

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

VOL. 1.—NO. 20.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 22, 1899.

PRICE ONE CENT.

LEAGUE OF PLUNDER

A Union of English and American Exploiters.

SOME CLEAR-CUT CAPITALISM

An Example of the Way the Capitalists Use Their Government in a Business Transaction.

To those who have not yet gained a grasp of the tremendous sweep of capitalism, the clipping which is given below from the Chicago Tribune will prove an eye-opener. It gives a tremendous idea of the preparation that capitalism is making for the universal co-operative commonwealth.

New York, July 13.—Two syndicates, one including the richest and most powerful men in England, the other representing the largest financial interests in the United States, have combined to build more than 2,000 miles of railroad in China and are seeking the combined support of the United States and British governments to compel China to carry out certain contracts and concessions.

The facts were given out today by Frederick W. Whitridge, the lawyer, who succeeded the late Calvin S. Brice as president of the Lake Erie & Western railroad. Mr. Whitridge was formerly Brice's counsel, and it was Mr. Brice who obtained from China the concessions for an American syndicate which he estimated to be worth 100 million.

William Barclay Parsons, chief engineer of the rapid transit commission, has been months in China surveying the route of the 1,000 miles of railway which the American syndicate proposes to build from Canton north through the heart of China. Mr. Parsons is now on his way home.

NEWS OF SYNDICATES JOINING.

It has long been known that the American syndicate expected to make millions out of this concession, but the startling news was not revealed until today by Mr. Whitridge that the British and American syndicates have combined, that the British government has already instructed Sir Claude McDonald, the British ambassador to China, to treat the American syndicate concession as if it were a British contract, and to urge the fulfillment of the terms upon the Chinese government.

The Chinese government has of late shown a disposition to break its contract. Hence the prompt interposition of the British prime minister to protect British commercial rights.

The consolidation of the British and American companies speedily followed, and the American syndicate is now about to ask the government of the United States to instruct the American minister to China to notify the Chinese government that the concession accorded the Brice syndicate, through the Chinese minister at Washington, must be carried out in good faith, and that in these negotiations the rights of the British syndicate also for the railroad rights to the other half of China, so to speak, must be enforced as if the British contracts were an American affair.

FIRST ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE.

As Lawyer Whitridge said: "The contract now published between the American and British corporations is the first and probably the only visible form of the Anglo-Saxon alliance. It is a combination of the most powerful capitalists in the world."

"Some idea of the profits of the syndicate may be obtained from the following figures, given by Thurlow Weed Barnes, who is now out of it, but who was one of the promoters at first: "The road, it is estimated, will cost \$40,000,000. Bonds for 10 per cent more than the total cost are to be guaranteed by the imperial Chinese government. The 10 per cent additional, or \$4,000,000, is clear profit to begin with. The bonds are to be paid in gold, to run fifty years and to bear 5 per cent interest."

"The Chinese government also agreed to pay the American-China company 5 per cent on the total cost of the road, for superintending the construction. In addition, the Chinese government agreed to pay 20 per cent of the net profits of the road in the form of debenture bonds bearing 5 per cent interest and running 40 years. After paying all expenses of the road, including the redemption of all bonds, the road is to become the property of the Chinese government."

"By the concession the American company also obtained the right to mine the rich coal fields which extend along parts of the route of the road."

"An even more valuable feature of the concession is that in the event of the contract with the Belgian syndicate for a railway running from Hankow north to Peking being canceled, the concession to build that road will revert to the American-China Development Company."

Here is a case where "patriotism" was cast aside and national lines wiped out in a universal league of plunder. Notice the way in which the capitalists of each nation recognize the class nature of their respective government. From beginning to end the presupposition is that the respective governments of England and the United States exist simply to further the interests of these gentlemen of the road. Should China object to any of their scheme — well, what are they running a government for if it is not going to come to their relief when they need it? Notice, too, the way in which the American capitalists place themselves under the control of England whenever it looks as if that nation carried the biggest guns or showed the most readiness to use them. This is rightly named "the first Anglo-Saxon alliance." It is an actual combination of the rulers of those respective countries.

Among those who are named as belonging to the American syndicate are J. Pierpont Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt, and he whose name always heads the rest—John D. Rockefeller. These are the names of those who today are

practically in control of American industry, and, therefore, of all American life. This last move will complete the process of concentration. No small firm at home can hope to compete with any industry having such world wide branches. The attacks of any ordinary competitor would be like the stings of a gnat to the back of a crocodile. Is it any wonder that the little fellows who were gathered at Buffalo howled against "imperialism?" But the laborer sees in this but one more step toward liberty. It means a closer union of the capitalist interests of the world, and that always means a closer union of the laborers of the world. The capitalist cannot wipe out national lines for capital without giving rise to the cosmopolitan laborer. It cannot but prove an object lesson in the use of a class government for the benefit of the owning class. Such actions shout louder than any speeches of socialist agitators to the laborers of all lands to unite, and impress upon them the fact that "they have nothing to lose but their chains; they have a world to gain."

THE PARTY CRISIS.

Resolution of Section Chicago Relative to the Present Party Situation.

Chicago, July 18, 1899.

In view of the crisis at present existing within the party organization, Section Chicago, in its delegate body assembled, would present the following propositions for the consideration of the party membership throughout the country:

It would appear at the present time that so far as the party organization is concerned a state of anarchy is practically in existence, and until further information is received we believe it to be our duty to withhold all official recognition from either contending party. The party membership being the ultimate source of all power, we demand they be given an opportunity to be heard at this time, and we therefore demand that those in possession of the machinery of communication between the party members at once put that machinery in motion to secure the opinion of the party membership upon the following propositions:

First. Shall the National Executive Committee be at once removed from New York?

Second. In what city shall it be temporarily located pending the calling of a national convention? The city receiving the highest number of votes on the first ballot to be elected.

Third. Shall steps be at once taken to call a national convention to meet not later than March 15th, 1900?

All votes must be in by Sept. 1st, 1899.

We ask that all sections favoring these propositions at once send notice of that fact to the parties in control of the party organization in New York, the National Board of Appeals, and also to the office of The Workers' Call, and all such notices will be published in The Workers' Call and the result announced as received.

Pending the taking of this referendum we recommend that all party funds be retained in the local branches. (Signed) Jas. S. Smith, Secretary. Jno. Collins, Chairman. Section Chicago, S. L. P.

Some Bosh.

"When the rich people think more of their cows than they do of their brothers and sisters of the human family," it is not to be wondered at that class against class is becoming an alarming condition in this country.

"Camp Goodwill, for the benefit of the poor mothers and children of Chicago, has been driven away from its originally selected site at Chicago and Euclid avenues by the wealthy people of Oak Park, who desire to have their cows enjoy the grass and who apparently care little for suffering humanity."

"This condition of affairs facing the committee, an offer of a new site south of Augusta street was gratefully accepted when offered by D. J. Kennedy and A. W. Bryant. But now a new opposition arises. The chairman of the committee has received notice that residents of the new location object to the camp."

"It is not believed, however, that these objections will prevail, and preparations are going forward to open the camp next Saturday."

"People in comfortable circumstances know nothing of the conditions which surround the poor. It is not so much lack of humanity as a lack of knowledge which prompts such selfish conduct."

But out of just such ignorance came the terrible scourge of the French revolution. Aristocrats, happy in their wealth and culture, ignored the poor, miserable in their penury and squalor, and at last the trodden worms turned and the horrors of the commune were evoked.

"That revolution should shake the United States is not likely, but the tendency of such actions as those referred to here is in the direction of arraying class against class, and that leads in the long run to revolution."—Chicago Democrat.

The above is a fairly good example of capitalist brutality, political muddle-head, and bourgeois ignorance. It was not because the capitalists ignored the poor and did not throw them crumbs of charity that the French revolution broke forth, which by the way was a somewhat different affair from the Commune, although the Dispatch editor seems to have got them mixed. Revolution in the United States will come not because the laborers have not received charity but because they have become intelligent enough to vote for a revolution.

Are YOU still hunting for subscribers?

NO MORE FREE SPEECH

MANILA CENSORSHIP LOCAL CENSORSHIP

Cutting All Information From the American Public. Police Tyranny Exercised Upon Chicago Workers.

SUPPRESSION OF ALL FACTS SOCIALIST TALKERS BARRED

The American Public to Be Kept In Ignorance of the Situation in the Philippines. The Spread of the Truths of Socialism in Chicago Alarms the Lackeys of Capitalism.

Fort Scott, Kas., July 15.—The parents and relatives of the soldiers of the Twentieth Kansas regiment, who went to the Philippines under Funston, have become suddenly alarmed over the condition of the health of the regiment, as a result of their repeated failures to get any news from them.

Heretofore every steamer from Manila has brought letters from them, but for more than a month not a letter has been received, and today the adjutant general announced that he had received no report from the regiment for May.

He intimates in a statement today that the government may be holding the letters in order to prevent the truth of the regiment's condition from becoming known.

The last four steamers from Manila have brought no news. A private telegram a few days ago stated that but 400 of the regiment were able to be on duty. Relatives in this city immediately wrote Governor Stanley asking him to demand a statement of the War department.

The governor today says he wired the War department, but had received no reply.

The explanation of this situation is found in the following statement of an interview between General Otis and a press correspondent as given in the Chicago Record:

"When I complained to Gen. Otis that he was striking out of my dispatches things I had witnessed with my own eyes, and which the American people had a right to know, he said:

"I don't propose to allow the American public to know anything about this campaign that will agitate or excite it. So long as I am in command here the people of the United States will only know such facts as I deem advisable to allow to be known. Any man who writes anything about this campaign contrary to my wishes will be expelled from the Philippines. We are not going to have any public agitators about this campaign if I can prevent it."

Is there anything in despotic Russia that would equal the above clipping from a capitalist newspaper. It simply shows that the censorship alluded to above is now extended to the first class mails. It means that the poor devils that were blinded by capitalist patriotism or driven on by hunger pangs to enlist in defence of "their country" are being held in that fever stricken hell against their will to an almost certain death. For it is one of the grim humors of this feature of capitalism that it is the man who has never owned a foot of land and who must beg from the capitalist authorities the opportunities to have his poor carcass covered with the soil of "his" native land that is compelled to go forth to fight for "his" country.

