representing Teamsters' union—contract contrary to policy.

"In the case of Ed. Ryan vs. Charles Weitz & Sons, an action brought in the interests of the team drivers to enforce its scale contract, Justice Halloran yesterday sustained the demurrer filed to Ryan's petition, thus deciding the case against the union. Notice of an appeal was given at once."

"Ryan was employed as a teamster by Weitz & Sons, general contractors. When he went for his pay, the firm tendered him a sum equivalent to \$2.75 a day. He refused to accept, demanded \$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 & Pipe company and other employers had entered into a contract with the union to pay \$3 a day, in consideration of which it had been agreed by the union that the members would not work for other parties for less than \$3.

"The defendant 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 banded 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.

"Plaintiffs claim that the decision applies to all labor union scales. Representatives of labor interests and the attorneys for the plaintiffs claim that it does not; that the scales submitted to employers do not contain a binding clause, in which members of the unions agree not to work for others for less than scale rates; that they are merely a declaration that work for certain individuals or concerns shall be charged for at the rates named in the scale, and that it applies only to the contract in this case."

Now it is to be presumed that Justice Halloran decided this case by what he honestly believes to be the law covering it; but are there no trusts or combinations in and about this city other than the labor unions? Where is the Standard Oil company who, a few months ago put the price of oil down to five and six cents till it had crushed the life out of a little local concern known as the Crystal Oil company, which had been retailing oil here long before the Standard entered this field. The proprietor of the Crystal issued printed handbills to the people of this city imploring them to stand by him—"a home industry." But the crushing and swallowing continued till one morning we saw by the papers that the Crystal Oil company was a thing of the past; what were once its wagons, horses, tanks, etc., now belong to Mr. Rockefeller—also including the drivers. Why, the process was something like a little fawn being crushed and swallowed by a great monster snake in a dark jungle; we could hear its pitiful cries for help, but we utterly powerless to render assistance; people buy where they can get the cheapest; if supreme courts, U. S. congresses, state legislatures, etc., are powerless in such cases, what may a few private individuals hope to do by way of successful contention against such power of money?

But when laborers, whose only capital is their daily toil, unite for protection, why, even justices of the peace seem to have no difficulty in finding statutory law seemingly sufficient to sustain them in a decision against wretched teamsters who unite for the purpose of getting \$3 a day for such laborious work as hauling brick, sand, etc., instead of \$2.75; either of which is a fabulous sum upon which to feed and shoe horses, keep wagons in repair, feed, clothe, shelter and educate a family as becomes an "American citizen." But what do contractors care for such? Are they their "brother's keeper?" Doesn't every fellow have to look out for himself? None but "sentimentalists" and "cranks" ever trouble themselves about anyone else than themselves.

This decision of the justice also gives the Iowa Humane society of this city a black eye, for the idea of a teamsters' union originated in that society, for the purpose of enabling the teamsters to control the size of the loads and thereby stop overloading. But what does the money god care for horses or humanity?

But let us not condemn these contractors for they are simply doing what

999 out of every 1,000 will do if they only have an opportunity; but rather let us condemn the present private ownership of property and the wages system which enables one man out of each 1,000 to skin the other 999.

Now the money power is not only united industrially, but strongly united politically as well; while the wage workers are but PARTIALLY united industrially only; this being true, how can they expect to successfully contend with the former, who control the power of both wealth and government; they control not only the wealth of the country, but our votes as well; but whose fault is it? Is it ours or theirs? They exercise that power simply because we don't seem to have sense enough to stop it. They have the money; we have the votes. We are much the stronger if we only knew it, and would exercise that strength; but we continue from year to year fighting with our weakest weapon—industrial union; if we only had sense enough to unite politically and then use THAT weapon—just once, one national election, and the money oligarchy would, instead of its proud, oppressive, overbearing, insulting way as at present, be on the defensive—at our feet. But the object of the Social Democracy is not to debase one class and exalt another; our aims and objects are higher than this; we would do away with classes; class and caste should find no place in a "Christian" country; but strange to say, they seem to thrive as well, or better, in "Christian lands" than in "pagan." But the fault is not with the teachings of the founder of Christianity but because we are trying to serve both God and Mammon—to the utter neglect of God or the moral law; for wherever the two come in competition, (and they are daily), why God—the moral law is worsted every time.

But say, fellow wage workers! let us hurry up and organize a union at the ballot box before the money power passes a law making such a union "CONTRARY TO PUBLIC POLICY."

