THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

SECOND YEAR. - WHOLE NO: 56.

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH, 31 1900.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

BELGIUM'S CAPITAL

An Account of Socialist Activity in Brussels.

FAMOUS "MAISON DU PEUPLE"

Observations of Chicago Comrades on the Working Class Movement in Belgium.

One constantly feels when studying the socialist movement in Belgium as it they were examining a sort of minature sample world. Everything is not only within so limited a sphere when compared with American industrial conditions, but with socialism every thing is orked out in such an ideal form that with actual facts. In the first place there is a wonderful and beautiful symmetry to the Belgian movement It enters into every sphere of the worker's life. Its co-operative organizations feed him and amuse him, its educational institutions teach him and his family its trades unions fight his economibattles as the party itself is the instrument for his political struggles.

IT IS HARD FOR AN AMERICAN

TO IMAGINE A COUNTRY WHERE THERE NOT ONLY IS NOT NOW. BUT NEVER WAS A LABOR FAKIR OR A TRADE UNIONIST WHO WAS NOT A SOCIALIST. It is rather hard for the socialists of any other country to conceive of a land where the sociallats have never been divided as to tactics or theory into two or more parties. But this has been the case in Belgium, and when asked as to the effect of the Bernstein theories for example, the Belgian comrades simply declined to be interested. We have tried hard to find some one who thought that "there was no class struggle," or who did not believe in 'independent political action" or any of the thousand and one vexed questions that are debated in other countries, but the Belgian has settled all these long ago and is simply too busy doing things, to worry about theories. Not but that there are some able Belgian theorists who are adding to the literature of the movement, but they do not seem to think it worth their while to spend time arguing on these fundamentals, and appear to consider them in a little the same light as a mathematician would who was asked to stop in the calculation of the time of an eclipse to demonstrate that a straight line is the shortest distance between two points.

But it must always be remembered by American readers that the social conditions of Europe are very much different from those of the United States Although this is much less true of either Belgium or France than of England, still it is hard to compare even these latter with our home conditions. They have this in common—that there is practically no aristocracy, save a plutocracy, of importance in either. While both France and Belgium have a very old titled aristocracy, these confine themselves to the comparatively harmless amusement of dictating dress and society forms and spending their portion of the sum total exploited from the the nobility do not concern themselves with political power and do not constitute a buffer between the two contending classes of laborer and capitalist.

But when one comes to compare any gard to capitalism, it is difficult to find a common factor. Front the commonest articles in ordinary use, like stoves and elevators, to great industrial com binations like the trust- all European countries give evidence of the fact tha they are still in another stage of social development than that attained by the United States. There are large stores but the little shop still predominates and finds itself today being pushed out more by the competition of the co-op atives than by the capitalist organizations. Industry is concentrating but competition is still the ruling force. market is largely bounded by national lines and often by local peculiarities that confine it to a territory smaller than an American county, to say nothing of a state.

Hence it is that the wonderful development in co-operation, and organi-zation has been possible in Beigium. which could never be thought of in the United States.

Perhaps the most striking of these developments is to be found in the Maison du Peuple of Brussels. Not that this is the most important manifestation of the spirit of solicarity, or of co-operation to be found, but it is so distinctive and peculiar that it is worth more than a passing attention As almost everyone knows it is an outgrowth of the co-operative movemen of Brussels and its description should be preceded by a discussion of that movement. But as weintend to devote an entire letter to Belgian co-operation when we have a little further study of its phases we will omit it at this time

unprepared to appreciate its beauty and value. In the first place it is the largsels. On the ground floor is a cafe with accommodations for several hundred people at its tables. Here the wives and children of the workers may come with their husbands to spend the evening, all the papers being kept on file and various games provided. This room as well as the entire building is brilliantly lighted by electricity, and seems in every way the most modern building in Brussels. On this same floor there is also the first floor of the general store of the co-operatives. Although this store would fall far short of one of the great Chicago or New York department stores yet it is as large as sknost anything to be found in America ten years It occupies four large stores and ago. as nothing is carried save staple goods and no space is wasted for shoddy gimcracks, it is found that the selection of actually desirable things is much larger than might be thought by one who is accustomed to wade through the labyit is hard to believe that we are dealing rinth of useless stuff that encumbers the counters and shelves of the ordinary capitalist institution. But we must stop or we will be off on the co-operative again.

