

# 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. 88.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 10, 1900.

PRICE ONE CENT

## THE SOCIALIST VOTE

### Incomplete Returns Show Large Gains in Chicago—Vote Will Probably Total Between Seven and Eight Thousand.

**Watchers' Reports Versus Press Reports—Returns From Different Parts of the Country Show Enormous Gains Everywhere—Socialist Watchers Obstructed in Their Work By the Old Party Politicians—Partial Reports from Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, Missouri, Etc.**

Up to the present time no full returns have been received of the vote in Illinois. The press reports are ridiculously below the actual vote, and it is certain that the vote is many fold higher than four years ago. At that time the total vote in Illinois was 1,127 and 727 in the city. This year the vote will be at least ten times as great. Every effort is being made by the capitalist press to suppress the truth regarding the Chicago vote. Some idea of the extent of the inadequacy of the published returns is shown by the following comparison between the press reports and the actual vote as secured by the Socialist watch-

Press report.	Watchers' report.	
5th ward, 9 precincts.....	25	43
10th ward, 8 pcts.....	3	113
11th ward, 1 pct.....	6	4
12th ward, 9 pcts.....	35	54
14th ward, 31 pcts.....	374	426
15th ward, 27 pcts.....	371	415
20th ward, 15 pcts.....	57	105
21st ward, 13 pcts.....	53	63
23rd ward, 7 pcts.....	28	63
24th ward, 15 pcts.....	32	68
25th ward, 22 pcts.....	73	109
27th ward, 19 pcts.....	111	142
28th ward, 25 pcts.....	132	404
31st ward, 11 pcts.....	65	88
34th ward, 19 pcts.....	42	473
Totals.....	1,829	2,574

This is an increase over the press figures of about 40 per cent, and it is fair to say that the increase will be still greater.

On this basis the total vote for the head of the ticket will be about 8,000 in the city of Chicago, which is sixty per cent higher than ever secured before, and more than ten times as large as four years ago.

This is certainly all that any reasonable thinking man could expect, and should be a source of the greatest encouragement to every worker. Now let us get to work to organize and educate this mass in a solid compact foundation for the next great increase that is coming in the spring election.

All over the city attempts were made by the capitalist politicians to interfere with the work of the Social Democratic watchers. In the 19th precinct of the Twenty-sixth ward, and in the 7th precinct of the Twenty-second ward the Democratic officials tried to prevent the attendance of the Socialists at the count. In a great many instances there were reports of Socialist votes thrown out on technicalities, or attempts made to count them for one of the capitalist parties. All this goes to show that when all is furnished the count will be much less than the actual vote cast.

Trenton, Ill., reports 67 votes for Debs and Harriman.

One precinct of Chebanse, Ill., 2 straight votes. This is the first time a Socialist ballot has been cast in Chebanse.

Herrin, Ill., reports 7 straight votes for Debs and Harriman. Comrade Roswell writes us that an informal meeting held after election, resulted in twelve old-party men declaring themselves Socialists henceforward.

Twenty straight votes were polled in New Burnside, Ill. Four years ago not a single Socialist vote was cast.

Galesburg, Ill., rolled up 139 votes for Debs and Harriman. Last presidential election 6.

Peotone, Ill., reports four votes for Socialism.

Moline, Ill., reports 121 votes for Debs and Harriman as given by the local press.

Genoa, Ill.—Social Democratic party, 12 votes.

Monmouth, Ill., reports 23 votes for Debs and Harriman, the total vote in the county (Warren), being 42. The S. L. P. candidates received but 3, all outside Monmouth.

Hittman, Ia., sends in a vote of 161 for the Social Democratic party; 32 votes last year.

In 17 precincts of Des Moines, Ia., the Socialist vote totaled 154. The comrades estimate the county at 290.

Davenport, Ia., gives Debs and Harriman 59 votes; last fall the vote amounted to 25.

Tiffin, O., gives 68 votes for Debs and Harriman. Last year 15.

Comrade Val Putnam writes us to say that the vote in St. Louis, Mo., is over 2,000. The vote in 1896 was 1,050. This year Putnam for congress in 10th district received 1,500 votes, as compared with 267 votes in 1898. Gebstein for congress in 11th district, 532; in 1898 the vote was 149. Specht for congress, 12th district, 639, compared with 169 in 1898.

Press reports from St. Paul, Minn., give 210 votes for Debs and Harriman. These returns are as yet incomplete.

Comrade Leonard of Minneapolis, Minn., writes us stating that the twin cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, have rolled up over 1,000 votes for Debs and Harriman. He expects the state to total 4,000 votes.

Port Chester, N. Y., gives 35 votes for Debs and Harriman. Malloney and Remmel, 10.

Partial returns from Philadelphia show that Debs and Harriman received 1,066 votes, while the Malloney-Remmel ticket of the De Leonite faction polled but 254. Comrade Mahlon Barnes sent a fairly full report which we regret to say arrived too late for publication in full.

The vote for Debs and Harriman in York, Pa., amounted to \$2, a total of 125 in the county. These figures are unofficial and probably incomplete. Two years ago the Socialist vote for governor in the same county was 55.

A correspondent writes us from Brodhead, Wis., to say that Debs and Harriman polled thirteen votes in that town. He adds, that from the way in which men talked there was some reason to expect more, but being an old Socialist he is not easily discouraged and is determined to stay in the fight till the end.

Comrade Mally of Haverhill, Mass., writes us that Carey and McCartney have been re-elected after a hot fight. Vote increases all over the state of Massachusetts. Social Democratic vote in Haverhill reported as 1,280.

Our best thanks are due to the comrades throughout the country who have forwarded the returns given above. Next week we expect to be able to lay before our readers more complete details, although not until the official report is completed and published can the comrades fully comprehend the progress made.

### Not "Business" Men.

A comrade from Pekin, Ill., reports that the fact of the Social Democratic party having no candidate for states attorney on their ticket induced the agents of the Republican party to attempt some of the usual tricks upon which capitalist politicians depend for votes. Both sides as usual claimed the county, but admitted that the vote would be close for states attorney, as the Socialists had no man nominated for the office. In consequence of this the comrades were approached by local Republican politicians who made the plea that as no Socialist was on the ticket, the members of the party might as well vote for the Republican nominee. They got an answer in the negative, but this did not deter one of the local "statesmen" from attempting to bribe the comrade who sent in the report, with a ten dollar bill to use his "influence" among the members in favor of the Republican candidate. He was given some information on that point, that was sufficient to more than confirm his opinion of the "impractical" nature of Socialists.

### The Campaign Fund.

Slight deficit to be met on campaign just closed. Another campaign ahead of us. Help us out at once.

Sincerely,

F. G. Strickland,  
Campaign Manager.

The working class can now stand by and watch the capitalists laboriously engaged in fixing dinnerpails.

Watch your subscription number and renew before it expires.

### "NOXIOUS GASES,"

The Stock Yards Nuisance and Its Cause— "Negligence of Workmen" or the Profit System—A Hint?

Take up any Chicago morning paper, and if you see there in a headline calling attention to the breath of the stock yards, it is an unfailing sign that southerly breezes have been blowing. Only when the wind sets in that quarter can the perfumed odors of the Arab's the unbleat, penetrate the "homes" of the "people," carrying with a sort of poetic justice, the stench of capitalism through the doors and windows of those who are its most ardent supporters. Then that mighty engine the press is put in motion, the Health Department roundly scored, and the City Hall authorities raked over the coals—in columns of type—all because of the sickle character of the wind, which is not yet under the control of the exploiting class.

However, the press, feeling that the responsibility for the nuisance must be laid somewhere, endeavor to find some scapegoat who cannot reform, and as a consequence the "negligence of the workmen" affords an opportunity for capitalism to place the burden of this abomination (as indeed of all other) upon the shoulders of its victims. The continued southerly wind, then, is responsible for the following not very lucid explanation from the columns of the Tribune recently:

It has been demonstrated and practically admitted by the people who are responsible for it that the sickening stench which at intervals falls like a pall over the town is caused by the negligence of workmen at the rendering works, who instead of turning the noxious gases engendered by the process into big tanks of water, where they will be absorbed, save a minutes' time, and a little work by allowing them to escape through the chimneys.

From this it would seem that the "people who are responsible for it," and the "negligent workmen" are two different parties, unless we can accept the very improbable story that it was the "negligent workmen" themselves who "practically admitted" and "demonstrated" their own "negligence" to the representative of the Tribune. However there are certainly some persons responsible for this "negligence" upon the part of the workmen in the stock yards, and they in turn are responsible to others who occupy positions of authority there, and these in turn to the general managers of the plants.