Geo. F. Usary.

LABOR ITEMS

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

The ornamental glass workers of Chicago are also out on strike and have good prospects of winning out.

The Chicago hotels are arranging to build a great co-operative to do all their laundry work and to be owned by them jointly. It is claimed that by so doing they can reduce their expenses in this department one-half.

The employees of the Deering Binder company have been reduced in number from 10,000 to 2,000 and the pay of those still at work has been cut from 20 to 50 per cent. Some more men given an opportunity to study socialism.

Two thousand tin workers in Pittsburgh claim not to have received a share of prosperity, and are on strike to persuade their bosses to give it to them. Wonder if they will vote for McKinley and prosperity, or Bryan and expansion, or Debs, socialism and their own homes and families.

Flour, corn meal, bacon, smoked side meat, lard, cheese, sugar, and coal were among a few of the things that went up in price during the past week. It is understood, that porterhouse steak, champagne, terrapin, and pate de foie gras remained at the old price so the laborer will not notice any change in their grocery bills.

A strike is on in the Window Glass works at Montpelier, Ind., and the following paragraph is suggestive of the methods used by an up-to-date firm in preserving the sacred rights of private property:

Montpelier, Ind., Sept. 22.—The office of the National Window and Belt Glass company in this city looks like an arsenal. The manager says he is expecting trouble, and is prepared for anything that may come. He said that he anticipated trouble next week. A "dead line" has been thrown about the factory; and no one is permitted to cross this without giving an account of himself.

Edward J. Carrol has at last been barred out of the Building Trades Council. This is a decided step in advance, and means that there is today one less stool pigeon in that organization. The Workers' Call has had little to say about the character of some of the men who have represented the workers in their unions in this city, not because it did not know their character, but because it was felt that any attacks from an outside source would but rally new friends to the defense of the objectionable characters. However there is now good reason to believe that the "beginning of the end" of the "city hall gang" in Chicago labor unions is well nigh here, and that the men who will henceforth represent organized labor in this city will be worthy of the support and confidence of every one interested in the welfare of the laboring class.

Homeless boy of seventeen hanged himself last week in this city. The "strenuous life" didn't seem to agree with him.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

We have received from Comrade S. S. Sells of San Francisco, a sample copy of the labor song "Ninety and Nine," with appropriate words and music. It will be mailed, postpaid for 25 cents by applying to S. S. Sells, 2577 Mission street, San Francisco, Cal. Agents for its sale are also wanted, and terms can be obtained by corresponding with the publisher at the above-mentioned address.

Large meetings are now arranged for State and VanBuren streets every night (weather permitting), until election. There will always be good speakers on hand, plenty of literature, and members are urged to attend as many nights as possible. The speakers will lecture from a wagon, and music will be furnished within a day or so. The meetings have been arranged by Comrades Sommerville and Evans, with Comrade Meredith as chairman. Socialism! well I guess!

Due to the over-zealous action of a good Democratic politician, the comrades at Belmont and Sheffield were forced to move their meeting on the vacant lot opposite, and the officer thought it would disturb their meetings, instead the comrades of the Twenty-sixth Ward hold much larger meetings. Comrades Knox and Sommerville spoke Sunday night, and held the attention of the audience to the last. Hurray for the Twenty-sixth Ward branch! They are hustlers.

Noon day meetings will now take place at all the large factories. Comrades Evans and Sommerville have secured a trolley rig, and are going to deliver lectures at every large factory at noon, and take subscriptions for the Workers' Call. Comrades who are working in factories who can advise us the time and place to hold meetings will communicate with Comrade Sommerville, Workers' Call office, 36 N. Clark street, as we intend to wake up this town on socialism as it has never before.

Saturday night Walter Thomas Mills, an orator who has a large Democratic following in Illinois and stumped for Bryan in 1896, came out for socialism. He delivered a lecture, and said that as the average production of a workman was \$2,000.00 and he received as wages only \$400.00, that Bryan, Croker and Stevenson, should be lined up in the same party with McKinley and Roosevelt, who receive, or who represent the receivers of the \$1,600.00, and the others should be lined up with the Social Democratic party, who are fighting for the full product—the \$2,000.00. No Bryanism, but McKinleyism or Socialism.