Also on this same floor but in a wholly different section are the grocery and butcher shop of the co-operatives. each having a room to themselves with plenty of space. Add to these the fact that there is a wide court about thirty by ninety feet running through the building but inclosed at the ends so that it can be used as an "overflow room" for the cafe when that is necessary, as is frequently the case, and you will begin to have a better idea of the people" than if a lot of figures were given.

On the other floors are a host of offices, for some fifty different unions, as well as co-operative societies, benefit associations, musical and educational organizations, and all the other mass of activities that the socialist workers of benefits. Here also are to be found a large number of small lecture and comblages, consultations, etc. One end of the building has been fitted up as a dispensary and here physicians come regularly to treat without charge, AND cannot face about and retrace our steps.
ALSO WITHOUT CHARITY, for it is their own building and their own physiclans, those who are in need of medi-cal attendance and are able to come to the office. For those who need it ample arrangements are also made for medical treatment in their homes in the same independent way. But there we are off again into the ever surrounding and inviting field of co-operation, and must return at once. There'ls also a quite good-sized and rapidly growing Ilbrary of socialist and labor literature on file here for the use of those interested in such matters.

On the top floor is the great assembly hall and theatre with accommodations for over two thousand people. Here the great assemblies of the party are held and the best grade of theatrical works given. Sometimes excellent pro-fessional talent is secured and again efforts. We had the pleasure of attending a performance by some of the talent of the party who showed themselves to be far superior to much of the professional performers of America. But the thing which testithe fact that the best seats in the house cost the tremendous sum of FOUR cents.

On the roof itself there is a fine promenade from eight to twenty feet wide for those who acquiesce in the profit reaching almost around the building which is also utilized as a cafe on summer nights. As the building is itself at the top of almost the highest ground in Brussels and as it is itself higher than any of the surrounding buildings a most beautiful view of the city is secured from this promenade. Finally there is a large open space in front of the building in which an immense audlence can gather and be addressed from one of the numerous balconies that extend around the building.

most of the work in Brussels naturally comes to center. It is from here that the processions start out, such as the anti-military one described in our last letter. And by the way there was one extremely significant detail of that demonstration that did not come to our notice until after the letter had been sent. During the entire time that the socialists were on the streets and were parading and circulating literature. every barrack in Brussels was closed and every soldier was required to be within their walls. This striking example of petty military tyranny, it is néedless to say, coming at this opportune time served in the best way to point the moral that the socialists were trying to inculcate and was infinitely more impressive than anything they could have penned upon their banners or transparencies. Besides there was no surer way to insure that all such literature would be secured and read by the soldiers with much more attention than as if it had been thrust into his hand as he passed a procession.

The past week has been the time of the Carnival of Mardi Gras and the treets have been filled with all kinds of

(Continued on page 4.)

A SOCIALIST'S REPLY MUST GO TO A FINISH

Municipal Voters' League.

REVOLUTION VERSUS REFORM. THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Socialists Not Concerned in Schemes fo Present Labor Troubles Produce Scheme Perpetuating the Present Ecoconomic System.

Some of our aldermanic candidates have received communications from the Municipal Votels' League, requesting them to sign the League's platform. The shortest way to dispose of such a matter is to reciprocate by sending the League a copy of the platform of the S. L. P.

One of our candidates wrote the League as follows. Of course no reply

One of our candidates wrote the cague as follows. Of course no reply was received, or expected. So far as known the League has not endorsed any of our candidates:

Chicago, March 28, 1900.

Sec'y Municipal Voters' League.

In reply to your letter of March 20th of the 14th ward, and in explanation of

that the changes in the methods of producing commodities and transacting busines which have been wrought in ! the past generation in substantially all who understands the material interests branches of industry, have now about reached their culminating point and beome incompatible with our old forms of political life. These old forms were intended and well adapted for a colonlal or primitive agricultural stage of development. Their insufficiency under present conditions has become not only strikingly apparent to every thinking nan, but, what is more important, painfully sensible to great masses of our preserved the shell of liberty and equality, but have lost the substance. We We cannot again become sovereign squatters and it were unmanly to wish it. This lies behind us. Before us lies the co-operative commonwealth. The prepare for that and make the inevitable transition to it in an orderly, peace ful and lawful manner by the use of the ballot, is the mission of the Socialist

The problem with us is not to improve and retain the profit system, but to abolish it. We are, therefore, not greatly interested in your platform. Even if you were successful in enforcng every plank of your platform, we do not see after all how the large body of wage laborers would be anything recognize the condition of the wage laborer, even at his best, as satisfactory for a human being.