But what do American fathers and mothers think of the fact of class rule in this country after this? Do they realize that at more than one point the Philippine affair is but practicing up for future experience at home. It is but training military brutes out of peaceful laborers to use them later in shooting their brothers at home into submission. It is but drilling them up to the point where they enact future Wardners without any foolish compunctions. The soldiers who have become accustomed to shooting defenseless Tagals down like sheep without quarter will not hesitate when called upon to turn their guns upon a "dangerous mob" of unarmed laborers and their families who are striving for a few more mouthfuls of food from the rich product they are creating for their owners. The government that is today intercepting the mails and stopping freedom of speech in Manila will be ready to suppress papers that dare to voice the rights of labor and to imprison those who dare to speak for the oppressed workers of America. But it sometimes seems as if all these things were necessary to weld the laborers together into a compact mass and to impress upon them the fact that their interests were diametrically opposed to those who were oppressing them. And as soon as that time arrives it is good by forever to all forms of class rule. The laborers alone can settle this question. They alone have the numbers. Their interests alone are of a nature to force them to act.

The cigar makers are to have a "blue label picnic" at Tivoli park, corner of Elston avenue and N. 40 street Sunday, July 23. A long list of prizes are offered to contestants in the various events, and a good time promised to all who attend.

Do you value your freedom a dollar's worth? Then send it in with ten names and addresses of persons you would like to have. A socialist talk given to every week. We will do the rest.

bidding of his capitalist masters and dare not speak otherwise. And the laborers of Chicago elected those whom he serves to power.

He knows too, or else he is too ignorant to be even credited with the possession of brains, that the Haymarket riot to which he makes reference was only possible because of the lack of a strong socialist movement in Chicago. Had such a movement existed the workers would have thoroughly understood the futility of the use of force within the capitalist system. They would have understood that they held in their own hands, in the right of suffering, a power that enables them, whenever they are intelligent enough to use that right, to elect themselves to power and secure their own interests.

Notice the club that is held above the individual officer's head if he refuses to carry out the will of his masters. He will simply be given a position in the army of the unemployed. The way Chief, that's a good way to make socialists.

Then the law under which it is proposed to prosecute is interesting. So the peaceable discussion of their slavery by laborers constitutes unlawful assemblage. In the Chicago Democrat, which is the official organ of the administration and claims to be "socialistically" inclined, the entire statement of the chief is given. The Tribune was too sharp to print the entire thing because its brutal frankness and outrageous lying was so barefaced as to overshoot the mark, and would certainly attract sympathy to the socialist teachings. The portion expurgated from the Tribune together with the inspired comments are as follows:

"I care not whether the meetings be held on State street or in the Stock Yards, they must be suppressed. I shall issue no permits to anyone, no matter who, to hold any meeting in vacant lots or the streets for the purpose of propagating socialist sentiments."

"I know meetings of this nature have been held in the seventh, eighth, ninth and twenty-sixth wards, and I mean to suppress them."

"For some weeks past socialist speeches have been made all along State street, and to chosen ones who seemed specially zealous, the rankest kind of socialist literature has been handed out secretly."

"The chief's object is to avoid any possibility of a repetition of labor trouble, and urges his subordinates to instruct their men against allowing any open air meetings or secret ones that come to their knowledge."

"The despicable lie that 'to chosen ones who seemed especially zealous, the rankest kind of socialist literature has been handed out secretly,' shows that the capitalist ideas of truth never trouble this lickspittle of capitalism. He knows, FOR HE HAS BEEN PERSONALLY PRESENT AT OUR MEETINGS within the last week and has asked questions of our speakers and been courteously answered (although he exposed a most profound ignorance of what he was talking about), that so far from any secrecy being observed every possible effort has been made to attract publicity, invite discussion, and advertise our literature. This same contemptible lying insinuation about secrecy is repeated regarding our meetings, when, as a matter of fact every socialist meeting in this city is advertised weekly in The Workers' Call, and Chief Kiple or any of his subordinates will be welcomed at any time, either in their official capacity or as public citizens, and may bring their families along with no fear of insults unless they are committed by the police."

But the kernel of the matter is found in the reference to the Stock Yards meetings. For some few weeks the meetings there have been well attended and hundreds of the workers in that industrial hell are beginning to realize their condition. More than that, owing partly to the efforts of the socialist speakers they have consistently refused to commit any acts of violence or disorder, which would have afforded an excuse to club them into silent submission to their fate. They have begun to realize that their only hope lies in a quiet, peaceable, intelligent use of their ballot to elect their own class to power. The capitalist politicians have seen this and realized that unless this was stopped their reign was over. So the edict has gone forth and war has been declared.

The socialists of Chicago welcome the struggle. They have long realized that it was inevitable. Now that it has begun they see that it is the beginning of the end. In the actions of this insignificant individual whom political chance has elevated to notoriety are perhaps to be seen the first step in the last act of the social revolution that shall sweep capitalism with all its paraphernalia into oblivion.

We shall of course fight this matter in the capitalist courts. We must contest every inch of the way and we shall not relinquish our freedom of speech without compelling capitalism to stultify its own laws by denying to us the privileges it has always bestowed upon all others. To do this must prove a heavy strain upon the financial resources of the workers of Chicago, and we ask that our friends hold themselves in readiness to come to our assistance should a call become necessary.

Have you always a card in your pocket on which to take three months subscriptions to The Workers' Call? If not drop a postal for a supply as soon as you read this.

REGULATED TRUSTS

Some Exquisite Examples of Capitalist Politics.

FOOLING SYRACUSE LABORERS

Attempts to Befuddle the Workers With Alleged Remedies for the "Trust Problem"—Playing With Fire.

The Syracuse Evening Telegram was evidently hard hit by the article under the above title in The Workers' Call of July 8th. As our readers will remember, we simply criticized the ARTICLE and paid no attention to the PERSON who wrote it. In some way, however, it has driven the editor of the Telegram into a small frenzy, and he proceeds to get out his supply of abusive adjectives and "reply" to the arguments of The Workers' Call. We quote the following phrases from the first 139 words in order that our readers may catch the drift of the "argument": "Rabid little western weekly," "frenzied little sheet," "little zealot," "prattling little demagogue," are some of the convincing answers given to our remarks.

Having thus relieved its feelings in abuse, the Telegram attempts to restate the position attacked by The Call. Ordinarily we would not trouble our readers with anything appearing in a merely local paper, but in this instance the errors made are of a general character and therefore we think them worthy of a somewhat extended comment. The article states that:

"We said that 'trusts would be a benefit to mankind if they were conducted properly,' and we now repeat the statement. By that we do not mean that the stockholders should be the whole people, but that the trusts should be restricted and controlled by wise laws made by the people."

"We believe that removing the protective tariff from goods controlled by the trusts would have the effect of inviting competition from abroad. That would probably prevent the trusts in this country selling cheaper abroad than they sell at home. We believe that a gradual income tax would prevent the amassing of dangerous wealth, and that wise laws would prevent certain combinations. Competition would come from abroad and would arise at home. The effect would be that no one trust would monopolize a particular line of goods, and adjust prices arbitrarily."

"Governmental ownership of the railroads would assure a uniform transportation rate. The abolishing of the veto power and the establishing of the initiative and the referendum would be the reins with which the people would control affairs."

We wonder if the laboring men of Syracuse are taken in by such stuff. They must be or else it would not pay to run the Telegram. So let us look it over from their point of view. The trusts are not to "be the whole people," but are to be "restricted and controlled by wise laws made by the people." But history shows that up to and including the present time society has been subject to class rule. That is, the class in society that owned the things that were necessary to life formed the laws, fixed the institutions and determined the morals for the rest of society. This class is at present the capitalist class, who constitute the governing body because they own the tools (machines, land, mines, etc.) to which everyone who would produce and live must have access. By means of this control they determine to a large degree the character of the information that shall go to the people through the press, the pulpit and the lecture platform, and are thus able to delude the laborers into year after year voting their oppressors into power. So long as this condition lasts it is ridiculous to talk of "wise laws made by the people." The capitalist class makes the laws. They make them in their own interest. They will not make any law (even were such laws possible) limiting the power of the trust.

But some such laws are enumerated. Free trade would be declared in trust-made articles. But the copper, oil, rubber, and numerous other trusts are already international and care nothing for tariffs while the products of the other trusts are sold in the markets of the world cheaper than those of any other nation showing that "competition from abroad" would have no effect on them. Governmental ownership of the railroads with the government in the hands of the trust would have little effect, and even if the miracle could be imagined of the railroads under the control of the laborers, with private property in the tools of production and distribution what could be done with the trusts? If they can produce cheaper than their competitors how would this power be affected by uniform transportation rates? Rate discrimination may have hastened their formation, but once formed the abolition of those discriminations would never touch them.

What has these two suggestions to offer to the LABORERS of Syracuse, or of any other city? Their wages are fixed by what they can be hired for in the labor market. They can be hired for just about what it will take to support the poor devil who is waiting outside the shop gates for their job. He

(Continued on page 13)

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 unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed. Communications must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.

A. M. SIMONS, EDITOR.



The Socialist Vote.

Table showing the Socialist vote in the United States from 1890 to 1936. 1890: 13,704; 1901: 16,552; 1902: 21,512; 1908: 25,686; 1914: 30,090; 1920: 34,869; 1924: 36,275; 1928: 55,580; 1932: 55,580; 1936: 55,580.

Copies sold last week 11,000—full edition—orders turned away.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

As all our readers know we have made it a point in the management of this paper to refrain from the publication of all matters of party controversy, believing that the function of The Workers' Call was rather that of spreading the news of socialism among the unconverted than the airing of internal differences.

But the events of the past week have created a situation where to remain silent would be to prove a traitor to the cause of socialism. A copy of what purports to be our official organ is sent out containing a communication, signed, not by any official of Section New York, as demanded by the constitution, but by an individual member of the party stating that the National officers have all been suspended and new ones appointed.

Under these circumstances it is our opinion that it is time for the party membership at large make itself heard and that with no uncertain voice. It is time that the real rulers of the party spoke to their servants and informed them of their will. For that purpose we now wish to tender the columns of this paper, its mailing list and means of communication to that membership as a means of making its will known and when that will is once announced to assist them in securing its enforcement.