On the evening of Friday, 21st inst., the Twelfth Ward branch held a most successful meeting on the corner of Madison and Western avenue. The speakers (Evans and Knox), were introduced by Comrade Williams, and they held the attention of a large and enthusiastic audience, which was considerably more than twice as large as usual. This branch reports that they expect the results of these meetings to appear distinctly on election day, and they look forward to a good increase in the membership of the branch in the near future, judging by the effects of the outdoor meetings which are being held in the ward.

The Seventeenth ward was organized by Comrade Sommerville at 45 N. Clark street, September 18th and eleven members joined, much enthusiasm being manifested. A meeting was then arranged for Wednesday night, September 19th, 8 p. m., at Norman hall, corner Green and Milwaukee avenue. The meeting at Norman hall took place and was a thorough success, four new members joining the branch. Their business meetings will take place at Norman hall every Wednesday at 8 p. m. Socialists sympathizers and unattached Socialists are urgently requested to join the branch and speed the good work. Their open air meetings will take place at Carpenter and Milwaukee every Saturday night, and next Saturday night a grand demonstration will take place at the above corner, Carpenter and Milwaukee at 8 p. m. Be present—everyone and whoop it up for socialism.

A significant incident occurred at the meeting held by the Thirteenth Ward branch on Sunday last, when Comrade Edwards, who had been many times interrupted during the course of his remarks, by some of the followers of Bryan, gave place to the next speaker, Comrade John Collins. The latter at once commenced to pound many disagreeable truths into the thick heads of the deluded Bryanites, when suddenly a hack drove up to the crowd and the driver inquired for Collins, stating that some "friends" were waiting for him to get in and ride. Comrade Collins was just a trifle too sharp for them and sent another comrade to investigate. As a result it was found that two "politicians," who had been listening in the crowd, had hired the hack, with what intention may be easily guessed. Socialists have had too much experience with "friends" of this sort to be taken in by such a palpable trick.

In Old Missouri.

Comrade Val Putnam is stirring things up down in Missouri, and this is the way chunks of his report sound: "Addressed a picnic of Socialists of Jasper county. They have a full county ticket in the field and good organization. Addressed 300 people at Cartersville and laid beginnings for a local. Spoke at Aquila on two days' notice and organized a local. Talked in the courthouse at Greenfield and organized a local." All this in less than a week and nothing said about one or two other organizations in process of organization. But then this is getting monotonous. Won't some one try to find a place where socialism is not growing?

Why is Roosevelt wasting his time in the western states while there are lots of strikers to be shot in Pennsylvania?

Workingmen who vote for the "full dinner pail" will speedily discover that they merely voted for the promise of one, which is a different proposition altogether.

Socialists will also vote for the full product of their labor.

"Coxy once led an 'army' of tramps to Washington. Coxy is now a capitalist. Therefore vote for capitalism." This was one of Hanna's best "arguments" at Central Music Hall.

HELP YOURSELF!

The Emancipation of the Working Class Must Be the Act of the Working Class Itself.

No man is unable to understand his own personal conditions. He can turn to himself at any moment and analyze the sentiments of his present existence. It is only a matter of choice whether or not he chooses to ascertain the causes of why he is what he is. His path in life is always planned to avoid coercion and slavery; yet through ignorance, caused by indifference in matters of vital importance to his success, he too often finds himself on the wrong road. When the way grows dark he does not wait till the dawn will make clear his destination, but follows the wily will-o'-the-wisps until their luring beacons of promised rescue sink him in the marshes of uncertainty or oblivion.

He believes in unity, but practices individuality. He knows that combined effort and co-operative interest are necessary to progress, yet he is unwilling to act upon his beliefs or even state them. Many and varied reasons are responsible for his obstinacy or timidity, whichever it may be. If he has accumulated sufficient wealth to grant him dominion over a portion of the world, he desires to see no necessity of co-operation in any field, except the "united muscular strength" of those who increase his bank account and enlarge his personal monopoly. On the other hand, if he is a unit of the great army of toilers who mould and make a world glorious for "dignified personalities" to enjoy the glory, while he plans some new "pleasure" for the sweat of his brow—if, as I say, he is one of these units in the surging struggle of labor, how little HE realizes his own importance (to say nothing of the world's opinion) and the part he and his brothers have sustained toward mankind!

I should call him an ignoble coward not to assert his rights, and claim the comforts, his by right of hard industry, if other causes did not plead for him. He is worn out, invalid by reason of care and oppression, too far lost to the meanings of life to even question his lot, too tired when night is come to even think. Can he be blamed for not trying to solve these problems? Yes and no.