You invite me to call on your commitee. Nothing would give me greater pleasure,, if I thought my present would not be embarrassing to you. But my experience with men of your class is that there is a tacit understanding to ignore socialism. It trespasses upon forbidden ground. If discussed at all, workers. Fortunately for the laborers, fied to, its Democratic character was it is at first misrepresented, and then, of course, easily bowled over.

In view of this, I should consider my-

self as abusing your courteous invitation, which was of course, intended only system, and not for those who consider the system itself unjust. We look to profit system, for our strength. But here and there an individual out of in studying industrial evolution as the fundamental cause of political change. and if there should happen to be any such on your committee. I would, if I knew it, call;

ommendation by the League. I am not naturally well fitted for the rough game now called politics. Even when played in a manner which the League would recognize as legitimate and respectable, I am unable to see in it anything but legalized robbery, or if that name it too harsh, call if by some softer name meaning the same thing. I am forced into the conflict because I see the class struggle has now reached a point where the laboring class is fighting with its back to the wall. It has Being an indispensable class, I think it will survive. I cast my lot in with it. fight within legal bounds, transfer it from the picketed factory to the balot box, and thus avoid unnecessary suffering indirectly by society at large, and directly by vast numbers it is my duty to do so.

Respectfully yours, Marcus Hitch.

WORKINGMEN! IF YOU WISH TO BREAK THE CHAINS OF WAGE SLAVERY, VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET AT THE COMING ELEC-

To the "Holy Inquisition" of the Permanent Compromise Impossible in the Social Struggle.

Which Menace Political Power of the Working Class.

If any thing, had been heretofore wanting to convince workingmen of the absolute truth of the socialist position upon the nature of the struggle between worker and capitalist, it has been amply supplied in the evidence dustrial Commission which has been inportrayed in the position taken towards trades unions by the employers, that the futility of arbitration to effect any permanent settlement of this question my position towards your platform, the utterances of these representatives. which I herewith return unsigned, I of the ruling class no other conclusion I am a socialist, that is, I believe or lute economic change in the relations of in their hands, the "labor" question, rather see so clearly as to be convinced, property is unavoidable, if a solution of will find a rapid and permanent soluthis question is to be attained.

It is a splendid lesson on the necessity of socialism to every workingman which dictates such utterances.

The employers to a man have given unanimous voice to their determination to smash the united forces of organized labor. They assume, and naturally enough the position of ruling class, and look upon the efforts of the workers as rebellion against justly constituted authority.

They have declared amongst other things that the workers are intellectually merely "overgrown boys," who unss controlled and directed by the superior wisdom of their exploiters, would anarchy.

When the capitalist groups known as Republicans and Democrats are en-raged in a struggic between themselves becomes necessary to appeal to these same workers for votes, no talk is then heard of "overgrown boys," "irresponsible and dangerous." At those periods the workingmen are "hardheaded, intelligent, practical American citizens," while a chance remains to induce them to vote into power the class who now do not hesitate to express their contempt in such phrases as the above, and who reiterate their determination to destroy the power of united labor, when their material interests may suffer by its demands.

Some time ago even President Mc-Kinley was so complaisant to organized labor, that he became an honorary member of one of these unions. And now we find that the capitalists in this city, most of whose interests were represented in the election of this man, are loudly proclaiming their intention to overthrow once for all the power of those organizations which McKinley was ready to truckle to, when the sitution demanded such action

There has not been much talk of arbi-The contractors and employers have thoroughly grasped the fact that the their interests are, and must always remain, opposed to those of the workers while present economic conditions en dure. When the workers reach the same conclusion, the conflict will enter on a new phase. It will be withdrawn largely from the purely economic field, and placed on the political; that s, it will be fought out at the ballot

italist classes are alive to this danger is amply proven, by the fact that the attorney for the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, whose legal function as capitalist adviser, is to propose or criticize the "remedies" brought ward, expressed an opinion regarding courts of arbitration and their fitness the two classes, which proves up to The hilt the assertion of socialists, that united political action for their class interests. "The Federal Court." said to deal with these controversies than the State courts, the former being aplife and therefore amenable to the influence and discipline of the voters." follows

trate labor troubles, but I do not want that commission to be amenable to the

This means in other words that if a board of arbitration can be reached through the vote, the capitalists are at disadvantage because the workers can outvote them ten to one.

we see that the will of the mafority is only sacred, so long as it does | flected.