Why are the "negligent" workmen who allow these odors to escape, not discharged at once? Within the compass of the stockyards a series of the most gigantic and perfectly organized industries in the world are located. A piece of gigantic machinery so complete in all details of its operation that the boast has gone round the world that not a scrap of material from which profit can be extracted is allowed to go to waste. Machinery working with a precision which compels those operating it to become a sort of automata whose muscular exertions in producing wealth are timed and counted so that the missing of a single motion is noticed, and where the slightest negligence or failure to give satisfaction is equivalent to discharge. Yet in this marvelous work-house we are told of negligence for which there is apparently no remedy.

How can such things be? Why are the "negligent" workmen not brought to their senses by those "responsible" for their negligence? Would such "negligence" be tolerated for one instant if these men were engaged in killing, scraping, skinning, cutting, or packing the meat there produced? No, not for one instant. Why? Because such "negligence" would tend to diminish the profits of the owners. Why then do these men escape the penalty of their misdeeds? Why are they not out on the street looking for another master? Simply because there is no profit to be made in paying men to "turn noxious gases into big tanks of water." It is cheaper to "let 'em rip."

And so when the "sickening stench" assails the sensitive nostrils of our "prominent citizen," he may perhaps discover that although the appliances for abolishing this nuisance exist, and are actually installed for such abolition, the "profit system" in which he is a firm believer intervenes and forbids or rather neglects their use.

Whatever other sort of scent there may be in these "noxious gases" there evidently isn't a cent of profit in them. If there were the "negligent workman" wouldn't hold his job, or the "prominent citizen" his nose.

### Bundle Orders.

Now is the time to order a bundle of The Workers' Call for distribution among those who voted the ticket but have not yet joined the party. Remember the rates:

Ten copies three months to one address. 75 cents.

Bundles of fifty or more at the rate of 50 cents a hundred.

For sale—one second hand "peerless leader" slightly shop-worn, but still serviceable. No reasonable offer refused. Apply Dick Croker, Salt Creek, N. Y.

The campaign has just begun for Socialists. Get to work at once.

## WRECKED BEYOND REPAIR Socialist

### Defeat of the Democratic Party Signifies Its Disappearance As Champion of the Middle Class Capitalist Exploiters.

**Its "Reorganization" Necessary Only to Divide the Workers—Split Between "Radicals" and "Gold Democrats"—Within the Party Inevitable—Socialism Rises Out of the Chaos, as the Class Struggle Becomes More Distinct—Choice Lies Between Old Order and New.**

With this election, the Democratic party, as it has been known in history, goes to pieces. This is not because of the fact of defeat, for many political parties have been worse defeated and have "lived to fight another day." Neither is it because of the succession of defeats, for it was defeated for many successive elections at other stages in its history, and still lived to play a prominent part in succeeding campaigns. Neither does the statement with which we began necessarily mean that the name will disappear. Quite the contrary, for so long as capitalism continues, until it joins in its last death grapple with socialism, two capitalist political parties are necessary to divide the forces of the workers and attract their attention from the fact of their continuous robbery.

But what it does mean is that the Democratic party as the representative of the small capitalist class, has had its day. This is not because that class will not still desire a defender, for it will howl with more vehemence in the future than in the past, since with every turn of economic progress it is ground to finer powder. But it is no longer of interest to capitalism. It is too helpless to be of further value. The past campaign, as was often said during the last three months, marked the last desperate stand of small capital against the forces of concentration. It was a final battle against social progress, and the obstructors lost.

This means that there must be an alignment along new lines of division. The capitalists who put their money into the Democratic campaign fund will find their reward, as they expected to, in the continuance of capitalism, secured through the division of the workers. But they cannot afford to longer interest themselves in the troubles of a decaying class. They will have control of the party machinery, since they furnished the money, and they will tumble the so-called "radical" element, which is really reactionary, into the street. This is seen in the editorials that appeared in the Chicago Chronicle and American, the morning after election. Both candidly admitted that they had been lying to their readers throughout the campaign, and declared that the issue of imperialism was a sham. The American even went so far as to say that it was one of the first papers in America to demand that the flag should remain in the Philippines.

What then will be the line of cleavage? It is doubtful if the Hearst papers remain in the position they took this week. It is more probable that they will execute another somersault and again play the radical act. They will declare themselves in favor of "state socialism." They will advocate municipal gas, water, and street cars, and in general act the part of a "Bell wether" to attract the voters from any attempt at real revolutionary effort or actual relief of their sufferings. They will clothe themselves with all the forms and omit all the substance of socialism, and as such will play the most contemptible part in the coming political drama.

On the other hand it seems more probable that the so-called "gold democrats," who will have control of the Democratic machinery will retain this name and erect another party that will gather around it a certain portion of the capitalist class who will choose some "issue" in which their interests differ from the crowd of capitalists who have control of the Republican machinery, and formulate another great political party. Around this "issue," which may be some matter of "foreign politics," they will seek to group the workers, and will to some extent probably succeed. The "Radical Socialist" Democrats will be forced to choose which of these two masters they will follow, and as the football of both, must soon go to pieces.

Indeed there is a "little cloud on the horizon" which has now grown to be much "larger than a man's hand," that promises to erode this entire program of deception and betrayal. The gathering Socialist forces will, as even demand that this entire farce be put on one side, and that the real question of slavery or freedom for the producing multitudes be brought to the front.

Continuously it will hack away the obstacles of confusion and treachery that lies between it and the actual forces of capitalism, until it can at last grapple in one final struggle with its true enemy. Little by little the two old parties will be forced to give up their farcical quarrel and join forces against their common enemy—the oncoming hosts of socialism. City after city will fall into the hands of the advancing proletariat; "issue" after "issue" will be swept aside until at last the battle shall be waged in the open with no disturbing factors, and capitalism will cast aside its last mask and receive its death blow.

Hence, as we say, the Democratic party is dead as the true representative of any living class. It can henceforth be but the prostitute of capitalism. For those who really wish to strike a blow at plutocracy there is but one place to line up, but one flag to follow, and that place is among the cohorts of socialism and under the red flag of co-operative human brotherhood.

### Only One Kind.

Mr. Peter Bulthouse for a weekly consideration attends to the mailing and wrapping of this journal. He was born old, gray, and wise. He is perhaps seventeen years old now. He had a bank account of five, trousers at seven, and three languages at his tongue's end at nine years of age.

Mr. Bulthouse is a Socialist. If you ask him what kind of a Socialist, he will say gravely that there is but one kind—an out-and-out Socialist. He is an out-and-outer. He informs me that the Socialists' vote at the last election was less than 100,000. "At a conservative estimate," says Mr. Bulthouse, "it will not be less than 300,000 this November. The day is within measurable distance when we shall sweep the country."

Peter said that all Socialists were alike. They had been convinced through their reasons that certain principles were just and proper, and once converted they never looked back.

Three hundred thousand Peter! A sober, solid army of men with convictions and principles which are opposed to the existing order of things.

Three hundred thousand men who are not emotional, not bellicose, not loud-mouthed, but who are very solemn, sober, steadfast people—like Peter.

What will be the outcome?

Meanwhile elections upset the psychic platform. Darn politics, any how! Suggestive Therapeutics.

### Just Watch Them.

Already the new lines of division are beginning to show. Hearst's Chicago American was out in the editorial on election day admitting that after all it would not hurt anything much if McKinley was elected, and on the day after election this same paper that has been howling against the "criminal aggression" on the Philippines, declares that it was a mistake to ever talk of the recall of the troops. In other words it admits that it has been lying all the time, and its only regret is that it did not tell a different lie. When the Socialist speakers pointed out this fact over and over during the campaign they were only laughed at. Now we will tell the laborers of Chicago another fact in this same connection: Within less than a week this same Chicago American will begin to boom municipal ownership of gas and street railways, in order to fool the workers into supporting the present city administration. How many suckers will it catch? Will you be one of them.

On the day of election the Chicago American announced a "landslide" for Bryan. It came all right, but Wm. J. happened to be underneath it. Say, wouldn't that jar you?

**BUNDLES OF THE WORKERS' CALL.**

100 copies 50 cents.  
50 copies 25 cents.  
25 copies 15 cents.

This offer is for bundles mailed to one address.

Remember that we send The Call in clubs of ten for three months at ten cents each.

## Pointers

The Populist party, poor thing, will never breathe again.

The committee and the workers deserve a vote of thanks.

There is no rest for the soldier of socialism. The next battle is now on.

The Socialist party is the only one that wins a victory even if it is defeated.

Socialists who did not vote for socialism can now watch and see how they do not get it.

Let's see, what wise guy was it who said, "Socialism has no place on the free soil of America?"

The various state legislatures will soon proceed to do several things they were not elected to do.

Next time there will be still more people who believe the place to get socialism is at the ballot box.

The Prohibition side show should fold its tents carefully. Capitalism will need it again four years later.

People who never work themselves are filled with fear lest no one should want to work under socialism.

The intelligent capitalist realizes that Socialists carry something much more destructive to them than bombs.

The next thing on the program is to elect a Socialist mayor of Chicago, and there is only six months to do it in.