He has the power to listen and reason for himself. He has the faculty to weigh every argument, and become familiar with the foundations underlying it. If he realizes that he is capable of thought and action, and recognizes that he is responsible for existing conditions, and yet makes no effort to use this knowledge, then he is doing a greater crime to himself and his fellow men than any man can do against him; for if a man can see and knows he can see, but will not see, he must accept misery, and many deserving thinkers and workers must suffer for his wrong.

Again, if he does not realize his own ability, he is not to blame. But it is your duty and mine to point it out to him, for he deserves it by right of humane treatment if for other reason; and rest assured, he will not fail to understand his position and value in life. If every man knew he was responsible for his own welfare and acted accordingly, what a friendly sociable people we could be!

I once met a man who said life would be monotonous if he did not have a wife to quarrel with. It seems that there are a great many men of this troublesome type, who prefer to cry against their conditions rather than better them.

Now you ask: How can I better my own condition? By the careful understanding of WHY you exist a vote. By interest in mankind as well as yourself. By persistent energy in bringing about an honorable basis in politics. When men can buy a vote for a drink of liquor, do you wonder at your conditions?

I believe that parties usually put up "good" men for the presidential office. It is to their interest to do so. Corruption springs from the evils of promoting a political issue. It is the principles of the factions or interests concerned which makes or mars a party. Good things bear investigation, and it is better to direct attention to the welfare of the masses, and the principles of the party to which you belong, rather than throw venom at the representative of a party which you know nothing about.

You men, who work and toil to make this earth a fair domain for the man who holds you down, you cannot blame him. You put him there—keep him there, or for a smile or a piece of silver. Why do you not look to the future—tomorrow—when you will want for this or that, when you will grow discontented with your lot? Ah, yes, you are too near-sighted! Yet, you can accomplish your own desires. You can give a people a trial to prove what they can do for you. You can at least investigate all methods and platforms. You can undermine all questions presented if you will.

Politics of all nations should be handled with care by the masses who are striving for freedom, and whose voices alone make freedom possible, for these are the people who reap the harvest they sow. Revolution, hatred and violence are unnecessary—therefore unwise. Indifference and desperation are alike detrimental to progress. One thing alone is able to support you—self-assertive reason. Study socialism and see if you find its principles are not vastly underestimated by those who know nothing about it. You are the majority, workingmen. When will you free yourselves?

Erma V. Sanford,

Sept. 1900.

How much have you given to the campaign fund?

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, (land, mines, machinery and means of 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 capitalistic 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

CAPITALIST BLANKET SHEETS.

Vulgar, Sensational and Depraved, They Cater to the Lowest Instincts for the Sake of Profit.

The excessive reading of the capitalist blanket sheets published in our large industrial centers has become a vice which ministers to the lowest instincts of men. Even the very best of these sheets are not of a high type of literature. They all admit that they exist for the profit there is in the business, and not through motives of health. They also make the serious mistake of saying they cater to the public taste. On the contrary, they should strive to raise the taste of the people instead of depraving the tastes of their readers by going below that level in their anxiety not to get above it. These blanket sheets are simply the paid agents of the Devil's dance of capitalism which is going on in this country, and any mind soaked in their will is much to be pitied.

One of our comrades recently alluded to "mud minds who feed on the garbage and sewage of the capitalist press."

Again upon whom do these villainous agents depend in part for their support? Why, upon the wage workers, who seemingly have never given any thoughtful consideration to the great injury they do themselves by reading these sheets. How they arrive at the conclusion that they should read them is beyond understanding. Yet they willingly contribute twenty-five cents weekly to these sheets and never think of buying a workman's Socialist paper at a cost of one cent.

Now one can readily see that by the bulk of its patrons, the capitalist sheet does not call for a high class of literature. It is decidedly sensational, vulgar and depraved. It is also worthless in its political teachings. In its worst form it is the sewer and the cesspool of the city where it is issued. In its best form it is in danger of becoming these. Ethically speaking it has no principle, and would not acknowledge a principle if it ran up against it. Yet its petrifying power permeates every channel and society is rendered impotent by its degrading influences. Its business is to lie, vilify and distort the truth. As a proof of this statement it stands convicted of the most colossal and malicious lies relative to the Chinese situation. The people of this country have been regaled day after day, week after week, with fabricated reports that all the foreign ministers, their wives, children and attaches, had been tortured to death by the Chinese fiends.