The present course of events have shown that no one section is competent to continue as the seat of the National Executive Committee, with the power to elect the national officers. But to change the constitution in this respect by the process of initiative and referendum requires time, and immediate action is demanded. We believe that recent events have shown that Section New York is absolutely incompetent under present conditions to longer remain the seat of the national organization and therefore we advise that some other city be selected to hold it until an early convention can be held where the will of the party can find expression in a more detailed manner.

As to the attitude of this paper on matters of party tactics, that will be at all times as Section Chicago, subject to the higher authority of the general membership shall dictate. We believe that we voice the sentiment of the party when we say that there must be no deviation from the clear, class-conscious revolutionary tactics which has marked its course in the past. We maintain that a revolutionary movement as such has no concern with any transactions within the capitalist society. We hold that there can be no question of fusion with any party within the realm of capitalist politics. We maintain that at all times the will of the party must be paramount to that of its created officials. We hold that there can be no coherent movement without strict party discipline, and we point to the fact that in every possible way we have secured the enforcement of that discipline with regard

to ourselves and the publication of The Workers' Call.

We maintain that all the transactions of the party officials should be subject to the greatest publicity possible, so far as the party membership is concerned. We hold that there should be no suppression of free criticism of party action within the party councils and no attempt to use party organs to the advantage of any particular faction.

If the position as outlined by Section Chicago is taken we can retain all the old party organization that has been so painfully built up, and yet not relinquish any of our clean-cut revolutionary tactics. We can thus bring order out of chaos and be prepared to enter the next campaign a compact proletarian army. The appeal is made directly to the fundamental authority in our party—the rank and file. The use of the columns of 'The Workers' Call insures a check on any attempt made to overthrow the party's will.

Whatever action is taken should be taken immediately. Delay of any kind is dangerous. Let every section express its opinion upon these points before dissension has time to spread.

We do not wish to plunge this paper into any controversy or use its columns for party discussions and unless the exigencies of the situation shall seem to demand it we shall not further use its columns for that purpose save to chronicle the progress of events and act as a means of communication between the party membership. We believe that to transform The Workers' Call into an organ for internal discussions would leave us on the eve of a campaign with no organ for propaganda purposes. Therefore unless access to the membership is denied in other directions we shall not engage in any party controversy but shall reserve our columns as a means of expressing the will of the party and acting as an instrument for the dissemination of the doctrines of the Socialist Labor Party as they shall be determined by the membership of that body.

METHODS OF AGITATION.

Over and over again must the lesson be impressed at every possible point that socialism is the child of capitalism. He who would know one must study the other. A careful analysis of some great industry or a study of the development and actions of a mammoth trust is better preparation for an understanding of socialism than the taking of a course in political economy.

So true is this in all its details that constant recurrence to it is necessary. In our agitation this fact must never be lost sight of. There is one phase of it that is especially important, and that is to be careful about fighting windmills and attacking things that are already vanquished. It is no uncommon thing yet to hear a speaker give long theoretical dissertations on the wastes of competition instead of using the thousands of examples all around him of the elimination of such waste by the trust. There is no use explaining to the average drummer now-a-days that he is not an absolutely necessary cog in present society. He has had that fact impressed upon his mind through a channel that, if it is ordinarily considered somewhat gross is about the surest way to produce a psychological impulse—through the stomach. He knows that advertising could be dispensed with in a proper organization of society, and the only thing necessary is to show him that he could be better employed, with better results to himself and the community, if society was organized upon a co-operative instead of a competitive basis.

In the same way for many years it was necessary for the socialist writers and speakers to elaborate on the tendency of the great industries to eat up the little ones and to end in monopoly. We had long and hard fights with the upholders of the "natural monopoly" theory, who imagined they had erected a fence around the process of concentration, and said to combination, "thus far shalt thou go and no further." But the events of the last few months has settled forever this controversy. It is no longer a question of the plausibility of the two theories. It is now only a question of fact, with the facts all on the socialist side. The trust has smashed through and jumped over and crawled under their imaginary boundaries of monopoly until the upholders of the "natural monopoly" theory have been obliged to admit that all industry has taken out naturalization papers. Here and there is to be found some poor befuddled relic who thinks that the trust will soon fall to pieces; but the march of progress will soon swallow him up, and the prophecies of the socialists regarding industrial concentration will become historical facts.

Another point that was once a great stumbling block in the way of socialist

agitation was the question of equal opportunity. So long as the majority of men believed that they were all going to some day be bosses, they did not feel like abolishing the boss class. While every boy expected to be president, his parents did not take much stock in a class government. But when today the majority of boys would swap their chance to be president for a chance to go fishing and the average factory hand would gladly exchange his opportunity to get his owner's position for a square meal, there is little talk of every man starting fair and ALL being able to win. Of course it was always easy to show the theory of capitalism was idiotic, but when the man you were trying to convince was a little inclined to favor idleness along those lines, he was not apt to stay convinced. But today it is no longer a question of the validity of two respective theories, but the examination of one self-evident fact, and, as before, that fact proves the socialist theories.

Thus every day the fight narrows down. Old battle grounds are left behind and new ones entered upon. At each new advance the line of battle shortens and the fight grows fiercer, because more concentrated. Today there are but few contested points and these are the vital ones which, once gained, mean victory. First and foremost of these is to establish the fact of the class struggle. One may almost say that this battle is well-nigh won, but still there are many disputed places. Until every laborer thoroughly understands that he is today living in a society in which he is governed absolutely by a class whose interests are diametrically opposed to his, there is little hope of action.

The next great step will be to impress upon the workers the sense of class solidarity. They must be made to realize that their interests on the economic and political field are not only opposite to those of their masters, but identical with those of every other laborer. In close connection with these two points is the one that the economic struggle is now a political one. The fact can never be too strongly impressed upon the workers that the fight which they wage every day in the workshop must be carried to the ballot-box if they are to accomplish anything. Over and over again the story must be told of how the capitalists maintain their power by this method—of how they use the workers' ballots to secure the masters' ends.

Finally the last step in the chain of logic that is to make the victory is sure to point out that the only party accepting these principles, recognizing this conflict and supporting the laborers' cause is the Socialist Labor Party. When this fact has been impressed upon the mind of a majority of the workers the battle is won.

The following is taken from a long statement in a capitalist paper showing the great "prosperity" that is rampant in America today:

For many years America has been feeding Europe, but Yankee genius and machinery are enabling it to overrun the world with the output of the highest priced labor known to history. Its rails are bringing civilization to Siberia, its locomotives are knocking down the Chinese wall of seclusion, its oils carry light to heathen lands, its bridges are following the white man into darkest Africa, its agricultural implements are dotting foreign fields, its copper is distributing electric energy throughout vast areas, its cottons are swathing the natives of the Orient, its canals have gone to Newark, its cutlery is disputing the market of Sheffield, and the cunningly devised work of its artisans is finding its way into the remotest corners of the globe.

Do American workers understand exactly what this means? Why is it that American products are able to "over-run the world with the highest priced labor known to history?" What is it that is so wonderfully cheap here? All value is given by labor. The iron and coal of every other country requires no different process than those of America. Whatever change is made in any product is made by labor, and that a thing is sold cheap can only mean that the labor power that is incorporated in it was purchased cheap. If then American products are underselling those of other lands it can only mean that the wage-slaves of America are the most profitable ones in existence. Any other explanation is ridiculous, and that it is printed is a poor recommendation of the intelligence of the workers it is intended to deceive.

Of course we know that the fact which causes confusion here is that the American laborer is supplied by his master with the most improved tools and then compelled to work at a more intense speed than any other wage-slave on earth. From the vastly increased product which thus results he is thrown a few crumbs and goes away satisfied that he is the best-fed slave in the world because his master tells him so.

Pingree has been doing some remarkable acrobatic performances in Detroit lately. He and his partner, Tom L. Johnson, have been doing a great double compound flip-flop action that so far has been too rapid and complicated for us to observe. But just as soon as the smoke clears away and we can tell where he is at a few consecutive minutes we will try to inform our readers.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

The Cleveland street car strike has also broken out anew, and the report comes that the entire line is tied up. The street cars here are also reported as being run under the protection of the police. I wonder if there are any officers detailed to prevent the loss of the laborers' jobs as well as the employers' property.

The county agent of Cook county (Chicago) says that the appropriation for out-door relief is exhausted and that much distress will be caused thereby, as there are no available funds for the relief of the needy until January, 1940. How is that for prosperity?

And now they are going to investigate the cellar population in Chicago. The newspapers will be full of horrible details. It will be talked over in the churches, and crocodile tears will be shed. Low wages will continue to be paid and high rents charged, and the boss and the landlord will still be substantial and respectable citizens.

A new trust. A spook trust, with Mary Ellen Lease as the promoter. Her collection of spooks, particularly from the defunct populist party and the S. D. P., which died from the late operation it underwent in amputating the farmers' demands. Interesting exhibits of Peffer, Debs, Sockless Simpson, George, and other less noted freaks.

The Brooklyn trolley strike is an interesting study. In looking over the demands one cannot find where the men come in. The main question is dues from the men, i. e., the recognition of the Knights of Labor. The company does not want to be bothered—therefore the strike.

Four hundred gold seekers returned from the Klondike region bringing \$100,000, and report great distress among the gold seekers. Just think this over. The capitalist press with their lying statements would send the workers to the North Pole to escape poverty. You know they want you to run away from the Prosperity they boast of and go to the Philippines and get shot.

The ex-gripmen of the State street line are asked to note how smooth the trolley works. The company is immensely pleased, particularly as motor-men only get 21 cents an hour and the ex-gripmen 25 cents.

CANTING BENEVOLENCE.

Some Class Contrasts Brought Out By An Appeal for Charity.

Brooklyn has been quick to adopt the plan of free milk distribution to its sick and destitute children. Michael G. Murphy, president of the borough's board of health, has placed his department in active service, and 1,000 quarts of sterilized milk are dispensed free daily from the booths which dot the crowded districts of the city. One public-spirited man has given \$500 in cash to the good cause, and many other donations help along the work of the department.

The Chicago department of health stands ready to further any plan for the distribution of free milk in the city, although it is unable to inaugurate the system for lack of funds. Thousands of children die during the hot months because of the bad food supply, and a depot of free, pure milk accessible to the tenement districts would save the lives of many of these little helpless ones.