You still run across a man occasionally who thinks that truth depends on the size of a vote for or against a certain policy.

Now that there is no campaign to attract attention let everybody take hold and boom the circulation of the Workers' Call.

The Emperor William is alarmed at the growth of the German vote and he has had to be. It will soon be large enough to retire him for life.

Strange to say some of the bitterest enemies of socialism are persons who will be most benefited by it. Education will change their views, however.

The winter is a good time to induce people to read. A party paper sent to a workman now will make a Socialist voter of him at the next election.

Socialists are not obliged to work people up just before election. People who once get thoroughly worked up on the subject stay that way the year round.

The Socialist is a member of an international party with a membership larger than either the Republican or Democratic party. Speaking of side issues, it is not one.

The Republicans and Democrats will not need to look for an issue four years from now. One will be thrust on them whether they like it or not. Socialism is the issue from now on.

### "Ministerial Socialism."

Karl Kautsky has an article in a late number of the "Neue Zeit" on "The Socialist Congress and the Socialist Minister," in which he declares in the most emphatic manner that the resolution presented by him and adopted by the International Congress was in no sense an endorsement of Millerand or of Ministerial socialism. He declares that in his opinion it has not been shown that the entrance of Millerand into the cabinet was necessary. He also states that it is certainly his duty to get out of there when he is not supported by the Socialists of France or by any influential portion of them. This position and statement of Kautsky's is especially noteworthy in view of the persistency with which De Leon is circulating the falsehood that the American delegates, in voting for the Kautsky resolution were endorsing "ministerial socialism," or in any way deviating from the position of uncompromising socialism.

Well, what will you be fooled with next time?

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

Always remember that the main bulwark of capitalism is the ignorance of the workers. They are in darkness only because they do not know the way out. Are you doing all you can to show them the path?



THE WORKERS' CALL

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

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

Four Years Progress: Now that the fight has been fought and the working class have again voted themselves into four more years of wage slavery...

Real Dangers of Bryanism: Whatever may be the merits or demerits of Mr. Bryan, there is one thing certain, that his campaign has wrought no little havoc with the blind faith which the working classes have heretofore reposed in the capitalist system...

subsidized in the interests of great capital. In Mr. Bryan's desperate efforts to make out any sort of a case for the decaying sub-class of which he was the champion, he has often been compelled to tear away a portion of the cloak of humbug and hypocrisy necessary to cover up exploitation, and partially uncover the modus operandi within, and the howl of anger with which every such effort was greeted bore ample testimony to the solicitude of the exploiters in concealing their methods of exploitation. They didn't want the masses to see "how the old thing worked," and Mr. Bryan's strenuous endeavors to reach the presidential chair, may perhaps render Republican victory more costly than defeat would have been. The things which it was impossible to conceal, such as the crushing out of the small capitalists by the trusts, the "boerism" alleged to have been exercised by employers regarding parades, etc., and the power implied in so doing, the woe of the Filipinos, to counteract which the Republicans were forced to exhibit the disfranchisement of the colored workmen in the South, constitute in reality the real dangers of "Bryanism" from the standpoint of the great capitalists. They knew, well that even if elected he was powerless to effect the slightest change; they knew that in reality he had no idea of altering the relations between labor and capital in the smallest degree, but they knew also that he could only hope to succeed by making some sort of attack upon the conditions under which they exploited the laborers, and that the same necessity existed for enlisting the aid of those laborers by confusing their interests with those of the small exploiters, of whose cause he was the champion. In short Mr. Bryan's campaign has had the effect of uncovering the class struggle in spots, and in spite of all, a glimpse of it has been generally perceived by those from whom capitalism would fain conceal it. It is for this reason that he has been accused of "setting class against class," and so liberally bespattered with such epithets as "Socialist," "Demagogue," "Populist," etc., etc., combinations of names which serve the double purpose of venting the ire of the successful labor-skinners and at the same time designating creating confusion in the minds of the masses as to the meaning of these terms. On the other hand, in spite of repeated denials from Bryan himself, the masses in some instinctive though confusing manner couple his candidacy with socialism, which even now they vaguely recognize as destined to shape the society of the future. For this reason vast numbers regarded Bryan as a sort of forlorn hope, which in case of failure left no alternative but socialism. Capitalism has already scented this danger, and the course of those now in power must be directed to checking, as far as possible, the spread of this idea. How far they will succeed will depend upon circumstances which cannot yet be gauged. But there is no doubt that this campaign has brought the fact to light that we are now entering the last stages of capitalist production, where the smallest attempt at change threatens the existence of the entire system, and that social evolution can even use the demagogue and economic ignoramus to bring by his actions this truth into public view.

Brand's Hall, Erie and Clark Streets.

Let every Socialist in Illinois who can possibly do so be at the grand ratification meeting on the 18th of November. Prof. Geo. D. Herron, J. Stitt Wilson, Walter Thomas Mills and other well known Socialists will be present to address the meeting. Let us make it the grandest gathering of Socialists ever held in this state. It must be the starting point for an agitation and Socialist movement in the state of Illinois that will exceed anything ever known heretofore.

Expired Subs.

All the special election subscriptions expire with this issue. Be sure and look at the number on the label of your paper, and if it is 88 or if your wrapper is marked "subscription expired," then see to it at once that your subscription is sent by the next mail. If you were one of those who secured a club on the special election offer, try to see those who subscribed at once and secure their renewals for a longer period.

Bakers have succeeded after a struggle for three months in unjousting one of the largest bakeries in Rochester, N. Y. Every baker working in the establishment was obliged to join the union. Cleveland Citizen.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

Now that the campaign is over, and capitalism has secured another four years' license to fleece the producers, the phenomena of the labor movement as expressed in socialism will occupy the attention of the paid scribes of the exploiting class, and they will be compelled to find some explanation which will serve to satisfy temporarily the inquiries of their owners, and allay the curiosity of their dupes.

To the latter the fact that a vote approximating probably 200,000 should be cast for a principle, or an aspiration is something that must appear inconceivable. That such a number of men should knowingly bend their energies towards collecting and registering the elements for a new social order, instead of attempting to elect some individual at once, is an enigma which will require an attempt at solution.

The capitalist writers who have heretofore been permitted to do the thinking for the great mass of their readers will be called upon for an explanation. The columns of the great dailies and magazines will be filled with efforts to satisfy this desire—and they will fail.

In periods of so-called "overproduction," "panic," and "commercial crises" the blind struggles of sections of the population against the existing order of things, might easily be attributed to "ignorant discontent," but a movement which has grown from 35,000 vote four years ago to several times that amount in 1906, in times of "unexampled prosperity," cannot be explained upon any such premises. The "kept" writers of the plundering class have a most difficult task before them. Any explanation which would really explain would recoil upon their own heads and endanger their livelihood. There is no resource but to again exert that wonderful skill in sophistry and falsehood with which a long training in capitalist journalism has endowed them.

The enrolment of men like Professor Geo. D. Herron and others in the ranks of the militant proletariat are incidents which will require all the powers of falsification at their command to explain. These men who have laid their talents, knowledge and teaching ability at the service of the working class, these men who come with no proposition on their part to relieve the misery they see around them through their individual efforts, these men who make no pretensions to "leadership" but who frankly recognize the historic mission of the working class in the long struggle for economic freedom, how will the journalistic panders of capitalism account for their presence? It remains with us to make their task ever more difficult, to compel them to erect a structure of falsehoods founded upon lies and misrepresentations, that will in the end crash into ruins and leave the monster of capitalism visible in all its naked hideousness for the enlightenment of those it has so long deceived.

The nature of the sham fight which the capitalists indulge in during election times is well exemplified by the interview which took place between Jones and Hanna, at the Auditorium Annex, at the end of the campaign. Did they treat each other coldly and haughtily. Did they meet as enemies who had spent weeks and months bandying accusations of fraud and dishonesty against each other? Not at all. We are told that

Senator Jones pushed the bell button; a voice said, "Come in," and a minute later the two United States senators and rival campaign managers clasped hands, said, "How do you do," and "I'm glad to see you."

Senator Hanna invited his guest to be seated in a large easy chair. They exchanged greetings, asked after each other's health, and finally drifted into a brief discussion of the political outlook. What was the common interest between these two which underly this friendly meeting? Men who really believe others are guilty of aiding and abetting fraudulent practices and who declare the same with virtuous indignation, do not generally fall upon each other's necks when they meet. Can it be that they were congratulating each other upon the exemplary conduct of the workmen who "divided up" their vote between the parties of whom Jones and Hanna were the representatives?

And now arises the wall of despair from the divided deluders of the working class. The "perfect leader" has gone down in overwhelming defeat, and those who before election had lauded him to the skies now with the true instinct of the little bourgeois not only discard him, but heap abuse upon the "issues" of which he was the persistent exponent. "The dead issue of free silver was responsible for our defeat," howls one of the journals of this faction, a journal, too, which had been slavering Bryan with the most nauseating flattery for months previous. "The American people don't want the troops withdrawn from the Philippines," moans another, "We were defeated because of our mistaken stand on this question."