Our own Minister Conger and his wife were also reported to have been barbarously murdered no less than seventeen times. All this was done for no other purpose than to influence the passions and prejudices of the unthinking people to a war heat.

These capitalist sheets seem to look at their dirty work as a legitimate means of acquiring riches, overlooking the fact that their position is, to say the least, degrading.

Now what can be thought of men who live to produce and cater to such diseased conditions? They cannot be any-

thing but a lot of soulless, sordid, lepers, occupying the position of certain persons scripture says we should not mention.

This age has become a scandal-monger newspaper age. Notice what the people read and what their conversation is, and it will certainly not increase your admiration for them, and you can then account for their superlative ignorance when you find their reading is confined almost exclusively to capitalist blanket sheets.

With the advent of socialism these sheets will disappear and become a thing of the past. Vote for socialism.

P. P. Ayer.

TELLS OF SWEDEN.

Chicago Comrade Describes Economic Conditions Prevailing in His Native Land.

After being tired of working here under capitalism in the United States and thinking that if I returned to Sweden I might be able to swing myself up and ride on the back of the other fellow, I started off. I am now in the little kingdom of Sweden. This is the land of the middle class! The Democrats and Pops would think that this is heaven. And so it is for them. But fellow workingmen, for your class it is a worse hell than in the United States of America. Nearly every tradesman here belongs to his union, and even the street sweepers and common laborers are organized into unions, and mind you, all those unions are part of the Socialist party, and have therefore succeeded in getting their wages raised to about twice as much as they had received before. They were organized, but every time they got an increase, the price of commodities went up, and consequently they are no better off than before. Do not forget that the trust is not yet born here! The trade unions of Sweden have now learned, that higher wages don't make their purchasing capacity any larger, and therefore they are preparing for a general strike to obtain universal suffrage, something that you fellows in the states have already got, but don't know how to use. But what are they going to do with the ballot, you may ask? They are going to use it for themselves, and not for the capitalist political parties. They want the law-making power for themselves, so that they may increase their purchasing capacity and secure the full social value of their labor, which is socialism.

Herman Almbiad

The two rival capitalist corporations which promise to supply the "people" with "cheap gas" seem to forget the competition of the Republican and Democratic politicians who distribute the same article.

If the workmen were as intelligent as Mark Hanna tells them they are, it would be all up with Mark and the class he represents.

So far as we have heard, none of the big packers have yet been sent to jail, although evidences of water stealing accumulate every day.

Send in a club of ten this week!

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

Miners Struggle Desperately Against the Intolerable Conditions of Capitalist Slavery.

This great struggle between owner and operator, producer and parasite, in the coal fields of Pennsylvania has now entered upon its second week. Up to the present time every development has been in favor of the men. Every effort has been made by the employers to break the resistance of the men. Troops have been poured into the disputed territory to overawe and intimidate the workers, the price of coal has been sent to unheard of heights to inflame public opinion and fill the pockets of the Coal Trust; every endeavor has been made to import scabs and precipitate a conflict with violence; and finally the threat is now made that the mines will be flooded and abandoned if the miners do not surrender. But through it all the men have fought desperately, cautiously, intelligently. They have refused to offer an excuse for the use of the troops in spite of all provocation, although there is no telling what the next moment may bring forth. Already the employment of desperate villains as deputies, composed of the slums of the neighboring cities has led to bloodshed in one instance. These are the same kind of men who have been proved to set fire to freight cars in Chicago in 1894 and placed dynamite under street cars in St. Louis last spring, and doubtless the same tactics are being used here, and one portion of them are sent among the strikers to commit "acts of violence" which will give an excuse to their fellow villains to fire on the defenseless miners.

On Friday last these hired butchers succeeded in finding an excuse to perform a portion of their dastardly work and firing into a crowd of defenseless laborers added one more to the now long and rapidly growing list of the workers who have fallen on the battlefield of American labor. "One killed and eleven wounded" is the way the headlines read, and that was the end of it. The impression was that there had been an open battle, and all the articles published in the press were so worded as to give the impression that the deputies were acting in self-defense against a mob of armed and desperate miners. But when both sides are armed the dead and wounded are divided, but in all these conflicts the casualty list is all on one side which transforms the incident from a battle into a massacre.