not run counter to the interests of the

"competent," "unblassed" court, the court that can be depended upon to do "justice," is the one which the capitalists alone can appoint, and in whose constitution the working class

Our ruling classes see plainly the nature of the conflict, understand thoroughly the enormous power that can be wielded by the workers on the political field, and also see the necessity of first limiting, and then depriving them of this power. Already this process has begun with the negroes in the Southern states, and their disfranchisement can be used as a precedent for the same purpose as regards white

The latter may prepare themselves for some such attempt as this on the part of their rulers. The capitalist classes will be compelled in self-defense, to endeavor to deprive their given by the various employers of lab-or and their legal retainers, at the in-becomes increasingly evident that the latter are slowly discovering the power vestigating the labor troubles in this that lies therein. And such attempts city. The irreconcilable antagonism be- will convince the workers more and more, that capitalism in its last essent means slavery, and they in turn will find themselves compelled for their own preservation, to unite together for the overthrow of that system, and the esin regard to my candidacy for alderman | must be irresistibly borne in upon the tablishment of public property in the means of production, or in other words, the socialist commonwealth.

When the working class see as clearly as their masters, the power which lies

Engels on Religious Beliefs.

(Translated from his "Anti-Duehring," page 342, by Marcus Hitch.)

All religion is nothing but the phantastic reflection within men's heads of those outer powers which govern men's every day existence, a reflection in which earthly powers assume the form of extra earthly. In the beginnings of history it is first the powers of nature which undergo this reflection and in the course of further development among different nations pass through the most manifold and varied personifications. For the Indo-European nations this infallibly involve society in chaos and first process has been traced back by comparative mythology to its origin in the Indian Vedas, and has been proved in detail in its growth among the Indians, Persians, Grechs, Romans, Gerfor the empluments of office, when it mans, and, so far as the material is at hand, also among Celts, Lithuanians

> But beside the powers of nature there soon come into activity also social powers, powers which appear to men just as strange, and at first just as unaccountable, and which govern them apparently with the same inevitable necessity as the powers of nature. Thereby, those fanciful images in which at first the secret powers of nature are only reflected, receive social attributes and become representatives of historicvelopment all the natural and social attributes of the many gods are transferred to one all-powerful god, again is only a reflex of the abstract man. Thus arose monothelsm which historically was the last product of the later Greek philosophy, and which found its embodiment in the Jewish national god Jahve.

In this convenient and handy form, adaptable to everything, religion can emotional form of men's behavior towards the strange powers, both natural and social, which govern them, so long as men stand under the dominion of such powers.

But we see that in modern bourgeois society men are dominated by economic relations created by themselves, dominated by their own man-made tools of production, as by a foreign power. ligious reflex-action still continues, and with it the religious reflex itself; and tain insight into the casual connection of this foreign domination, nevertheless this in no wise changes the matter Bourgeois economy can neither wholly prevent industrial crises nor protect the individual capitalist from losses, bad debts and bankruptey, nor the individnal laborer from the loss of employment and consequent suffering. It is still said: Man proposes and God (that is, tic mode of production) disposes.

Mere knowledge, even though it ex tended farther and deeper than that of bourgeois economists, does not suffice to oring the social powers under the control of society. For this purpose there And when this act has been accomplished, when society, by taking hold of, and methodically using all the mean of production, has freed itself and all was expressed by another speaker, as its members from the subjection in which they are now held by these instruments, which though creatures of their own production, nevertheless confront men as a strange superhuman power: in short, when man no longer will disappear the last strange power which is still reflected in religion; effexion itself, for the simple reason hat there will be nothing left to be re-

business proposition.

. It is a wise working man who can

The socialist who is ashamed of the party name is not to cut much figure in the coming revolution.

The democratic platform will be the one which the writers thereof think will capture the most votes.

A good vote rolled up at the spring election is the best kind of a start for the summer campaign.

The only way a laboring man can throw his vote away is by casting it in the interests of the other fellow.

The socialist parties set the example of getting together and the capitalist parties will follow in a few years.

A socialist paper sent for a few months to a friend is often the means

of bringing in one more recruit. The owner of the machine can sit back and walt for the laboring man to starve. The machine eats no food.

The capitalists are setting up the usual number of windmills for the laboring men to fight during the campaign.

There is not a single congressional district in which the lawyers are in the majority, yet they get all of the best

Democrats and republicans very thoughtfully divided responsibility at Wardner so that it could not be made a campaign issue.