And so the "paramount issues" expi-rience one by one, leaving nothing but a bad smell behind. Everything Democratic has been "busted" with the single exception of the trusts. The political confidence men of the defeated faction now sit in sackcloth and ashes and curse the successful fakirs who have spoiled their graft. "It is only for four years, however. There is plenty of time

to prepare fresh bait. If it was difficult to get "issues" in 1906, (which after all proved worthless), how will it be in 1907?

TURN THE SLUMS LOOSE.

Desperate Democrats Seek the Aid of Touzha and Hoodlums to Break Up Socialist Meetings.

The last act of the tremendous campaign that the Socialists of Chicago have carried on during the past few months was the great gathering on State street on Friday evening. On the preceding Saturday the same street had been occupied by the Democrats, and when a Socialist endeavored to speak a block from where the nearest Democrat stand was located, he was promptly arrested, and all those who were unfortunate enough to be near him were brutally clubbed by the police. The Chief of Police then promised the Socialists that they should be accorded full protection on the next Friday night. So the comrades with their friends were out in full force, and for three quarters of a mile the street was lined with Socialist speakers. The enthusiasm was tremendous and the crowd to the number of several thousand were plainly in sympathy with the doctrine being expounded by the speakers.

This could not be allowed to continue. So the thugs were hurried up from the levee and turned loose on the Socialist meetings. One of the heeled of "Bath-House John" proceeded to roll a keg of beer into the middle of the street, and notwithstanding various laws and ordinances to the contrary, proceeded to fill his benchmen up with the courage necessary to enable them to perform their proposed work. Then they descended in a body on the nearest Socialist meeting and proceeded first by howling and then by throwing stones, bottles and various other missiles at the speakers to break it up. Message after message was sent to the police station for the promised protection, and the attention of the officers present called to the situation, but they refused to act. Messengers sent to the station were told that we "were attacking Bryan and could not expect any better treatment." Finally a patrol wagon full of officers appeared, and it was thought that the promised protection had at last arrived. But we were to have still another example of the depths to which a capitalist administration could go. Instead of turning out the disturbers they came, at the Socialists and ORDERED THEM OFF THE STREETS. This in spite of the fact that permits had been issued for the meeting.

All this made a far greater impression upon the watching thousands than anything that had been said during the evening, as it was a most forcible illustration of class rule. But in spite of all this, and perhaps even on account of it, the whole affair was a magnificent success and a fitting ending to the great campaign that had been waged. At the worst only two meetings nearest the criminal district were disturbed, and at all the others perfect order with enthusiastic and sympathetic attention prevailed during the entire evening.

Two things are worth remembering as the lessons of the meeting. One of these is, that this was all done by the orders of the Democratic party, which will without doubt appear at the polls in a few months in Chicago, asking for the votes of laborers, with the claim that it is "just as good a Socialist as you," and offering a long string of municipalization bait. The other is to be gained from the lying accounts that appeared in the daily press. One or two Republican papers thought to see campaign material in it to use against the Democratic city administration, and heaped their abuse upon that machine, but no one doubts that they would have done any differently under the same circumstances. The Democratic papers simply turned their imagination loose, and described scenes that had not the slightest foundation outside of the brains of the writers. The "reform" Record went perhaps a little deeper into this contemptible lying contest than any of the others, because what it told was told in a more convincing and clever manner than the more bold-faced bungling lies of the American and the Chronicle. But all of them helped to emphasize the now rapidly growing need of a Socialist daily in the city of Chicago.

Docile Slaves.

One more step has just been taken in the establishment of the industrial despotism of the Stock Yards. The Poles and Bohemians who were brought here to displace the Irish and the Americans are being crowded one side to make place for the negro. For the last few weeks this process has been going on at a rapid rate. When one of the owners was asked why this was being done, he made the following explanation:

"He will vote as we say." "We are putting in negroes here, and shall have 8,000 of them by next year, because we want workers to do what we tell them to do." "The negro minds his own business and let's his employer's business alone. He lets trade unions alone, does not go on strike, and is willing to work for reasonable wages." "He does not think it beneath his dignity to vote in accordance with the interest of his employers. He does not think that he knows everything. When he takes his employer's money he is so willing to take his employer's instruction how to vote."

When Mayor Jones insisted that he belonged to "no party" he spoke better than he knew.

In Belgium the movement in favor of universal suffrage is increasing and many meetings are being held.

HERRON AND HARRIMAN.

At the Great Meeting in Central Music Hall October 31st—What the Speakers Said.

No better proof of the virility and growth of socialism in Chicago could be given than that afforded by the meeting held in Central Music Hall on October 31st. A large hall packed to its utmost capacity, an enthusiasm unknown amongst capitalist political gatherings, and an audience keenly attentive to every word which proceeded from the speakers, bore ample testimony to the fact that an ever-increasing number of persons are turning their attention to socialism and that the "general apathy" so much complained of by the political mouthpieces of capitalism is in no sense an adjunct of Socialist propaganda. When it is remembered that a price was paid for every admission and that even then hundreds of applicants were turned away for lack of accommodation, while at the same time the agents of capitalism were forced to resort to dime-museum methods in order to entice a scanty audience to listen to their empty mouthings, it will be readily comprehended that an ever growing number of workmen are at last beginning to think for themselves, an operation which when fairly started will result in an increased "apathy" upon their part for the political assemblages of their masters—which is at it should be.

The chairman of the meeting, J. Stitt Wilson, in his introductory remarks likened labor to a powerful but stupid giant who for years had carried the chosen representative of his masters into the White House and deposited him in the presidential chair; that this giant was gradually awakening to the fact that he also possessed ample strength to do for himself what he had often done for others and was now considering the advisability of such action upon his part.

The vice-presidential candidate, Job Harriman, was then introduced as the first speaker of the evening, and gave a masterly review of the presidential elections during the last twenty years, paying particular attention to the "paramount issues" put forward in each and showing their utter lack of connection with anything even remotely resembling the interests of the working class. The quaint stories used in illustrating and exhibiting the absurdity of these so-called "issues" brought forth tremendous applause from the audience, who were quick to recognize the telling points made by the speaker, who brought his remarks to a close amidst a tempest of cheers and hand clapping fully equal to the ovation with which he was greeted upon his first appearance.

Professor Geo. D. Herron then occupied the stand and the audience listened attentively to a most powerful and convincing discourse upon socialism from the ethical standpoint. The debauching and degrading effects of capitalism upon art, science, literature and religion was discussed with great vigor and plainness and the absolute necessity of economic change insisted upon as the only possible remedy for a society based upon fraud and injustice. The mission of the working class, the world's disinherited, in bringing about this change of economic base was fully and completely recognized, and the duty of every thinking man to work shoulder-to-shoulder in comradeship with the workers for the accomplishment of this object was asserted with such clearness as to leave no doubt in the minds of the hearers as to the exact position of the speaker in the common struggle for economic freedom, brotherhood, justice and humanity.

A resolution approving of the action taken by the Joint Committee in appointing a ratification meeting for the union of all Socialists in the state was then moved, seconded and adopted unanimously.

Whereas, The Socialist forces of the United States have heretofore been divided into several different parties; and

Whereas, The existence of these different parties necessarily leads to divided counsels and more or less confusion in action; and

Whereas, The progress of the Socialist movement in this country has brought us to a point where united action is most desirable; therefore, be it Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the existing political unity of the Socialist forces of Illinois be endorsed and maintained; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that an earnest effort should be made, as soon after the coming election as practicable, to combine all the Socialist forces of the United States into a united Socialist organization for the purpose of obtaining harmonious, energetic and intelligent political action by all those in accord with the international Socialist movement of the world, working for the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Three rousing cheers were then given for international socialism, and one of the most significant and successful Socialist meetings ever held in Chicago was brought to a close.

Mr. Bryan was not really defeated. He merely "stepped down in favor of" Mr. McKinley.

Big Six has expended \$105,000 in benefits to N. Y. Sun strikers during the past year. An evidence that the interests of laborers and capitalists are identical!

Have you any Call postals in your pocket?

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Socialist Candidate.

Dear Comrade:—As you may know, Comrade J. Mahlon Barnes, of Philadelphia, has been nominated for the president of the Cigar-makers International Union; the election takes place about the first of the year. I think Barnes will be invaluable to the movement in that position, and the fight against him will make a fierce behemoth us to use every means in our power to assist him, and to this end it is requested that Socialist editors make a note of the matter and take every opportunity to give publicity to the candidacy of Comrade Barnes. In this way comrades of the cigar-makers' trade working with their cigarmaker friends and acquaintances in his interest. As such officer he will have control of their journal now a monthly, but then to be a bi-monthly, which reaches many thousands of the craftsmen, and will be able to spread the Light as all the rest of us are yet unable to do. Fraternally, Charles Heydrick.