All admit that the conditions under which the strikers are living are below that which any slave-holder of the old plantation days would think of keeping his black property. With the single exception of the correspondent of the Chicago Record, Geo. W. Curtis, whose intellectual prostitution should forever stamp him as having reached the very depths in that line, all agree that all that the miners complain of exists and infinitely more that only the pen of a Dante or a Victor Hugo could adequately describe.

At the present time there are nearly 140,000 men out and they show no signs of weakening. On the contrary the bituminous miners and the railroad employes stand ready to assist them with a sympathetic strike should such measures become necessary. One of the most prominent features of the strike has been the part played by the women and children. Child labor has always been one of the worst abuses complained of in the mines, and on the present occasion the children have shown a willingness to stand together that goes far to show that even the hell of the Pennsylvania coal mines is not wholly unable to quench the fires of rebellion against oppression by the coming generation. At Scranton 2,000 of these boys marched the streets with banners and transparencies cheering and encouraging their fathers and brothers. The women also have taken a more prominent part than usual, partly because the grievances of the miner come more closely into the home than those of many trades. Prominent in every movement of the workers has been "Mother" Mary Jones, and while the capitalist press has been forced to notice her work, and in a few cases to praise it, not one of them has dared to tell the truth, that she is there pointing to these miners the only possible solution of all their industrial troubles, the voting of the Socialist ticket. Some of these papers have spread various lies about her, to the effect that she was brought to the mining region from Chicago by the strike leaders, whereas the fact is that she has for years followed the fortunes of the coal miners, shared their troubles, fought their battles, and always pointed to them the only possible escape from the conditions that surrounded them.

The real question at issue here, aside from all the minor ones, is the right of the men to organize. The operators would cheerfully yield everything that is asked if the men would only abandon the demand to recognize the union, because the capitalists well know, if the men do not, that such a victory would soon be barren of results to the men. All things can be promised, provided your opponent agrees to disarm himself and you know full well that it will be easy to conquer him again. Once the union was destroyed it would make little difference what might be promised there would be no power to compel the mine owners to keep their promises, while the constant force of competition would compel them to break them, no matter even if their intentions should be honest. Hence there can be no question of a settlement without the union is recognized.

Have you any Call postage in your pocket?

GRAND SOCIALIST

Demonstration and Meeting

By the Social Democratic Party of Illinois, to Ratify the Union of Socialist Forces in this State, and to Open the National Campaign, at

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, 8 P.M.

The following speakers will address the meeting.

- E. V. DEBS, Presidential Candidate, JOHN C. CHASE, Socialist Mayor of Haverhill, Mass. PROFESSOR GEO. D. HERRON, HERMAN C. PERRY, Candidate for Governor of Illinois.

*The seats on the lower floor are for sale at 25 cents each; they can be secured at the office of the Workers' Call, 39 N. Clark street; the Social Democratic Herald, 130 Washington street, and F. G. Strickland, 163 E. Randolph street, room 61.

"IF REPORTS ARE CORRECT."

An Exhibition of Alleged Ignorance and Credulity With a "Business" Object in View.

And now a new gladiator has stepped into the arena to take up the cudgels for the capitalist system. Mr. John V. Farwell, whose ability as a cant monner is second to none, appears in the columns of the Record, as a champion of McKinleyism against all and sundry opponents.

This "good man," even condescends to notice the Socialists in passing, and informs his readers that they "represent the party of government by revolution and advocate equal division of tangible property among all classes," for which he is "entitled to the gratitude of all those to whom a lie is more palatable than the truth. The Socialist candidate for president then comes in under the criticism of the unctuous Farwell, who is careful to inform his readers twice, that Mr. Debs "proposes to turn the Socialist vote over to Bryan," and to avoid doing a seeming injustice he qualifies this statement by adding "if newspaper reports are correct."

It might be thought rather strange that a "business man" of the calibre of Mr. Farwell should entertain such an extravagant estimate of the power of Mr. Debs, such a child-like faith in the correctness of newspaper reports, and such an apparently astounding ignorance of the nature of socialism, but when these things are considered together, the most wonderful of all is, that in view of this most colossal ignorance, the writer should still have the audacity to pose as one eminently fitted to point out the path of "duty" to the American "people." But all this becomes plain enough when it is remembered that Mr. Farwell is fully alive to the necessity of buttressing the system by which his "tangible property" was acquired, the system which is based upon the robbery of the producing class, and in the operation of which Mr. Farwell is an acknowledged expert.