There are hundreds of rich women in Chicago who might easily spare enough to feed these sick, delicate babies. The parks are the city's best gifts to the poor. But few who really need their benefits live within walking distance of the green and leafy stretches. If a mother wishes to take her little flock to the sweet, cool air of any of the parks she must pay carfare for herself and one or two of the children. If her husband earns a dollar a day, this extravagance must be but rarely indulged in. When she has reached the parks the little ones are restless with hunger. They cry for the milk that she cannot afford to buy, and force her to return home with them before they are refreshed or rested. It would not take a great deal of money to establish such a charity, and when one considers that the only thing to check the terrible mortality among the babies of the poor is to attend to their food supply, it would seem that some one would step forward and say to the health department: "I will furnish the money. Go on with your beneficent plans and save the little ones."—Chicago Journal.

How do the laborers of Chicago like a division of the product of their toil that causes "thousands of children to die during the hot months because of bad food supply" in a city in which "there are hundreds of rich women who might easily spare enough to feed these sick delicate babies?" Is your wife and baby one of those who are suffering because what you create is being taken away from you to enable some rich lady to play the "lady bountiful" to you a little later in the season. Maybe you are one of those who are earning "a dollar a day" and whose wife can seldom afford the "extravagance" of a little fresh air, and who if she does go to a park must do it at the expense of your children's food. If so do you believe what your capitalist master tells you in the above clipping, that charity is the only way out of your dilemma? Or have you reached the point where you can see that the remedy lies in your own hands? And if so are you willing to unite with the rest of your class and vote yourself into power, and then decide for yourself how your product shall be distributed. It is for you to decide. You have your fate in your own hands. It is your vote that sanctions the system that murders your children.

Do you not think that 100 copies of The Workers' Call coming to your town every week would help your cause along? You can have them with but a very little hustle. Write for supplies and get to work.

BOOK REVIEWS.

BETTER WORLD PHILOSOPHY: A Sociological Synthesis; by J. Howard Moore; the Ward Waugh Co., Chicago; pp. 276; cloth, \$1.60.

This is in many ways one of the most suggestive volumes that we have read for some time. It is full of keen observations and shows deep insight into much of our present social life. At many points there is a thoroughness in the application of scientific method that is indeed rare. Perhaps the gravest defect in the book is one which would least be expected from the reading of a majority of the passages. The writer insists upon the reduction of everything to the basis of materialistic science. He rigidly excludes all save the demonstrated forces of nature from any consideration. In his foundation he is strictly monistic. But when he comes to discuss questions bordering upon the domain of ethics he throws all his monism to the winds and writes a chapter on "Egoism and Altruism" that is much more like a Drummond or a Kidd than like a scientific philosopher who was disposed to "hew to the line." Even here, however, his sense of consistency rebels and he is obliged to scold himself into believing that there is an "intrinsic difference" between altruism and egoism.

The chapter on "Race Culture" has many extremely good things. And here when he is tracing the growth of what he really means by altruism he again becomes consistent and shows its true origin to have been egoism. He says, page 218, "Moral progress has probably been accomplished more through race experience than through selection. Men have found it better to tolerate each other than to quarrel and fight. They refrain from quarreling and fighting more because of policy and fear than from natural impulse." In this same chapter he propounds a theory that is at least suggestive. He declares that today medical and surgical with sanitary science has reached a point where the weak and deformed are permitted to survive and the old checks on the development of defective individuals are removed. In the meantime there is nothing to insure that these will not continue to be born. Under these conditions society will degenerate. He proposes the adoption of methods to check the propagation of children by the mentally and physically unfit, thus substituting a selective evolution for and eliminative one.

The gravest defect that mars the book is one which seems to be absolutely inseparable from the productions of the writings of those who are connected with the American university system. He almost entirely ignores the fact of class rule. To be sure at times he states the fact of its existence with startling clearness and points out the absolute dependence of those who toil upon those who own the instruments which the toilers must use, but the moment that he begins to reason he utterly forgets his facts and talks about "society" when his use of the term shows that he only means the ruling class. It is nonsense to talk of social solidarity at the present time as comprehending the whole of society. So long as the basis of the social organization is economic and the economic world is hopelessly divided in its interests there is no social solidarity for practical purposes. This does not say that there are not common interests, but as has been often pointed out before in these columns, these interests are lost sight of in the antagonism as quick as any practical measures affecting the social organism are proposed.

Bundle Orders.

We would call especial attention to the rates for The Workers' Call in bundles, which are as follows: (Note change of rate.) Single bundles of 100 or more, 50 cents per hundred. 4 copies to one address 3 months, \$0.25 15 copies to one address 3 months, \$1.09 40 copies to one address 3 months, 2.59 At these rates there is no section that cannot afford to have a bundle of copies to distribute at every meeting.

The attention of the cab-drivers, horse-shoers and small carriage makers is called to the cheering news that an automobile has just started on a transcontinental journey from New York to San Francisco to prove that such vehicles are practicable over ordinary country roads, while the Electric Vehicle company of New York has just placed an order for 4,000 of these carriages. The United States Express company announces its experiment with horseless carriages to be a success and declares its intention of using them in its business henceforth. A new plant for their manufacture has just been organized at Elgin, Ill., and the Carrette company of Chicago will soon supplant horses with the new motive force. While you are hunting for a job boys just take a look into socialism and find out what hit you.

News comes from France that Millerand, the socialist deputy in the French cabinet has reinstated the postmen who were discharged by the capitalist government at the time of the strike a few weeks ago. We would simply point to this as a very slight indication of the difference between nationalism and socialism. To be sure neither is socialism, or within a long ways of it, but it shows the difference in the way the laboring class are treated as soon as the socialists obtain direct control, while it illustrates the uselessness of vesting more industries in the hands of the government until the socialists are in control.

Do you know anyone whom you think is "coming our way?" Send him The Workers' Call for three months for ten cents and hasten his approach.

LETTER BOX.

To the Letter Box of The Workers' Call: Being a studious reader of your paper and a socialist willing to learn, will you kindly enlighten me in regard to the article published in The Workers' Call, written by May Wood Simons, in which the writer claims "social philosophy is being re-written from a new standpoint of an economic basis." I would like to know what those economics are? Yours in the cause, Lillian Hopkins.

By the statement that "social philosophy is being rewritten from a new standpoint of an economic basis," is meant that within the last fifty years and more particularly in the last decade there has arisen a tendency, even among capitalist philosophers, to adopt the socialist idea that the fundamental thing in social philosophy is the way in which the processes of production and distribution of goods is carried on. This philosophy makes economics the basis and declares that all social institutions arise out of the economic organization of society. That is, at any given stage the prevailing manner of production and distribution makes some one class the rulers of society. This class then makes the laws, fixes the customs, regulates morals and organizes the state in their interest. Today we are living under capitalism, in which the dominant feature of production is the private ownership of the means of production and distribution by the capitalist class, who then buy labor power in the market with which to operate them. They pay for this labor power just what the competition of the market compels them to pay. The remainder of the product they retain for their own use. This makes the capitalist class the ruling force in present society, who determine all its institutions in their interests. The socialists demand that the laborers use their power at the ballot box to become the ruling class that they may determine social institutions in the interest of their class. There would be this difference however, that in the society which it is thus proposed to establish all would be laborers and there would be no economic classes to rule or to be ruled. We suggest to you and all others interested in this point of view that you secure Achille Loria's work on "The Economic Foundations of Society," which is perhaps the best thing on this phase of the subject in existence.

To the Letter Box of The Workers' Call: Wish to call your attention to your paper in which you criticize the step-at-a-time fake; muddier and those (who you say are hopelessly muddled). Pray tell me, Mr. Editor, if you socialists socialize the tools of production, have socialist government—and not capital and capitalism, where in the world, and all that is sensible, would you get the money to purchase and where would you purchase? An Expiring Middle Class Man.

We might ask you it was that created present capital and why they could not do it over again if they so wished. Then there is no intention on the part of the socialists to destroy or abolish the instruments of production and distribution (which is what the above writer means by capital), but simply to vest its OWNERSHIP in all the people instead of in a few. The land, mines, railroads, factories, stores, etc., are not something ethereal that will fade away into thin air. They will remain right where they are now (unless there is an object in changing the movable ones) under the co-operative commonwealth, but instead of being the instruments of oppression in the hands of a class they will be the common property of all and a means to the satisfaction of all human wants.

Notice.

Owing to the low subscription rates we are compelled to exercise the greatest economy at every point and to save labor wherever it is possible. Therefore we would ask that those who send in subscriptions would be careful to observe the following suggestions:

Please do not send postage stamps for larger amounts than fifty cents, and never use anything but one cent stamps. Use post-office or express money order or registered letter. These orders should be made out to The Workers' Call and not to the editor personally. Personal checks will not be accepted as there are always charges for collection and we cannot afford the extra bookkeeping, time and postage which would be required to obtain this from the sender.

The ten cent rate for three months is for clubs of ten only. For a smaller number the rate is 15 cents for three months.

Write the names and addresses in ink and as plainly as possible. This will save many errors in delivery of papers. To those who have ordered copies of Prof. Edwin Markham's poem, "The Man With the Hoe," we would say that the supply is now exhausted but that we expect to bring out a second edition under the personal supervision of the author and when this is done we will send the copies to those from whom we have received money.

We do not care to handle literature directly and would therefore request that all orders be sent directly to Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth Ave., who carries a larger stock than we could and is therefore able to handle orders in a much more satisfactory manner. All agents having outstanding accounts for any subscriptions sent in prior to July 1st are requested to send in the money to settle the same immediately, and thereafter to keep all accounts squared up to the end of each month. This will save us the expense and trouble of sending out bills and simplify the work in the office very much.

Single bundles of 100 or more, 50 cents per hundred.

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE

An Elaborate, If Somewhat Inaccurate, Description of Our Movement in Other Lands in the Capitalist Press.

SOCIALISM IS EUROPE'S FEAR

All the Great Powers Face to Face with the Problem.

DANGER OF A REVOLT.

In at least four great European states within the month, the Socialist party has forced itself to the center of the stage. The roles it has played are wide apart. In Belgium, on the one hand, it is blamed with the bloody riots over the franchise bill and with threatening the existence of the crown. In France, to the contrary, it has stood as a bulwark between violence and the government, and has been rewarded with a leading place in the new cabinet.