Educational.

A night school of Political Economy will be conducted by Walter Thomas Mills, A. M., in the Schiller building. The terms of tuition, date of commencement of lessons and all necessary particulars will be found in the following prospectus issued by Mr. W. T. Mills.

TOPICS OF LESSONS TO BE GIVEN.

- 1. The Earth as the home of our race—its making and its adaptation.
2. Industrial life of primitive man—before the appearance of slavery.
3. Slavery and serfdom as forms of production.
4. The development of the wage system and that science of political economy evolved to expound and defend the wage system.
5. A new era of private ownership of public necessities.
6. The ancient trade guilds and the modern trade unions.
7. Charity organizations and the poor laws.
8. Literature and art as social forces.
9. The monopoly and debasement of religion and education.
10. Utopias, co-operative societies and colonies in all of which a few people attempt to assume the functions of the whole body of society.
11. The era of invention and the rise of modern industry.
12. The world-market.
13. The international trust and imperialism.
14. The growth of the sense of solidarity of the race.
15. The rise of Socialism: the class struggle for profits on the one hand and for existence on the other becomes a struggle for the control of the State itself.

Each lesson will be prefaced with a half hour "quiz," conducted by Mr. Mills, and covering previous work. Each lesson will be reduced to a series of propositions which can be put in writing, and be preserved by the students, together with references to books and other sources of information, which will help in the further private study of the same topics.

The tuition for the course of twenty lessons will be twenty dollars. Certificates will be given to those who complete this course over the seal of the People's University. James B. Smiley, Peter Siseman and A. M. Simons have consented to act as a Board of Examiners. They will conduct the final examination and on their recommendation the certificates will be issued.

The classes will be held on Thursday and Friday evenings of each week, from 8 to 10 o'clock, commencing on first Thursday in December, and lasting ten weeks.

Those wishing to join this class can communicate with Mr. Mills by mail. Address Berrien College, room 11, 108 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The Committee of the Sangerbund Festival request all members holding tickets to turn the same in as soon as possible.

We wish to acknowledge the following donations to the Workers' Call fund: Dr. Roof, 50 cents; M. Maser, 25 cents; X. Y. Z., 40 cents.

Our state organizer, Comrade August Klenke, has just returned from a twelve weeks' tour through Illinois. During that time he has visited upwards of forty towns and cities throughout the state, and delivered considerably over 100 addresses, reaching at least 50,000 people in the course of his travel, the audiences averaging about 500. The best test of the success of Comrade Klenke's work will be seen when the complete returns come in from the state, and judging from the returns already received from the city, and several districts outside, a large increase in the vote may be looked for. It is very probable that Comrade Klenke will be retained for the work of organization either in the state or city until the spring elections, as there is much work to be done in consolidating and securing the ground already gained.

On last Sunday Comrade T. J. Morgan addressed a large audience in Anderson's Hall, 54th and Northworth avenues, and was listened to with much interest. His sketch of the status of the working class in different historical epochs down to the present day was keenly appreciated by the audience, in many of whom this treatment of the subject was altogether new. The gradual achievement of religious and political freedom by the workers was discussed at length and led up to its necessary completion, by the achievement of industrial freedom, without which the other rights were neutralized. A brief glance at the Republican and Democratic platforms, and their utter ignorance of anything that would better the conditions of the workers, together with an exposition of the Socialist principles and platform, brought the address to a close.

The Socialist voter is not one of those who must be hauled to the polls. He knows what he wants and will vote if he has to go on crutches. They never "throw away their votes" either by staying at home or voting for what they do not want.—The Teller.



# The Passion of Socialism

"A man who has once become a Socialist knows but one more object in life—to devote himself to the noble work of liberating the working people. And then comes the second part of his duty—to show to those whom he has converted by what the old system is to be replaced. This is the new enthusiasm of humanity."—Quoted in Van Ness' *The Coming Religion*, p. 131.

"Blessed is even now our privilege. We have our choice, to live as individualists, and on our death-bed look back in despair on a dreary, hateful life of play-acting, or, as Socialists, fill our existence with those serious moods that make the grand tone of life, and in the hour of death stand on the mountain-top, as it were, and see with enraptured eyes the rays of the sun that will soon illuminate the dark valleys below. I deem it worth ten crucifixions to win for my memory, (as a Socialist) a fraction of the adoring love which millions of the noblest men have felt for Christ."—Gronlund: Quoted by Van Ness in *The Coming Religion*, p. 132.

"The issue between Socialism and Individualism is, I believe, the leading issue of this age-weary modern world. The men to come will envy us, as sharers in a battle greater than the anti-slavery struggle; greater than any phase in the eternal battle of the race for liberty since the convulsion of the Protestant reformation set men free in the sphere of religion, as Socialism promises to set him free in the sphere of economics."—Professor Vida Scudder—Wellesley College—in *Socialism and Spiritual Progress*, p. 4.

"The ethics of Socialism are identical with those of Christianity."—Thomas Kirkup, *Encyclopedia Britannica*, article, Socialism.

"If in spite of our criticisms and its own errors and uncertainties, Socialism has spread so rapidly, it means that within its very nature lies a great moral force, which we may indeed refuse to acknowledge, but cannot suppress. THE MORALITY IT TEACHES IS BY FAR SUPERIOR TO THAT OF ITS ADVERSARIES."—Professor Francesco S. Nitti—University of Naples—Catholic Socialism, pp. 2 & 3 of Preface.

"A twofold ideal has been before me since my youth—a free and united Germany and the emancipation of the working people, that is, the destruction of class rule, which is synonymous with the freeing of humanity. For this double ideal I have fought with my best powers, and for this double ideal I shall fight as long as there is breath in my body. Das will die Pflicht! That will duty!"—William Liebknecht—*International Socialist Review*, p. 153.

"It reacts with you either to patter continually with our conscience, and in the end to say one fine day, 'Perish humanity, provided I can have plenty of pleasures and enjoy them to the full, so long as the people are foolish enough to let me.' Or, once more the inevitable alternative, to take part with the Socialists and work with them for the complete transformation of society. A vast and most enthralling task; a work in which your actions will be in complete harmony with your conscience, an undertaking capable of rousing the noblest and most vigorous natures."—Prince Kropotkin—*Appeal to the Young*, p. 15.

Come, then, since all things call us, the living and the dead And o'er the warring tangle a glimmering light is shed.

Come, then, let us cast off fooling, and put by ease and rest For the Cause alone is worthy for the good days bring the best.

Come, join in the only battle wherein no man can fall, Where whose fadeth and dieth, yet his deed shall still prevail.

Ah! come, cast off all fooling, for this, at least we know:

That the Dawn and the Day is coming, and forth banners go.—William Morris—*Chants for Socialists*, p. 5.

"The object of the state is to bring man to positive expansion and progressive development; in other words, to bring the destiny of man—that is, the culture of which the human race is capable—into actual existence; it is the training and development of the human race to freedom. This is the true moral nature of the State, gentlemen, its true and high mission."

"But the working class, gentlemen, the lower classes of the community in general, through the helpless condition in which its members find themselves placed as individuals, have always required the deep instinct, that this is and must be the duty of the State, to help the individual by means of the union of all to such a development as he would be incapable of attaining as an individual."—Ferdinand Lasalle—*Workingman's Programme*, p. 11.

"Socialism represents well or ill the grievances and aspirations after a better life of millions of human beings, who toil and suffer under widely different conditions of civilization. Whether we like it or not, Socialism has already a long roll of martyrs and confessors, who have been faithful to their convictions under calumny and misrepresentation of the grossest kind, who have died at the barricades, who have pined in exile in tropical swamps and Siberian mines. Socialism is a contemporary manifestation of social grievances which have through untold generations been borne by the sweating millions of labor, that have endured patiently and

died in silent misery, leaving no record of their awful burden of sorrow. It is the cause of wretched multitudes of men and women and children that has at last found utterance and organization, the protest of workers that still suffer from excessive hours of monotonous drudgery in mine and factory in many lands, who live in economic insecurity and degradation, surrounded by the superabundant wealth which their toil has created. From time immemorial the working classes have been sunk in drudgery and ignorance, bearing the burden of society without sharing its happiness."—Thomas Kirkup—*An Inquiry Into Socialism*, pp. 17-19.