Mr. Farwell is not nearly so ignorant as his observations upon socialism would indicate. It is not at all probable that he would display the same eagerness to accept as truth a published rumor emanating from the stock exchange, without inquiry, as he is to accept one that is calculated to disparage socialism. But his scepticism in one case and his apparent credulity in the other are both directed to one object—the preservation and maintenance of the material interests of Mr. Farwell, and those of the class with which he is identified.

As for the rest, it may be said that Mr. Farwell's ingenious attempt to slander Debs is about the strongest testimonial to his integrity that the latter could well receive. While Socialists may not consider the personality of their presidential candidate as a matter of paramount importance, the fact that a man like Farwell comes forward to disparage him will merely tend to strengthen their conviction that they have made a judicious choice.

THE WHOLE TRUTH.

Mr. Bryan's Historical Allusions on a Par With His Economic and Political Arguments.

The inconsistencies in the arguments which Mr. Bryan puts before his audiences are quite as apparent when he attempts a historical allusion. In his speech before the students of the Chicago university he declared that he hated kings. Then Mr. Bryan goes to St. Louis and delivers himself of the following:

"Whether this nation shall be looked upon as a Lafayette aiding others to obtain their freedom... or as a Lord Clive fastening a hateful sovereignty upon a weaker people and receiving hatred in return, is a question which you must help to decide."

Mr. Bryan being well aware that all the average American knows about Lafayette is the fact that he was energetic in aiding the people of these United States to throw off the hateful yoke of British sovereignty, no doubt felt quite safe in contrasting this action with that of Clive, who certainly helped to place the yoke of British supremacy upon the necks of the natives of India. But Mr. Bryan should know even if his hearers did not, that during the French revolution, which broke out a few years after the United States had achieved its

READY OCTOBER 10

The Socialist Campaign Book of 1900.

Endorsed by the National Campaign Committee of the S. D. P.

This book will consist of facts and statistics concerning the present society, showing the relation of existing political parties to the capitalist system and the wage-earning class. It makes a clear-cut presentation of the issues actually at stake in the present campaign, with none of the deceit and trickery by which the Republican and Democratic politicians seek to confuse the voter. On the contrary, it aims to educate the voter to an intelligent understanding of his own interests in the great questions involved. The committee having the book in charge are men especially fitted for this work, all being trained students of socialism, as well as competent statisticians and economists.

The work will contain chapters on "The Wealth of Society and Social Classes," giving elaborate statistics as to the distribution of wealth; "Wages and Living Expenses of the Worker," based on extensive personal investigation as well as careful compilation from all accessible sources of information, and giving many hitherto unpublished facts on the condition of factories and workshops as well as the housing of those who do the work of the world; "The Laborer and the Law," pointing out the injustices and class nature of the administration of law under our present system, both as it inheres in the machinery of the law and as affected by direct capitalist influences; "The Trusts," giving elaborate details and statistics never before compiled on the saving under trustification; "The Farmer and Socialism," being the most thorough discussion of this phase yet published and constituting a mine of information for speakers and writers. Besides this there will be a careful analysis of the Republican and Democratic platforms and positions in their relation to industrial development and the laboring class, and a discussion of the inevitable development of capitalism through plutocracy to socialism.

The book will contain about 125 pages, and will be handsomely printed on extra book paper. The price after publication will be 25 cents a copy, but if a large edition can be sold, the cost per copy will be proportionately reduced, and we therefore make this special offer: For one dollar received before October 10 we will send 10 copies of THE SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN BOOK, charges prepaid, and additional copies at the same rate. Orders received after October 10 will be charged at the rate of 25 cents a copy, or \$2.00 for 10 copies. Address:

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independence, there was no more ardent royalist in France than this same Lafayette, and no man who attempted to fasten the hateful yoke upon the necks of his own countrymen with more pertinacity than this noble marquis, who was by no means the king-hater that Mr. Bryan proclaims himself. More than this, Lafayette was at all times not only regarded with suspicion by those who were foremost in the overthrow of the French monarchy, but was actually accused of treason before the legislative committee, and although acquitted from lack of evidence, was shortly afterwards compelled to fly into Holland to escape the wrath of the enraged Republican troops under his command. All this was concealed upon exactly the same principle that Stuenenber's connection with the Idaho bull pen is a subject to be avoided by Democratic politicians.

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