In Italy King Humbert has prologued parliament because of socialist opposition, after scenes which would put the liveliest exhibitions of Chicago's city council to the blush. In Germany, Emperor William is looking for a new man of blood and iron, who shall know how to stem the rising tide of the Social Democracy. He is adopting severe measures towards all who in any way support or give aid to Social Democrats. An inkeeper has been punished because a Social Democrat lodged at his house. Even last week two editors were sent to jail for three months each because they ventured to criticize certain criminal proceedings against socialist workmen. In almost every country in Europe, in fact, the government is face to face with the question: "What shall we do to satisfy the socialists?"

It is distinctly a modern problem. The so-called "scientific socialism" is not, as a real force in European politics, more than thirty years old. Before that time there were dreamers and philosophers who taught and practiced all sorts of Utopian ideas, most of which, like other Utopias, proved to have no practical foundation. Colonies were started, many of them in the United States, where life was to be made over on an entirely new principle. Beautiful theories were built up, in the scheme of which there was no place for human selfishness or greed. To the ruin of these ideal plans the revolution of 1848 put the last touch. After the failure of that outbreak socialism went to sleep for fifteen years. It awoke only when Ferdinand Lassalle and Karl Marx in Germany commenced to preach the doctrine of "scientific" socialism and to advocate the participation by socialists in practical politics.

In 1864 the famous "International" was a name of terror in Europe. Then in 1872, at the congress of the International at The Hague, Karl Marx, its president, drove out the anarchists at the cost of permanently wrecking the International.

Modern socialism, as distinct from anarchism, dates, then, from 1872. Its growth in the different countries of Europe has been modified and affected by the differing national conditions and by the treatment it has received at the hands of the different governments. In almost every European state, however, it has made itself felt in one way or another.

In Belgium, where the existence of the crown is now threatened by a socialist uprising, the socialists are better organized than in any other European country. Not until twenty years ago was the present movement begun. In 1879 a Belgian clerk, Edward Anurie, started a co-operative bakery and in connection with it a club, the Nostrut. From the start it was successful. In 1882 and 1884 similar institutions, called "The House of the People," were started in Brussels and Yverly. They have developed into co-operative department stores. The "House of the People" in 1893 furnished all the needed supplies, on the co-operative plan, to more than 10,000 families. It even goes so far as to supply medical attendance and insurance, and prints daily, weekly and monthly journals. In almost every Belgian town the socialists have a similar club and co-operative society on a smaller scale.

Germany is the birthplace and mother-in-law of modern socialism. Ferdinand Lassalle was its father and Karl Marx its best friend and ardent promoter. The history of socialism in Germany is, first, a determined attempt on the part of the government to stamp it out by the most severe repressive measures. Next, an effort on the part of Bismarck to steal the thunder of the socialists by adopting on behalf of the crown a consistent policy of state socialism. This falling in the desired effect, another period of attempted repression followed. In 1878 the famous "anti-socialist law" was passed. This law absolutely prohibited the formation of socialistic societies or other organizations with the same aims. The severest measures against the socialists were adopted. Socialist orators were arrested and newspapers with a socialistic leaning were suppressed. Under this treatment, however, socialism prospered and spread. Socialists were elected to the Reichstag, where, under the German law, they could freely speak their minds without fear of arrest. Socialist speeches delivered in the Reichstag were privileged and could be printed by the newspapers without danger of government interference. Accordingly Bebel, Liebknecht and other socialist leaders made the Reichstag a place for delivering arguments in favor of socialism, not hesitating to say that their speeches were made, not with a view or a desire to convince their listeners, but to reach the ears of the outside world.

In 1890 the anti-socialist law expired by limitation and in that year the

Young Emperor accepted the resignation of Bismarck, largely because the Iron Chancellor insisted that the law against the Social Democrats should be re-enacted. When, as Emperor William wished, the law became no longer of effect, the socialists who had been banished from the empire in large numbers, came back to Germany and began with renewed energy the socialist agitation. As a result the vote of the Social Democracy in 1890 was almost double that of the previous year. Each year since there has been a gain, both in the total number of votes cast and in the number of members elected to the Reichstag. The following table shows the growth of the Social Democracy in Germany since 1871:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Social Demos. votes, Per cent. of total, No. of members elected. Rows include years 1871, 1874, 1877, 1878, 1881, 1884, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1893, 1898.

In spite of the fact that at present the Social Democrats cast nearly one-third of the total number of votes, they elect to the Reichstag only fifty-six out of a total of 397 members, or only about one-eighth of the total number. Socialists complain of this as a great injustice. It is their ceaseless effort to obtain larger representation in the Reichstag and their bitter opposition to imperial measures which has angered Emperor William and forced him to the conclusion that strong repressive measures must be adopted. It would be a strange case of poetic justice if Count Herbert Bismarck should be made chancellor on the same issue which his father was dismissed for advocating.

"Socialism in Italy was the child of Bakunin, the anarchist. Under the direction of the dreaded International the agitation made for anarchy, pure and simple, until the International was finally broken up by the government in 1874. There now exist several large co-operative societies and 'The Italian Laborers' party,' formed in 1892, which is the recognized head of organized socialism in Italy. It is still tainted, however, by the doctrines of Bakunin, and as a result, during 1897 and 1898, there were terrible bread riots all over Italy, in some cases the rioters plainly revealing their animus by the battle cry of 'Down with the government.'

In Italy, also, the socialists are aided by the Clerical party, which has never become reconciled to the Pope's loss of temporal power. As an instance of the terrible three day's rioting in Milan was precipitated by the Clericals, who announced a demonstration as an offset to a loyal demonstration to be held at Turin on the same day in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the first Italian Parliament.

In 1888 the government, in an attempt to placate the socialists, secured the passage of the bills for the compulsory accident and life insurance for workmen and for the establishment of a national pension fund by subscribing to which workmen may receive payments supplementing their wages.

It was the bitter opposition of the socialist representatives in the Italian Parliament and to the bills favored by the government which led to the recent disgraceful rioting in the chamber and consequent proroguing of the parliament by King Humbert."

-Chicago Tribune.

The above account is in the main true. To be sure the riots in Italy last year were not evidences that anarchy was not yet entirely stamped out, but were simply massacres of the laborers to intimidate them and prevent them from voting with the socialists. But that such an account as the above is published in a paper that is the most clearly capitalist class-conscious sheet in Chicago is remarkable. Up until three months ago the "conspiracy of silence" regarding the movements of our European comrades was most rigidly observed in its columns save as now and then items of alleged news were printed, and as a usual thing the Tribune's socialist "news" was about as reliable as a real-estate bulletin by Annanias.

But here as at an hundred other points capitalism must become its own grave digger. Socialism has now become the dominant feature in European politics. The doings of the class-conscious laborers are today the foremost fact in every capital in Europe. The moment they are once named this fact will become apparent to the great mass of newspaper readers. They will immediately demand that they be kept informed of the progress of the movement. They will buy the paper that tells them the most about it. The capitalist press are then confronted with one of those dilemmas that ever face capitalism. If the individual paper ignores socialism it will disappear. But if they take it up and the laborers become aware of its existence and its significance for them the whole system is doomed.

The socialists of Brussels recently erected a statue to Jean Volders one of the early Belgian socialists who died two years ago. There were 6,000 socialists in the procession to the cemetery at the time of the inauguration ceremonies.

The great strike in Copenhagen still goes on. All efforts at arbitration have proved useless, and the mediators have now given the matter up. There are still about 40,000 men out of work.

How many persons did you ask to take a three month's subscription to The Workers' Call during the week?

A NEW COMBINATION

A Proposition By John D. Rockefeller & Co. to Settle the Labor Problem Promptly and Properly.

Another gigantic combination is now being formed to comprise practically all the rail roads of this country, and to be under the control of the omnipresent Morgan, Vanderbilt, Rockefeller interests. This will be the largest of all the financial combinations so far formed in this country, although just how long it will be able to retain that title it is hard to say. With the steel trust and all its affiliated branches in the same hands, it is idle to talk of anything but an absolute plutocracy in this country, and that ruling class will contain but a half dozen members.

But there are some things in connection with the official announcement of the new organization that are of interest to those who are opposing trusts. The following are given as a summarization of the purposes of the organization: "In brief, the combination will undertake at once the re-establishment of rates and their maintenance on a permanent basis. It will begin at once to cut down the expensive passenger and advertising departments of the railroad. Advertisements will be withdrawn from all the small country newspapers which receive transportation in exchange for advertising, and sell it, thus disturbing rates. It will abolish the so-called 'fast freight lines,' which are expensive and unremunerative parasites. It will do away with the selling agencies and the various subsidiary companies owned and operated by officials of the parent companies. It will abolish the traveling freight agent as far as possible. It will resist the demands of all big corporations for rebates, excepting always the Standard Oil company, and it will co-operate with the Interstate Commerce commission in the maintenance of rates. It will establish both the anthracite and bituminous coal trades on a permanently profitable basis. It will establish differentials at the Atlantic seaboard and establish a grain tariff from the West to the seaboard based on the prevailing market price of cereals on the Chicago Board of Trade. It will take up and provide for a settlement of the labor question as far as possible."

That last paragraph is especially interesting in view of the way in which Rockefeller "settles the labor question." The laborers of Warden ought to be especially interested after their recent experience with some of his solutions. E. V. Debs might try to get a contribution from him again, as this new move shows a renewed interest in such problems.

We would suggest, however, that it is about time the laborers began to "take up and provide for a settlement of the Rockefeller problem." What do you think about it?

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Regulated Trusts

(Continued from page 1.)

must take just what is necessary to maintain life at the standard prevailing in that trade. This may be less than enough to provide sufficient food, as with the sweat-shop workers, or in some of the skilled trades it may be enough to live a narrow cramped life with none of the advantages of culture, travel and education that the worker is so richly providing for his masters. None of these conditions would be affected in the slightest by any legislation proposed by the Telegram. The laborers are not interested in such questions.

Having thus attempted for a few lines, to talk sense the editor again gets excited and dives into his barrel of adjectives, and wades through four paragraphs of epithets, in the midst of which he gravely informs his readers that "abuse is not argument." Then when he thinks that his torrent of billingsgate has made his readers ready to believe some more of his alleged argument he proceeds as follows:

"But to return to the 'trust question.' We believe that the things that we propose will have the effect of destroying the crushing powers of trusts and their arbitrary arranging of prices. That they will make impossible the corrupt legislation the trusts receive, and the prevention of competition from entering from abroad.