"The ethical ideals of socialism have attracted to it generous souls and have enlisted in its ranks its best adherents. It is these ethical ideals which have inspired the rank and file of the Socialistic army with fiery zeal and religious devotion. It may be said, indeed, that nothing in the present day is so likely to awaken the conscience of the ordinary man or woman, or to increase the sense of individual responsibility, as a thorough course in Socialism. The study of Socialism has proved the turning point in thousands of lives, and converted self-seeking men and women into self-sacrificing toilers for the masses. The impartial observer can scarcely claim that the Bible produces so marked an effect upon the daily habitual life of the average man and woman, who profess to guide their conduct by it, as Socialism does upon its adherents. The strength of Socialism in this respect is more like that of early Christianity as described in the New Testament."—Professor Richard T. Ely—University of Wisconsin—in *Socialism and Social Reform*, p. 145.

"Very commonly we hear men say, 'Yes, it is a pity that things are so bad; but it is no fault of ours, and nothing we can do will mend them.'"

"Now, John, this is a cowardly and dishonest excuse. It is the old plea of Cain, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' No one can shirk his responsibility. We are none of us guiltless when wrong is done. We are all responsible, in some degree, for every crime and sin, and for every grief and shame for which or by which our fellow-creatures suffer."

"Do your duty, John. Do not lie to your soul any more. Long have you known that injustice and misery are rife amongst the people. If you have not acted upon the knowledge, it is not because you knew it to be useless so to act, but because you were lazy and preferred your ease, or because you were selfish and feared to lose your own advantage, or because you were heartless and did not really feel any pang at sight of the sufferings of others."

"These common sights of the common streets, John, are very terrible to me. To a man of nervous temperament, at once thoughtful and imaginative, these sights must be terrible. The prostitute under the lamps, the baby beggar in the gutter, the broken pauper in his filthy shawl, the weary worker stifling in his filthy slums, the wage slave rolling at his task, the sweeter's victim, 'sewing at once with a double thread, a shroud as well as a shirt'—these things are dreadful, ghastly, shameful facts which long since seared themselves upon my heart."

"All this sin, all this wretchedness, all this pain, in spite of the smiling fields and the laughing waters, under the awful and unsmiling sky. And no remedy!"

"These things I saw, and I knew that I was responsible as a man. Then I tried to find out the causes of the wrong and the remedy therefor. It has taken me some years, John. But I think I understand it now, and I want you to understand it (Socialism), and to help in your turn to teach the truth to others."—Blatchford—*Merric England*, pp. 235-240.

"The true end of Socialism, then, is in the first place ethical. It is not the subordination of the man to the machine of State, but the use of the State for ethical, that is to say human, ends. Politics, it seems necessary to repeat, are rightfully subordinate ethics. They exist for the sake of human life, and in the modern world human life is richer and wider than State life."—L. T. Hobhouse, (Socialist), Corpus Christi College, Oxford—in *International Journal of Ethics*, Vol. 3:143.

"The Socialist demands the greatest possible organization of the material basis of life that he may have the greatest freedom to the life of the spirit, and maintains that the absence of freedom and variation in the one direction follows from the absence of organization in the other."—Sidney Bell, (Socialist), St. John's College, Oxford—in *International Journal of Ethics*, Vol. 5:554.

Let dead hearts tarry and trade and merrily, And trembling nurse their dreams of mirth, While we the living our lives are giving To bring the bright new world to birth.—W. Morris—*Chants for Socialists*, p. 7.

"The high and world-wide honor of this society must occupy all your thoughts. Neither the lead of the oppressed, nor the idle dissipation of the thoughtless, nor even the harmless frivolity of the insignificant, are henceforth becoming to you. You are the rock on which the Church of the present is to be built."

"It is the lofty moral earnestness of this thought which must with devout-

ing exclusiveness possess your spirits, fill your minds, and shape your whole lives, so as to make them worthy of it, conformable to it, and always related to it. It is the moral earnestness of this thought which must never leave you, but must be present to your heart in your workshops during the hours of labor, in your leisure hours, during your walks, at your meetings, and even when you stretch your limbs to rest on your hard couches, it is this thought which must fill and occupy your minds till they lose themselves in dreams."—Ferdinand Lasalle—*The Workingman's Programme*, p. 59.

—Edited by Frederick Irons Hamford, Oakland, California.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

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

**AUSTRIA.**  
There are 33 Socialists standing as candidates in the forthcoming General Election. Every effort is being made for their candidates, but the difficulties are very great. Intimidation is rife both on the part of the capitalists and by the government officials, and it is hardly to be hoped that more than half will be successful. The members of the party are not only working hard against odds which we can hardly estimate, but are subscribing to the expenses. The "Arbeiter Zeitung" is publishing a special evening edition and is doing all it can to secure a victory in Vienna.

**BELGIUM.**  
The Belgian comrades are just now pushing their campaign for universal suffrage with all possible energy. An enormous demonstration has been arranged for the 11th of November, to be preceded by great street meetings. Their demand for complete and universal suffrage for women as well as men is attracting widespread attention. While there is no doubt that in the beginning the vote of the women will be for conservatism the projects to enfranchise them is fought by all parties save the Socialists.

**FRANCE.**  
A committee comprising members of the different Socialist bodies with the exception of the Parti Ouvrier Francais has been formed to agree on a united line of action.

**GERMANY.**  
There was an election at West Haveland, Brandenburg, in which a Socialist was standing. The conservative candidate was of Jewish origin, but as he has become a Christian the clergy supported him and preached in his favor; one took as his text 2 Chron. xx. 20: "Believe in the Lord your God, so shall ye be established; believe his prophets, so shall ye prosper," and announced that he would refer to the election! I suppose that he did, and no doubt prayed for the Jew. However, the Socialist Peus has been elected.

**ITALY.**  
The government is thinking of holding a congress to discover the causes of there being so many Anarchists in Italy. No congress is necessary. Let the government think of the misery entailed by over-taxation, by the large army, by the abuses of officials, by the harassing of workmen, by the muzzling of the press, by the insane colonial expeditions, and these will be found to be the cause of the unrest and misery existing in Italy.

**RUSSIA.**  
Not satisfied with persecuting the Socialists in Poland when they are alive, the police in Warsaw have now ordered that all dead Socialists must be buried at night. The prisons at Warsaw are full of Socialists, not only workmen are imprisoned, but also people belonging to the middle classes who are thought to be in favor of reforms. But, in spite of this oppression, or, perhaps, in consequence of it, the party is still active, and secret printing presses put forth proclamations, etc. It is not to be wondered at that under these circumstances men's minds should become exasperated and that desperate remedies are suggested.—Jacques Bonhomme, in London "Justice."

To say that socialism is impracticable and will not work, is evading the question. Capitalism isn't working. The poor houses, insane asylums, jails and penitentiaries are everywhere being enlarged; additions are being built on the bureau of charity; the slum districts are expanding; the number of murders and suicides is constantly increasing; the percentage of business failures grows larger and larger; the church membership is falling; immorality is becoming so general that it no longer excites comment; cunning has displaced honesty in business; time is consumed by the all-absorbing question of keeping soul in body, and illiteracy is booming. No, the question is not, 'Will socialism work?' but, 'What are you going to have in place of capitalism, which certainly isn't working?'—Public Ownership.

The Democrats at least have retained the right to preface their manifestos with the time-honored "We deplore."

The "Hoosevelt" is one of the latest brands of scab-made cigars.

## A PARADOX EXPLAINED.

How the Capitalist Press Gives the "News" and at the Same Time Conceals Its Significance.

One of the ingenious methods in which the capitalist press conceals the truth, while at the same time "giving the news" as it is called, may be observed in the wording of the following cable dispatch from Paris, which was printed in all the Chicago morning papers:

Paris, Oct. 31.—The municipal council had a stormy session today in consequence of a motion, made by M. Colly, to name certain streets in Paris after Blanqui, Flourens and other heroes of the siege during the Franco-Prussian war.

M. Colly declared that the honor was due the men "in recognition of their efforts to save Paris from the shameful capitulation prepared by General Trochu." His proposal aroused a perfect pandemonium, which the president of the council was unable to quell. The Socialists arose en masse and shook their fists in the faces of the nationalists.

M. Rendi offered a resolution protesting against a proposition tending to "awaken civil discord and glorify crimes against the country." Finally order was restored and M. Colly's motion was carried.

Why should such a proposal arouse a "perfect pandemonium"? Suppose it was proposed to name a street after Roosevelt, (who is also a "hero"), might we reasonably expect pandemonium to ensue? It is true that some Democrats might object to such a proposal, but it is hardly probable that they would characterize it as "awakening civil discord and glorifying crimes against the country." Where then is the secret? Who were these men Blanqui and Flourens who are alluded to in such apparently contradictory language? Who were these men whom it was proposed to honor "in recognition of their efforts to save Paris from a shameful capitulation"? And why should such an act be considered as "glorifying crimes against the country"? To comprehend this paradox it is necessary to understand capitalism.