It is surprising the number of great and good philantropists who have appeared on the ground ready to advise the socialist party. The worship of DeLeon might be

made a religion, perhaps, but there is no excuse for attempting to make it the basis of a political party. The democratic party will certainly

smash the trusts unless the latter should be thoughtful enough to contribute to the campaign fund. It is a strange thing but it is often

hard to make the hod carrier believe he

is in a different class from the banker in this free and equal country. Poor, suffering Porto Rico is to be plundered in the name of the American

workingman. The tariff is for the special purpose of protecting him. Do the reformers who think many of the things advocated by socialists ar

good, ever expect to get a single one of them from the capitalist parties? Otis should get some Filipino testi-

mony to show that it is easier to die from the bullet of a republic than one fired under the orders of a monarchy.

Locked out men can console themelves with the thought that they will have more time to ride around in their automobiles and enjoy the beauties of

doubled their vote once more Emperor Willie will quit building navies and digging canals and will begin hustling for a living. The democrats and republicans will

When the socialists of Germany have

fight each other with great bitterness this summer except in the districts that the socialists threaten to carry. There they will unite. Socialism is not sentiment; it is a

figure out the difference it makes to him whether a street car franchise is given away by a republican or a democratic council.

The trouble Mark Hanna is having to collect a campaign fund shows that the capitalists are confident they have pulled the stinger of the democratic party if it ever had one.

Danver democratic council elected on a municipal ownership platform has voted a street car franchise; and, no doubt, the members were all honest men before they were elected.

WORKINGMEN! IF YOU WISH TO BREAK THE CHAINS OF WAGE SLAVERY, VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET AT THE COMING ELEC-

It is rumored that General Otis is to be appointed as military commander of the Department of the Lakes, with Chicago as headquarters. His experience in Manila in suppressing the national aspirations of the Filipinos, no doubt determines the powers that be to pending conflict between capitalist and laborer wil probably find its storm center in Chicago. Well, let him come. We fear him not.

Your slavery rests on your neighbors ce. Give him a Workers' Call to help break your fetters.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

ery Saturday at 36 N. Clark St., Chi-

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

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

med therein.

ontributions and items of news concerning the present are requested from our readers. The contribution must be accompanied by the se of the writer, not necessarily for publication, as an evidence of good faith.



The Socialist Vote. UNITED STATES.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE." conspicuous part now being played by the labor unions in this city during the present troubles has led its opponents and uphelders alike to indulge in wild speculations as to what enight be "if" the said unions did not exist. The consensus of opinion amongst the employing classes regarding the union seems to be, that were it made impossible, an era of commercial prosperity would be at once inaugurated, peace and contentment would smile upon the inhabitants of Chicago. every obstacle removed which might stand in the way of this city becoming the "greatest manufacturing centre in the world." They are careful, however, to avoid stating just how this latter ambition when realized, would benefit the workers. The "greatest manufacturing centre in the world," whatever locality may be entitled to that honor, would no doubt be found to possess a quantum of want, misery and poverty, quite commensurate with its manufacturing supremacy, and it would not be found devoid of labor unions When the employing classes urge the abolition of the unions on these grounds they are only stating in other words what they consider the "right" of capitalism to appropriate the largest amount of the product of labor possible consistent with keeping the laborer in a position to produce and perpetuate his species, or to speak plainly, free and unrestricted power to rob the working class. On the other hand the champlons of the union draw startling pictures of the condition to which the workers would be reduced in case the unions did not exist. These who reason from the individualistic standpont, and who constantly look upon the different factors in our modern civilization as isolated, unconnected entities, can easily make abstractions of this sort and speculate upon the results which might be supposed to happen were any eliminated. The capitalist sees in the extinction or neutralization of the union, a vista which opens up the possibility of attaining the highest pinnacle of commercial success, forgetting that the very existence and mode of appropriation of the capitalist class to which he belongs, is directly responsible for the creation and development of the tabor union. The union champion, by the same mode of reasoning sees better material conditions for the whole work ing class, in the spread of organized labor, and denounces the greed and ranacity of the employing classes who constantly endeavor to prevent or destroy such organization, forgetting that this action is necessary if the capitalist is to remain capitalist. To the socialist, however, who looks upon society as one great whole, who sees in the economic structure the development of opposing interests which are based upon and inherent in that structure, the elimination of either factor in this struggle is unthinkable. In no part of the earth where modern industry is highly developed, does the labor union fail to appear, and conversely, where it does not exist, the modern system of capitalist production is not in evidence. Both are necessary complements of each-other, and the attempt to consider them separately and unconnected, while it may afford a sort of mental exercise. can never by any possibility find a

method of solving permanently what is

known as the "labor problem." The labor union is part of the economic sys-

tem and was called into being by the development of that system. It will only disappear with the disappearance co. III.