"We are not prone to dream idle dreams. We believe that the present social system is susceptible of many important changes and that it must be changed gradually. It has taken millions of years for the evolution of the present fabric of the world, and we are not ready to admit that a few miserable geese can completely disorganize that fabric in a brief period. "Evolution is the order of nature. Man left his tall and dropped off many superfluous parts as he slowly developed. He didn't leap at a bound from the lofty trees to the marble senate. An infant doesn't spring from the mother's breast to a matured man in an instant. Society will advance with the slow but certain pace of evolution. Man can't stop it—he may aid its progress, but he can't precipitate its work."

Surely if there ever was an "idle dream" it is the statement of that first paragraph. No wild phantasy of the most utopian socialist ever reached such a height of absurdity as to imagine that free trade and government railroads would "destroy the crushing powers of the trust." The remarks on evolution bear the appearance of an attempt to cover ignorance under the terms of science. Did the editor really know anything about evolution he could not have honestly written that paragraph. He would know that the law of evolution in nature is that a period of slow preparation and growth is followed by one of sudden bursting development. Weeks of incubation prepares the egg for hatching; months of seclusion precede the bursting of the chrysalis, and a long period of germination precedes the bursting of the seed. Society gradually develops through many years the forces that are to

finally overthrow the form that developed them and produce a new and better social organization. Through long centuries the feudal system developed the forces that finally destroyed it and gave rise to capitalism. This latter stage has now well-nigh run its course. Many years of existence have produced the present oppressed, consolidated, intelligent laboring class all of whose interests are opposed to its continuance. The trust and the machine make it possible to produce beyond the wildest dreams of man and to satisfy every want. But these powers are all in the hands of a single class who use them to compel the workers to produce wealth that the owners may live in idle luxury. But the owners are forced by competition to educate, train and prepare the workers for independent production and then to oppress them until they shall see their own interests and acting upon them vote themselves into power and organize these marvelous productive forces in the interest of the workers—not the idlers—of the laborers instead of the capitalists. The capitalists seek to postpone this by fooling the workers into dividing their votes among the different capitalist parties and thus voting themselves into continued slavery. It is in pursuance of this task that the Telegram writes the above editorial. It would appear to us, from this distance that the politicians in control of its columns knew something of the philosophy of socialism and are using that knowledge to befuddle the laborers of Syracuse into keeping some capitalist politician in office while their pockets are being picked by their masters.

But this cannot long continue. The capitalist paper that discusses socialism is playing with fire, as the moment the worker is induced to interest himself in the study of socialism the job of the editor is gone. For his own good we would recommend to the editor of the Syracuse Telegram that he keep still about socialism and not attempt to discuss it or he will find that the laborers of Syracuse will leave him and his capitalist masters without a job.

Two Notable Gatherings of Fakirdom and Muddledom. The Chicago Anti-trust League has made preparations for a grand outdoor meeting on August 9th at which a choice lot of speakers, including Pingree, Tom Johnson, Carl Schurz and W. J. Bryan will be present. Although it was proudly announced that all shades of belief regarding trusts would be invited to have yet to hear of an invitation being extended to a representative of the one body of people who have ever made anything of a thorough study of the process of industrial development and who predicted the present trust and its necessary development long before it appeared—the socialists. Of course the trouble is they would be apt to tell somebody something and it might get to the ears of the laborers and then who would hold trust conventions and have nice long jaunts at public expense? This Chicago crowd has a choice lot of social students on its financial committee. The chairman is "Johnny" Powers, the most unscrupulous thief that ever headed a raid in the Chicago city council, but who has now retired and become a "respectable" banker and reformer. Other members are "Smooth Ed" Cullerton, who holds Johnny a close second as a boodler. Martin B. Madden is another choice reformer, who for years led the "gangs" before Powers rose to the height of his glory. For the good of any "trusts" that may think of coming to Chicago to attend this conference we would suggest that they have padlocks put on their pockets.

Just as soon as this convention is over the Chicago Civic Federation is going to take a turn at the new sport and hold an anti-trust conference all of its own. They have a list of speakers and delegates who have been invited and accepted running up into the hundreds. Their circular letter declares that the local committee is composed of "representatives from all political parties and is chosen from all walks of life," which, of course, is a bare-faced lie, as their is not a socialist nor a bona-fide laborer in the whole organization. They know full well that even a half-bright socialist could make their "monkey and parrot" business look so idiotic that even its friends would be disgusted while the laborers would be sure to catch on in large numbers and would cease to be longer taken in by these political bunco steers.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 15.—The Pabst Brewing company is now operating its barrel machines in its cooper shops and announces that they will continue to run so long as the brewing company is in need of cooperage. Sixty-five men employed in cooper shop by this company struck the other day because the machines were started. At that time the company said it was running the machines because the coopers could not turn out by hand the number of barrels required by the company. The International Coopers union has long fought against the use of these machines in breweries, while the brewers have tried to make some arrangement with the cooper's union by which they might use the labor savers. The question will come before the meeting of the International Coopers' union next fall.

The starting of the machine in the Pabst brewery has an important bearing on the strike situation. The machines are being worked by members of the Machine Coopers' union and as yet not affiliated with the Federated Trades council. The men are organizing a regular union and will make an application for affiliation.

Are YOU still hustling for subscribers?

Are you going to send in a club to The Workers' Call this week?

The charge "against the children of the people," with which Gallifet has been so bitterly reproached, was an act of duty. He was ordered to quell the disturbances by the government of Thiers, which was the government of the majority, the government of the republic. The number killed in the so-called massacre has been greatly exaggerated and those who cry out against it now apparently forget those whom the communists massacred. Civil war is always a terrible war and Gallifet is to be pitied that he was obliged to take part in it.—Chicago Tribune.

Those of our readers who really want to know the beastly ferocity which characterized the "quelling of these disturbances" is referred to Comrade Benham's "History of the Paris Commune," which will give an idea of the actions of plutocracy when enraged.

FILIPPINO SOCIALISTS

The Revolution in the Philippines a Social Rather Than a Political Movement for Freedom.

In a recent article in La Petite Republique by Henri Turot who has lately been in the Philippines he states that there is a strong socialist movement among many of the Filipino leaders. In an interview with Florentino Torres, president of the Filipino committee in Manila, who represents the capitalist class, it came out that he wished to treat with the Americans. He spoke with great frankness in this regard. Among other things he said: "Believe me, but myself and my friends dream above all to see the Americans go and leave the place free to Aguinaldo. The reason for this position is that the insurrectional movement is not simply national, it is socialist and revolutionary. The people did not simply wish to drive the Spanish masters away they wished to be free from all masters. They have hoped to take advantage of the American victory to establish a socialist republic."

Comrade Turot adds that this greatly interested him and he asked: "There are militant socialists then in the army of Aguinaldo?" "Alas," replied Turot, "they are numerous. Many young people who have studied in Europe are familiar with this plebeian doctrine. Among these are Luna, a frequenter of socialist clubs of Spain, Santiko, who was active in America, and Patemo, the poet. Under these conditions we would rather be subject to American domination than submit to the socialist republic, and we are seeking to end the hostilities."

Turot comments on this as follows: "I had occasion several times to confine the statements of Torres and found them to be true. I was happy to find that our doctrines had penetrated to these far isles of the sea, and I also understood how the cause of Aguinaldo was compromised by this fact. Menaced in their material interests, the Philippine capitalists ally themselves with the invaders. Against the revolutionary army they line up their dollars, more murderous than the American rifles. Already Luna has been assassinated. This is but a beginning. The companions of Aguinaldo who are for sale are bribed; others are given the poignard. Thus the rich proprietors of Manila are betraying their country for fear of socialism. But alas, it is not alone in the Antipodes that such infamies are possible. Our own history furnishes many similar instances, and I know many a good capitalist patriot who thinks the same as Torres."

Chicago Tax Reform. Chicago has just been having an epidemic of tax reform. The new law regarding assessments has just gone into operation and has really succeeded in securing some fairly truthful statements regarding the valuation of property, and a lot of people are beginning to cry out that here is a first step toward reform. But the fact is, as was pointed out in these columns some time ago, capitalism has now reached the point in America where the ruling class demand that the rules of capitalist morality be enforced on the smaller fish at least, in municipal affairs. Boodler aldermen are an expensive luxury that a capitalist class cannot tolerate that must enter into the markets of the world. More than that the money to operate the capitalist government must be promptly forthcoming if "property rights" are to be protected. Chicago has too long been without sufficient police protection and in case the laborers should decide that there were any points about their slavery they wished to improve it might be easily possible that the existing police force could not club them into submission as fast as the "best business interests" demanded.

Right along in this same line it may be mentioned that capitalism has in the process of concentration reached the point where it can soon dispose of another superfluous employe and that is the labor fakir. The great combine can deal with the laborers direct and exercise its compulsion over a large enough force to be able to dispense with the stool pigeon. This means the downfall of "pure and simpledom." Either the union must enter the field of class-conscious politics or disappear entirely. When there are no competing employers the economic strike alone is hopeless. Not only this but when there are no competing political parties there is no use for the political fakir. Now politics in this country is rapidly reaching the point where the lines will be drawn between capitalism and socialism. As soon as that point is reached there is no further need for stool pigeons. The only thing that can be used to keep the laborers in line is brute force, the lock-out, and military terrorization and these means cannot endure for any length of time.

Workmenmen do you wonder that under this unjust system you are forced to stand before the fiery furnace door in the summer's heat, while the stockholders (who never as much as turn their hand to help to produce the wealth they consume) goes to the washers or mountains; do you wonder why your sick child or feeble wife maw sweeter in a city tenement? while the children of those who hold the economic power over you are sent to the country to gain health and strength.

Workmenmen are you satisfied with present conditions? If you are continue to vote to maintain it by voting the tickets of either one of the old capitalist parties—Democratic or Republican.

If you are dissatisfied do not blame the capitalists, but use your vote and vote to change the system that produces these miserable conditions.

Whaley.

One man killed and four wounded in a riot between striking miners and negro scabs at Ishkooda, near Birmingham, Ala., last Sunday. Deputy sheriffs guarding the mines and protecting the negroes.

You ought to have a half dozen numbers of the "Pocket Library of Socialism" with you all the time to hand when you get into an argument. Remember you get a copy with every twenty-five-cent subscriber you send to The Workers' Call.