Here is the secret which it was deemed unsafe for the American working class to know, and which the class-conscious capitalist journalists deemed it prudent to conceal. Blanqui and Flourens were Socialists and revolutionists. They in common with their fellows in Paris at that time thoroughly understood the cowardice, scoundrelism and treachery of such creatures as Trochu and the unspeakably villainous gang of whom he was the tool. They protested against it in vain. Paris capitulated, and the shame of such capitulation rests upon the shoulders of capitalism, which knows or cares nothing for patriotism, country, or anything else when its life is menaced, though it knows well how to use those phrases for the purpose of deceiving those whom it plunders.

After the capitulation Blanqui and Flourens raised the red flag of the Commune. The former was seized by the Versailles before actual hostilities commenced and was kept close prisoner during the whole period of the Commune. He therefore was debarred from taking any part in that event, but his captors knew perfectly well that in securing his person they had deprived the Commune of perhaps its most thoughtful, clear-sighted and able leader. During the hostilities the Communists vainly offered Darboy, (the Archbishop), and others as an exchange for Blanqui, but always met with a refusal. Flourens, one of the most popular officers of the Commune was slain in one of the early battles which marked that event.

These were two of the men whom Paris thirty years later decided to honor by perpetuating their names in the streets of the city for which they fought. This of itself explains the vagueness of the account given in the press dispatch. The additional fact that the motion was carried was a further reason for concealment. It would never do to let workmen know that socialism was so powerful in Paris, and that its action in thus honoring these men is a direct proof of the lying and slanderous fabrications with which for thirty years the capitalist press of the world has persistently striven to stain their character and memory.

### Declares for Socialism.

A correspondent from Salt Lake City, Utah, informs us of a new accession to the ranks of socialism in the person of Moses Thatcher, a banker of great wealth in the community. The following report of his speech at Logan, Utah, as given by the local paper, will enable our readers to judge of the accession to the Socialist movement:

Logan, Utah, Oct. 27.—Moses Thatcher delivered a lecture on Socialism here tonight before the Philosophical society of B. Y. college. He was greeted by a magnificent audience and accorded a splendid reception. His address was an eloquent effort, and held the attention of the audience till the end. He came out squarely for socialism, declaring that while the issues of the present campaign were very important, the issue of industrial emancipation threw all others in the shade. To talk of harmonizing capital and labor, said he, is nonsensical, if not idiotic.

He insisted upon the enjoyment by all men of the product of their toil, and denounced the watering methods of financiers by which fictitious wealth is made to earn interest. This ocean of water, said he, is the womb in which are bred the financial sharks that prey upon the toiler.

The applause throughout the speech was frequent, and the audience was greatly interested and impressed by the argument offered. The speech was read from manuscript and gave evidence of most careful preparation.

Its effects can hardly be beneficial to the Democrats party here.

# READY FOR WORK AGAIN

Socialist Agitation to Commence at Once—Help Circulate the Party Press—A Campaign of Education Necessary—Organizations Must Increase Their Membership—Special to Chicago Comrades and Readers of The Workers' Call.

That "the Socialist campaign always begins the day after election" is an old saying and one that is well to always keep in mind. But never was the truth so important as at the present time. Tens of thousands have accepted our doctrine within the last few weeks, while millions have been attracted to our propaganda. Agitate, educate, organize has ever been the plan of procedure in all Socialist activity. Now the past few weeks have been weeks of the most intense agitation. Every has been bent to the effort of attracting attention to the Socialist movement and securing votes for the Socialist ticket. Now the task that is before us is the transformation of these new recruits into clear-cut, intelligent, class-conscious Socialists, who will themselves in turn be able to take up the work of agitation and education among those not yet interested.

There should not be a day lost in getting about this work. The iron is now hot and every blow will tell. First and foremost make all arrangements to gather large quantities of Socialist literature. Lay in a good stock of pamphlets and books, ready to supply all who are interested. Every local should at once appoint a literary agent if it has not had one during the campaign, and if one is already acting he should put aside his propaganda leaflets and stock up with more substantial literature for sale at educational meetings during the winter.

Most important of all for this purpose are the party periodicals. NOW is the time to get up clubs for Socialist papers. See to it that every man that voted the ticket receives a paper weekly from now on. This is the surest way to insure his future co-operation and support. Such people are now simply interested. It depends upon the work of Socialists to decide whether that interest shall become intelligent activity. There is no more effective work at this time than pushing the party press. Its continuous, weekly visits with news of the movement keep up interest; its regular presentation of Socialist arguments and information lays the ground for future activity and organization.

This is also the time in which to arrange for educational work along the line of lecture courses and training classes for speakers. Do not let a week or so elapse before getting to work upon the winter's program. Make out as full a program as possible from the very beginning. Let each speaker know at once when he is to speak, and then print plenty of small "throw cards" containing the full list of lectures to advertise the course.

All this leads up to the most important work of all—that of organization. Every effort should be made to reach and enroll every Socialist in the party organization. Here is where the most effective work can be done. Here is where the efforts of all can be united in a common effort. Here is where the work of determining party policies and acts is done. It is always the one great aim of all Socialist organizations to increase their membership, and after all has been said and done, this aim is almost entirely secured through the course of action mapped out here. That is, the attention of the prospective member is attracted by some work of agitation, he is then educated through the party press or pamphlet literature and then is drawn into the organization through personal work. Now the subscription list of The Workers' Call will gladly furnish at any time to any section desiring it for purposes of organization. Let every member do all that he can to increase that list in his locality, and then when the time comes the work that all have done will be attainable at this office for the work of increasing the party membership.

### SPECIAL TO CHICAGO READERS.

All of the above remarks apply with special force to the Chicago readers, and there is much more of great importance to them. It is time that we began to realize that here in Chicago we have come to an important point in our work where we are confronted with new tasks, opportunities and duties. With regard to all the things that are spoken of above we have a special work to do.

First in regards to The Workers' Call. For the last few weeks the circulation of this paper has been increasing at a very rapid rate. But it is still far behind reaching anything near all the Socialists of Chicago, as a comparison of the vote with its subscription list will show. Every local should see to it at once that a delegate is elected to the Board of Directors WHO WILL BE PRESENT AT EVERY MEETING. These meetings are every Wednesday night at the headquarters. This delegate should also be the special agent of The Workers' Call from this branch. It must be his business to see that every party member does his best to push the circulation of the paper. The most certain way to secure this end is for the branch to vote a certain sum, at least five dollars, to the purchase of subscription cards, this amount to be taken each month and distributed among the members to be paid for by them whether sold or not. If so distributed there is no doubt but what an especial burden. The time is not far away when we must consider the advisability of establishing a daily Socialist paper in Chicago, and the most certain foundation for this is a large

circulation for the CALL. With 25,000 Chicago and Illinois subscribers to the Call the daily would be in sight.

The subscription list of the Call is now arranged so that the list for any ward can be furnished for organization purposes. This list should, at once be secured by the organizer of each local and every subscriber visited and notified of the time and place of the branch meeting and invited to be present. They should also be sent postal notices of all important meetings, and programs of lecture courses given. In other words every effort should be made to keep them in touch with the movement.

This brings us to the question of the educational work to be done this winter. This should be thoroughly systematized. A committee should be appointed from the central body to communicate with each branch and with any organization that may desire Socialist speakers, and this committee should also have the names of all those who are willing to act as lecturers. Then the entire list for the city can be made out at once and published in the Call, and also upon a small leaflet for general distribution. This should be in addition to the small cards to be issued by each local.

Most important perhaps of all, some arrangement should be made for agitation in the central portion of the city. At the very least lectures should be arranged for every Sunday afternoon. But the thing that is most urgently needed in Chicago is a central Socialist headquarters where all the various Socialist activities can be concentrated, and with a good hall in connection. It would be easy under proper management to sub-rent portions of a ground floor in the business district (not necessarily in the "shopping district") for the various departments of literary and educational work that is now done in a large number of scattered buildings, so that the total rent paid by the party directly would be no more than at present. Such an arrangement would give a center from which the work could be carried on, a place to be visited by out-of-town comrades passing through the city, and would in every way aid and improve the work of propaganda.

Another thing which must be had during the coming winter is a regular paid organizer. The work in this city has now grown to the point where it can not only easily support such a worker, but where it can no longer afford to get along without one. The demands of the work are too great to be any longer dependent upon voluntary effort. At a low estimate the membership of Section Chicago will exceed one thousand before next January if the proper effort is put upon the work of organization. For such a membership the burden of an organizer's salary would be unfeared. The polling lists must be secured and an effort made to reach as many as possible of those who voted our ticket at this election. Sample copies of the Call must be mailed to all voters in certain precincts and then this work, followed up with notices of organizations. Already many ward organizations are too large for good work and steps must be taken to form precinct organizations. All this work must be systematized and intelligently directed so as to achieve as much as possible with the energy at our disposal.