SOME TRUST LESSONS

Economics of Concentration and Creation of Surplus Value As Illustrated in the Formation of the Trust.

Another example showing that the principle of the trust is right:

The consolidation of the wrought steel iron and tube industries of the country was effected today.

The new company will be known as the National Tube company. It is the largest of the kind in the world and is third in rank as a steel and iron corporation. It is exceeded by only the Krupp and Carnegie interests. Among the twenty-three plants controlled is the Syracuse Tube works, Syracuse, N. Y.

William Nelson Cromwell, general counsel for the combine said tonight that the net earnings of the current year will be between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000, while the annual saving in general expenses will be from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.—Syracuse Post Standard.

Note that the annual saving in expenses will be from two to three millions of dollars.

Instead of having twenty-three small plants scattered over the country they will have four or five large plants at points near the supply of raw material and convenient for the distribution of the goods manufactured. They will also be able to use larger and more expensive machinery than the twenty-three small firms could each have in their mills, thereby increasing the output with less labor power, giving the laboring men time to think.

Another result of the twenty-three firms getting together in one big trust and co-operating instead of competing with one another for business will be to give another class of wageslaves time to do something, i. e., the jolly drummers, the gay commercial travelers who have heretofore considered themselves above the wage-earning class. When industry was carried on by small stock companies fighting one another for business the wide-awake drummer who was most successful in taking business away from his brother drummer would command a large salary, thereby enjoying a higher standard of living than the wage-earner working in the mills. But now the situation is changing fast; the commercial travelers are shown that their work (as far as society is concerned) is useless work, as it is only necessary to have sharp, high-priced men on the road selling goods when many firms engaged in the same line of industry are fighting one another for business. When the same firms get together in one big trust to reap the benefits that flow from co-operation the large salaries of the drummers is saved, and he with the wage-slave in the mechanical department displaced by the improved machinery, is given leisure to think and look for another job.

I would call the readers attention to the statement in the above clipping that the net earnings of the combine will be between six and seven millions of dollars for the current year. What does that mean? Does it not mean that after the combine has given back to the wage-slave in the form of wages a portion of the wealth they (the wage-slaves) have created, and paid all other running expenses there is left surplus value to the amount of \$6,000,000 or \$7,000,000.

This surplus value was created by labor. Will it go to the workmenmen who produced it? O no. They have been furnished with enough food, clothing and shelter, the same as the old-time chattel slave was kept alive to do his master's bidding. The only difference is that the modern wage-slave receives the necessities of life in money form as wages, which only represent to him so much food, clothing and shelter, and when he grows old and is unable to grind out profits for the masters they, the kind, good masters, will see that in large industrial centers there will be provided municipal lodging houses (a la McGuire) in which the broken-down wage-slave can spend the remainder of his days, or he may become a tramp as many do.

No, this surplus value will not go to the workmenmen who produced it, but will be appropriated by that small class of parasites (the capitalist class) who under the present wage system cannot help but be parasites living off of society without giving society anything in return—the same as the flea on the dog.

Workmenmen do you wonder that under this unjust system you are forced to stand before the fiery furnace door in the summer's heat, while the stockholders (who never as much as turn their hand to help to produce the wealth they consume) goes to the washers or mountains; do you wonder why your sick child or feeble wife maw sweeter in a city tenement? while the children of those who hold the economic power over you are sent to the country to gain health and strength.

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CAPITALIST SOLIDARITY.

An Example of Clear-cut Recognition of the Dominance of Material Interests.

An interesting proof of the dominance of material interests in capitalist politics is given in the following extracts from a recent editorial by Henry Waterson in the Louisville Courier Journal.

Incidentally many significant points are brought out concerning the capitalist point of view: "In answer to a flock of misleading sophisms and of other utterances of a more or less interested character, emanating from certain conspicuous but short-sighted politicians having mediocre talents and a turn for the ostentatious array of resounding platitudes, the Courier-Journal solicits the attention of the people of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. Its theme shall be the questions embraced by the term national expansion, its purpose an attempt to elucidate some of the quandaries precipitated upon us by the war with Spain. We shall undertake to show that the hope of the states newly created in the Pacific ocean and brought to their doors by the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

"We do not propose to write from the point of view of partisan politics; but the party leaders will do well to remember that in public affairs material interests dominate popular movements, and that, in the end, even the people of the South will find out what their real interest is, and support those politicians who are truest to it.

"In a word, the activities of the North Atlantic, being ruled by Liverpool and New York, the gulf states are at the mercy of the capitalists of England and the United States, who have sent the price of cotton down to the starvation point, and who never let a sovereign or a dollar go until they are assured, not only of its safe journey, but of its return with interest. As the South, both out of line and impoverished, has no pull, except through its raw materials, it is abundant as these are, bound to be second-considered and second-served in the regulation of prices and the disposition of the carrying trade.

"The globe is shutting up like a telescope, and, through the smaller end, one can see farther than Jefferson saw through the larger. Manila is not as far from Washington under modern conditions as New Orleans was in Jefferson's day; California was harder to reach at the date of the Gadsden purchase. Every year the world grows smaller. Yet the gulf states of the South, negro ridden and impoverished, have stood apart, helpless, seeing the narrowing stream quite pass them by, and, just as a great ocean outlet is offered them, come a troop of penny-trumpeters to tout the old cant about 'the consent of the governed'—whose own author did not consider it when the enlargement of this country was in view—and drone about constitutional forms, which have at no time stood against the expanding desires or the practical needs of a people essentially enterprising and progressive.

"Already this people approaches in numbers a hundred millions. Presently there will be two hundred millions. Does any thoughtful man imagine that they can be held within a Chinese wall when the world at large is moving resolutely forward, each overworked nation seeking to take possession of the waste places of the earth? Has modern invention, convulsing the rest of the universe, fixed us where the fathers of the Republic left us? Does electricity, with its centralizing agencies, count for nothing? But, waiving matters of commerce and war, and of business competitions, both rational and national, what of our boasted religion and civilization if we are to draw back against before the thought of carrying the Bible and the flag beyond the existing boundaries and insist upon a policy of isolation the end of which, even if it were possible, could be only another China with the exceeding ing doubtful Yankee variations? The idiosyncrasy of the century which we are leaving behind us was liberty. By spinning with the successful revolution of the British colonies in North America and the peoples of the European countries from Great Britain to the Russian and the Ottoman frontiers have been reaching out after constitutional government. Measurably they have obtained either it, or something like it. The idiosyncrasy of the century before us will be markets. Labor-saving machinery has brought about over-production. Tariff laws are merely provisional. The twentieth century will be given over to a great commercial battle between nations, and the law of the universe will read the survival of the fittest.

CAPITALISM IN JAPAN.

Notice of the Formal Opening of the Orient to Capitalist Civilization.

On the 17th of July a new era was inaugurated in the history of Japan. From now on foreign residents have equal rights with native Japanese in all matters. The report in the Chicago Times-Herald states this as follows:

"The second essential thing is the opening of the entire interior of Japan to foreign residents and trade. Until now there have been only five treaty ports—Yokohama, Nagasaki, Kobe, Hakodate and Niigata. In these places foreigners had been able to purchase property and to trade, but outside of these they could not even travel without a special permit. These five places are an insignificant part of Japan. Henceforth the entire interior of the empire, with its populous cities and inviting fields of industry, is thrown open to foreigners. They may live anywhere, engage in any kind of business, and will be assured of the same protection to life and property that is given to the Japanese.

"In bringing about the new system of treaties Japan naturally feels most friendly towards the United States, because she always has shown a most sympathetic interest in Japan's desire to adopt modern methods and to deal on even terms with the rest of the world. The messages of several of the presidents have spoken in most friendly terms of this matter. And so, as the government and the people of the United States have taken such a friendly interest under the old system, I hope and believe that the United States government and people will take a most friendly interest in the carrying out of the new treaty."

Let the laborers of America distinctly understand exactly what this means. It signifies that from now on Japan is to be completely opened up to capitalism. There are to be no barriers to its entrance into the world market. Hitherto national lines have formed somewhat of a protection. Customs, traditions, national peculiarities, have all been re-enforced by existing laws preventing full exploitation of Japanese laborers.

All the "inviting fields of industry"

are to be "thrown open to foreigners." Now knowing the fluidity of modern industry we may be sure that these opportunities will be taken advantage of. American capital, now ransacking the world for opportunities for investment, will rush in. There is but one thing today that really attracts capital. Transportation facilities have been so perfected that raw materials in most industries can be taken to almost any place for manufacture. Electricity and steam have made location of any natural power an insignificant point. The one thing that can determine location is cheap labor power. Where wage-slaves are cheapest there is where the production of the world will be carried on so long as capitalism continues. It is this feature that drove New England cotton factories into the "black belt" of the "new South." This same attractive force has long been drawing them into Japan even under the disadvantageous conditions that have heretofore existed. Now that these obstacles have been removed they will pour in an uninterrupted stream into this slave market. With competent women spinners obtainable at 10 cents a day and half of that swallowed up in Company boarding houses (the actual rate in Tokio today) how long can even the southern negro hold his own. With skilled electricians obtainable at \$2.00 a week it looks like stormy times ahead for employees of American electrical establishments.

Mark this well American workers: So long as capitalism reigns you are only valuable even as slaves so long as no more profitable slaves are obtainable. With Japan already having become capitalized and China being opened up with lightning speed, you will soon be thrown upon the scrap-heap along with the old-fashioned machinery, as of no more use to your masters.

That is all this will happen if you allow your masters to make the laws that maintain capitalism. With the machines which you must use in order to live in the possession of your own class you would be able to secure the products of your labor and it would be a matter of indifference to you how cheap the wage-slaves of other lands might sell themselves. But the government which makes the laws that binds you to the machine was placed in power by your votes and comes to you at each recurring election to be confirmed in its position. And you march up to the polls and declare that you are satisfied. So long as you do this you are deserving of no sympathy. How much longer will you do it?

Or will you learn the other great lesson that springs from this new development—that the brotherhood of labor, like capitalism, is as wide as the circumference of the globe. This step brings you in closer touch with the Japanese laborer thousands of miles away than with your employer who lives on the boulevard but a few miles from your miserable home. What avail will your strike be when your job is taken by a man on the other side of the earth? Can you post pickets to guard against him? But you have this in common with him—that you have both been hit by the same system. The Japanese worker is beginning to realize this and already there is a vigorous young socialist movement there. Will you join with him in securing your freedom or will you wait until you are starved into it?