Within each branch the work will be very great. If the branch has not yet secured permanent headquarters this is the first thing to do. Capitalist concentration has furnished us with plenty of vacant stores, and if proper management is given such a headquarters will pay for itself in the collections taken up at the time of meetings. This will be especially easy if attention is paid to what has been said above in regard to advertising and organizing speakers so that an attractive program is assured and the fact made thoroughly known in the neighborhood. Be sure and have a sign painted up at the hall to let passers-by know what is going on there. These meetings should also be the training schools from which to produce future speakers. Every comrade should take part in the discussions and prepare himself to present to others the points brought out. To properly do this he will find it necessary to read up on Socialist literature. There is now such a wealth of this that no comrade can be excused for ignorance of the basic principles of socialism, yet it is a mournful fact that only a small minority are really thoroughly familiar with even the primary positions of the doctrines they profess. Every Socialist should make it a point to read at least a few of the great classics of socialism during the coming winter. It is not by any means necessary to begin on "Capital," indeed, that is one of the last to attack unless the reader has had some previous economic training, but there are numerous other works that will give one a thorough grasp upon the philosophy of socialism.

From the above we hope the reader has gained at least a few practical hints and a general idea that the present is a time for hard work, and in consequence has made up his mind to be present at the next business meeting of his branch and to do his best to see that the fruits of the tremendous agitation of the past few months shall not be allowed to go to waste through lack of education and organization.



WANTED...ABILITY.

Demand for the Services of Those Who Can Most Successfully Plunder the Working Class.

Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis preached a sermon on Sunday evening, October 21, in Plymouth church, Brooklyn. The noxious atmosphere which envelopes one while reading what he said, smells of rotten capitalism.

He showed that ability has been the cause of nearly every large fortune in America and that the laboring man has profited more than any one else from the superior ability of inventors and leaders of industry.

For instance, "ability" caused the large fortunes of the coal barons, and of course we see the laboring man of the coal regions getting his "profit" - hunger, nakedness and starvation.

The recommendations submitted by the Joint State and County Campaign Committees to a referendum vote have been changed in two important particulars:

1. Recommendation No. 4 has been entirely stricken out. 2. The time for receiving the vote has been extended to, and including, November 17th.

A PREDICTION FULFILLED

When Socialism is Unusually Active the Capitalist Press Insists That It is "Dead."

Some time ago a cable report from Europe announced that the Socialist Deputy Troelstra had been stoned by the inhabitants of some small town in Holland.

Dear Comrade - In order to show you that socialism is not dead in Holland, I will send you my report to the International Socialist Congress of Paris.

In the recent election at Atlanta, Ga., five prominent trades unionists were elected. Will they oppose capitalism? Now, don't think of it.

your profiting, and as you cling to your class, so they cling to this.

Campaign Fund.

Table with 2 columns: Description of tickets and amount. Total: \$1,181.23

Important Notice.

To the Socialist Organizations of Illinois -

The recommendations submitted by the Joint State and County Campaign Committees to a referendum vote have been changed in two important particulars:

1. Recommendation No. 4 has been entirely stricken out. 2. The time for receiving the vote has been extended to, and including, November 17th.

1st. That the existing political union of Socialist organizations in this state be continued.

2nd. That the existing State Campaign Committee elected by the convention of August 26th be continued in its authority till the next state convention.

3rd. That the existing County Campaign Committee elected by the convention of August 26th, be continued in its authority till the United Socialist organizations of Cook County hold a convention.

2nd contributions to the Campaign Fund which have not been previously reported are credited as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and amount. Total: \$1,181.23

Previously reported: \$1,181.23

Total: \$1,181.23

Previously reported: \$1,181.23

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MASS MEETING

BRAND'S HALL, Erie and Clark Sts., Chicago.

SUNDAY, NOV. 18, 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

To hear the Report of the State and County Campaign Committees

Prof. Geo. D. Herron, J. Stitt Wilson, and others will present.

Let ALL SOCIALISTS attend.

THOMAS J. MORGAN, LAWYER

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"Charity" Up to Date.

A glance over the contents of the following clipping from an English newspaper, may perhaps serve to illustrate the "philanthropist" of the "right little island" in the distribution of their bounty.

ANNUITIES FOR THE BLIND - The annual election to fill vacancies on the Rev. W. Hetherington's charity for the aged blind will take place in November.

Each number of The International Socialist Review contains 64 large pages printed on paper of extra quality.

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Contents of No. 3, September, 1900: Socialism in the United States EUGENE V. DEBS

Contents of No. 4, October, 1900: The Implications of Democracy W. H. NOYES

Contents of No. 5, November, 1900: The International Congress A. M. SIMONS

In addition to the articles named, each issue contains editorial comments on the events of the month, and each issue, beginning with No. 5, contains a special department entitled "The World of Labor."

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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, 35 N. Clark St.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE, 35 N. Clark St., room 1, Chicago, Ill., meets 2d and 4th Friday every month, at 6 N. Clark St.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF SECTION CHICAGO, 6 N. Clark St., 1st and 2d Tuesday, Sec. A. W. Lindgren, 1477 Roscoe St.

FIFTH WARD meets every 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 8 p. m. at 2701 West North Ave. (entrance on 27th St.) Joseph Trevis, Sec., 35 24th St.

SIXTH WARD. Business meeting at 9933 Boharie St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday, at 8 p. m. Geo. Mitchell, Sec., 123 3 1/2 St.

SEVENTH, EIGHTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS meet at Schwartz's Hall, cor Jefferson and Fourteenth Sts., 1st and 3rd Monday each month. H. Roumaniski, Sec., 116 Gilpin Pl.

TENTH WARD, 116 W. 34th St., every Friday night. G. J. Sinclair, Sec., 1193 S. Dear Ave.

TWELFTH WARD. Meets every Monday at 7:30 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 Mehl's hall, 576 Grand Ave. John Gillespie, Sec., 1013 Washington Blvd.

FOURTEENTH WARD, holds meetings in Schoenhofen Hall, corner Milwaukee and Ashland Aves the 2nd Sunday in each month at 11 a. m.

FOURTEENTH WARD (Scandinavian) meets at Brewster Hall, 735 W. North Ave. at 8 p. m. every 2d and 4th Wednesday of each month. A. E. Nielsen, Sec., 524 Maplewood Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD. Meets every Friday at 741 Armitage Ave., near California Ave. J. W. Bartels, Sec., 414 N. Washburn Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at 8:45-8:55 North St. Walsh Hall.

SEVENTEENTH WARD. Meets at Norman Hall, corner Green and Milwaukee, every Monday, 7 p. m.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD. Meets every 2nd and 4th Fridays at 170 Dayton St. S. Sparks, Sec., 116 Dayton St.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD. Business meetings 2nd and 4th Fridays of the month, at 302 Blackhawk St. Root Barr, Sec., 32 Blackhawk St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD, 880 LaSalle St., 2d and 4th Mondays, Sec. O. Grisham, 617 N. Halsted.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD (Scandinavian), holds business meetings 1st and 3rd Fridays each month at 145 E. Chicago Ave. outside propaganda meetings every Wednesday, at 8 p. m., at corner of Oak and Sedgwick Sts. E. Ekenberg, Sec., 31 Orleans St.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD holds business meetings 1st and 3rd Fridays each month at 6 N. Clark St. H. Jo. Olson, Sec.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD holds business meetings every 1st and 3rd Fridays 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. Rannberg, Sec., 263 N. Claremont Ave.

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

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 2. Meets at 2477 Bernard St., 1st and 3rd Saturdays. E. Lund, Sec., 2623 Kimball Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 3. Meets every Monday, Jennings' Hall, Cragin. John Shivoyek, Sec., 1355 Castello Ave.

THIRTIETH WARD, 5499 Paulina, every Saturday night, Sec. H. Phillips, 439 Paulina.

THIRTIETH WARD No. 1 (German), meets 2nd and 4th Monday each month at 437 S. Ashland Ave.; Sec. H. Steiner, 240 W. 40th Pl.

ENGLEWOOD (30 and 31st wards), meets every 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., at Elko's Hall, 1148 W. 63d St. A. Rasmussen, Sec., 6145 Centre Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at room 19, 92-6 Commercial Ave. Sec. M. H. Taft, 7019 Escanaba Ave.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD, 1128 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. Krauer, 6-6 Drexel Ave.

POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE - meets every Monday at 434-436 Noble St., 4 p. m.; Sec. A. J. Bockowski, 209 W. 21st Pl.

SIXTH WARD (Lithuanian), meets 1st Thursday of each month at s. e. corner 53rd and Morgan Sts.

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

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

SIXTEENTH WARD, meets 1st and 3rd Fridays each month; public meeting every Wednesday, 8 p. m. at 434-436 Noble St.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD meets at 8413 Superior Ave. (second floor front), every 1st and 3rd Sundays at 8 p. m.; Sec. Mark Pech.

LADIES SOCIALIST BRANCH, meets 1st and 3rd Sundays each month at 602 N. Paulina (Comrade Ludzki's house), 8 p. m.; Sec. M. Tycko, 70 W. 21st Pl.

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