BROTHERHOOD AND HUMANITY.

The True Significance of Two Much Abused Words.

Perhaps there are no two words in the English language more misused than the above. The only other one that could be found in the same class would be patriotism. These words have been so continuously and consistently misused, and accompanied with so much cant and bosh that they have begun to have a bad taste in the mouths of sincere men.

They have become, as Belfort Bax has said, "blessed words" that are trotted out to cover up all kinds of deception upon the laboring class. The result is that the sincere socialist of today avoids them and looks with suspicion upon whoever uses them.

Let us examine more in detail some of the abuses to which these words have been subject, because in so doing a valuable side-light is thrown on many phases of capitalism. We shall find that whenever the politician, the labor-fakir, or the cant reformer talks of "brotherhood" he is trying to cover up the class struggle. He is invariably seeking to patch up the "differences" between labor and capital, and in every instance we shall find that in so doing he is conserving his own private interest. In some form or another he is an employee of the capitalist class and is trying to deceive the laborers into supporting the interests of their masters. If he is a politician or a labor-fakir he does this directly to secure the votes of labor on election day, knowing full well that once the knowledge of the class struggle has penetrated into the ranks of the laborers his job is gone forever. If he is a reformer or "moral" teacher he achieves the same result indirectly by inculcating among the workers the doctrines of obedience to the standard of morals that have been established by the capitalist class in the interest of that class. It does not make any particular difference which portion of the code is taught if respect for the entire code is emphasized. Here it is that, ministers, settlement residents and philanthropic workers find their work. They preach the common brotherhood of all but always with the tacit understanding that it shall be upon the basis of existing society, with exploitation of the many by the few. They thus perform a very valuable service for the exploiting class under the

high-sounding name of brotherhood.

Humanity is also used for the same purpose. The ruling class always consider themselves as all of society. They always speak of themselves as "the people." No politician ever went into a campaign in which he did not assure the voters that he was for "the people," and that the "country" was in danger if his party was not elected. Just so with the phrase "humanity." It is the cloak for every class interest that seeks popular support. The present war is called by the capitalists a war for "humanity" because they, being the rulers of society, are waging it in their own interests. Philanthropy and foreign colonization are undertaken in the name of "humanity" because such actions are of value to the capitalist class. In other words under present conditions brotherhood and humanity are terms that are simply used to cover class-conscious actions by the ruling class.

Is there then beneath this mass of cant and brutal selfishness anything that renders these words worthy of preservation? What meaning can be given to them that does not smack of insincerity, and by what class can they be used and not be a hypocritical mockery? In the first place it must be understood that any true brotherhood must be founded upon common interests. Therefore when we speak of brotherhood upon the political or economic plane it can only apply to those whose interests are the same in those regards. Now this cannot be said of capitalists and laborers for their interests are diametrically opposite at the only point of any interest—the point of division of the product. To a very slight degree is it true even within the capitalist class as they are broken up into a multitude of constantly shifting classes even at war with each other although all having a common interest in the exploitation of the workers.

But there is one class in the community that are driven together by a great number of forces and united by innumerable bonds. The laborers of the world are constantly being made more homogenous by the elimination of trade lines and reduction to a common poverty. Capitalism is wiping out the distinctions of race, color and nationality and uniting all in a common brotherhood of toil and suffering. They in our present society alone have a right to use the name of brothers as a call to action.

But if this is true of brotherhood, it is doubly true that they alone have any right to speak in the common name of humanity. If humanity has any real meaning it must stand for the development of the social whole. But social progress today demands the triumph of the laboring class and therefore the one class that has had the sincerity to admit that it was working for its own selfish class interests is, in fact, the only one having any right to say that it was seeking the interests of humanity.

The Brooklyn street car employees went out on a strike last Sunday, making the following demands:

- 1. That the time tables be arranged upon all lines to comply with the ten-hour workday.
2. That the prevailing rate of wages shall be \$2 for each full day's work and trips overtime be paid at 20 cents an hour.
3. That two-thirds of the cars shall be full day runs.
4. That the company shall receive committees of its employees representing the men; that no employee shall be discriminated against for acting on such committees.
5. That no man shall be discharged without just and sufficient cause, and only after he has had an impartial hearing.
6. Extra brakemen on the main line: First fifteen to report for work at 4:40 a. m.; balance at 5:30 a. m. All brakemen to be paid from fifteen minutes after their reporting time when marked up for runs. When extra brakemen are held for Rockaway or Coney Island runs they are to be paid for all time over one hour. That all brakemen, agents, gatemen and platform men be paid 20 cents an hour or any fraction thereof.
7. As usual, the laborers became divided among themselves to the enforced treason to labor's cause by scabs, who thus brought violence, giving an opportunity for the capitalist as employer to call upon the capitalists as lawmaking power and club the strikers into submission. The strikers can have the consolation that the man who wields the club that knocks them out was put in through the instrumentality of their votes, and as his club descends upon their heads they may know that if they are killed it is a case of indirect suicide.

Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin State Committee has established a fund to be used in carrying on the socialist agitation throughout the state. All contributions to this fund should be sent to the state secretary, Frank R. Wilke, 1084 10th street, Milwaukee, Wis. All receipts will be published in the party organs.

- Previously acknowledged: \$8.75
Jacob Fuhr, Milwaukee..... 50
Henry Kollmann, Milwaukee..... 50
Louis Schendebeln, Milwaukee..... 25
F. Rubinger, Milwaukee..... 65
Total..... \$10.05
Comrades this agitation fund must be increased ten-fold if you wish to see any results. It is absolutely necessary that the comrades in the state do something for this fund because the comrades of Milwaukee will have battles of their own when the time comes. Hoping to hear from every socialist in the state of Wisconsin.
We remain yours for socialism,
The Wisconsin State Committee,
F. R. Wilke, Sec.

Berlin, July 12.—The Bavarian Diet elections resulted in a great victory of the Centrists, which is admitted to be due to the aid of the socialists. The election insures a majority to the Centrists in the Diet for the next six years, even if they depend entirely on their own votes. This change in political conditions in Bavaria has wrought consternation in the ranks of the Liberals, who fear the spread of Socialist propaganda.—Chicago Tribune.

Public Meetings.

Below is given a list of the out-door meetings to be held this week. Every socialist should make it a point to attend as many of these meetings as possible to assist in making them a success.

Fifth Ward holds outdoor agitation meetings at 31st street and Fifth avenue every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. Tenth Ward holds meetings every Wednesday evening at 24th street and Oakley avenue, and every Saturday evening at 14th and Blue Island avenue. Thirteenth Ward holds meetings at the corner of Western and Grand avenues every Thursday evening. Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards at California and North avenue every Sunday at 3:30 p. m. Sixteenth Ward holds meetings every Saturday at 8 p. m., at the corner of Milwaukee and Center avenues.

Eighteenth Ward—Peoria and Madison streets every Sunday at 8 p. m. Twenty-third Ward holds out-door meetings every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m., at the corner of Oak and Sedwick streets. Twenty-fourth Ward holds meetings at Washington Square, Clark street and Walton place every Thursday at 8 p. m. Thirty-first Ward holds meetings at 63rd and Sangamon every Wednesday at 8 p. m., and Sunday at 3:30 p. m. Thirty-third Ward holds agitation meetings at the corner of 92nd street and Commercial avenue every Saturday at 8 p. m. Blue Island avenue and Taylor street every Friday night. Paulina street and Milwaukee avenue every Saturday night. Rockwell street and North avenue every Saturday night. Meeting every Sunday night at 4th and Ashland Ave. Stock Yards employees are especially urged to be present.

Report of State Committee.

Regular meeting of Illinois State Committee, 65 N. Clark street, room 1, July 14, 1899. On motion secretary read and accepted credentials of new state committee. State Committee: B. Berlyn, organizer. W. Figolah, treasurer. R. A. Morris, recording secretary. T. J. Moran. J. S. Smith. A. Klenke, financial secretary. F. Kolbitz.

One more member of State Committee to be elected by Section Chicago. Old State Committee, A. Klenke, chairman. Adjourning. Communications received from East St. Louis, Jacksonville, Peoria, Moline, Collinsville, Glen Carbon, Quincy. Bills approved. To keep in close touch with sections throughout the state Recording Sec'y was authorized to send out mimeographed reports monthly.

- Receipts:
Quincy, for propaganda fund.....\$1.50
Collinsville, for propaganda fund..... 2.00
Pana, stamps..... 2.40
Literary agent, buttons..... 1.30
Total..... \$7.20
Expenses:
Mimeograph supplies.....\$4.00
Motion to adjourn.
R. A. Morris, recording secretary.

The Chicago Tribune states that the stocks of twenty-six industrial combines have suffered a shrinkage of \$101,255,618 in the first six months of 1899. This simply means that the little fellows who were let "in on the ground floor" to pacify them for the loss of the control of their business have been shaken through into the cellar. Let the good work go on. When they get clear down into the proletarian basement they may get some sense and turn in and help undermine the foundations of capitalism until the entire structure shall tumble to dust and allow the erection of the co-operative commonwealth on the old foundations.

Again the capitalist papers are declaring that there is a "strong sentiment for annexation" in Cuba, especially among the "business interests." The capitalists of Cuba understand well that under the laws of the United States they would be afforded legal opportunities for plunder never possible under so imperfectly organized a government as that of Cuba at present. But, there is another thing they have forgotten and that is the tendency of American capitalists to cut up all the little fellows they find loose in the economic field. It is possible that the harmony between the Cuban capitalists and their American brothers would be like that between the lion and the lamb—with the lamb inside.

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QUINCY, first Wednesday of each month at Fink's Hall, 613 Main street.

MURPHYSBORO, every Thursday evening.

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SECTION MINNEAPOLIS holds an educational meeting, for members only, at the Labor Lyceum, on the second Tuesday evening of each month.

SECTION MINNEAPOLIS holds its regular business meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 34-35 Washington avenue S., on the last Tuesday evening of each month.

SECTION ST. PAUL holds its regular business meeting at the Assembly Hall, Third and Wabasha streets, on the first Wednesday evening of each month.

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SECTION ONONDAGA S. L. P., meets first Wednesday each month at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, room 14, Myers Bldg.

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BRANCH 4 adjourned meetings until September.

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