Intered at the postoffice at Chicago, III., as mail of the present economic regime. as it is the discovery Cell is buildished for and under a control of Section blicago of the Socialist Poor Party of Illinois, a corporation without that stock, the whole revenue of which must expended for sectials propagands. ist production remains unchallenged by them. Those who fendly suppose that any standing compromise can be reached in this struggle, those who dream of commercial conquest unimpeded by interference of labor unions, equally with those who imagine organized labor permanently dictating terms to the employing classes, are reasoning from false premises. The conflict will ultimately be fought out on the political field; victory or defeat on either side in the preliminary struggles can only have the effect of bringing into prominence the necessity of political action to determine economic supremacy. The control of the means of prodution is dependent upon the control of the political power, and when the work ers have grasped this fact, the antagonistic interests of laborer and capitalist will be merged in the final solution of the social question-the establishment of socialist industrial society, in which classes having disappeared, their relative expressions such as "Manufacturers' Association" and "Labor Union" will share the same fate.

THE ELECTION AS A TEST. The result of the pending local elec-

tions may perhaps be fairly considererd as determining how far the working class of this city are cognizant of their distinct interests, as workers. An in creased vote for socialism would certainly be the most fitting answer from organized workingmen, to those capitalist employers and their hirelings who have for the last few weeks been hurling their venomous spite through the columns of the press, against those combinations of producers who find themselves forced to unite for defense against the cheapening and degrading of the laborer, which is a necessary outcome of capitalist production. Workingmen will do well to bear in mind on election day that their exploiters, who have lately become their slanderers and traducers, will be equally satis fied whether Republican or Democratic officials are elected, and that both of these parties represent not the interest of the worker, but that of the capitalist. A socialist ticket is in the field, so that no workingman need commit the folly of throwing his vote to those who make use of it for his economic suppression. At the industrial commission inquiry regarding the present troubles, it is significant that not one of the employers in their remarks ever dared breathe one word of the possibility of the workers taking a distinct political stand for themselves. That was the only thing they feared, for in such action they recognize the finish to their supremacy. They have on the contrary been appealing to that bogey "Public Opinion," and are now engaged in circulating the evidence of alleged victims as "horrible examples" of the tyranny of the unions. These men who have expressed their hatred, contempt and detestation of organized labor have not yet completely thrown off the mask. They will not do so until the election is over and capitalist candidates safely returned. Then when the workers have of procedure when the interests of the foolishly armed their enemies with nower they will find that the torrent of abuse, vilification and contempt, will Lion of an armory for the Chicago Huspour forth at an immensely increased sars is a matter which admits of no de rate, and the position of the organized workers weakened accordingly. The best antidote against this upon their part, is the recognition of class interests that will be expressed in an increased being privileged to buy. There will b socialist vote at this election. The capitalist candidates seeing that in spite of their efforts, socialism is becoming a power which they must reckon with in the near future have already in some wards taken steps to have the names of opposing socialist candidates removed from the ballot by a palpable trick. They have succeeded in three instances. but no class conscious workman need be debarred from entering his protest against capitalist class rule and wage slavery. By writing the name of the socialist candidate on the ballot, the voter can still cast his vote for socialunderstood that the socialists of this city ask no personal vote for their candigates as is the custom in capitalist politics. A vote for the principle inwage slavery is the genuine vote, and terests are not in any immediate danan increase in this, will be the most potent factor to make the exploiters ing."

form of organized labor.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

The improved tenement house rack et which is now being played in the capitalist press can be best answered by the action of the landlord section of the capitalist class, who are creating the congestion that makes the slum tenement possible, by raising the rents and thereby compelling the workers to huddle closer together.

It seems strange that the mouthpieces of organized labor should use the olumns of the Daily News, upon which they have declared a boycott, to answer the hostile statements of Mr. Chaimers, of the firm of Fraser & Chalmers. And only the other week the Typographical Union was expelled from the Federation of Labor for attempting to lift that identical boycott. So now if the union workingmen wish to see low their champions and leaders attempt to turn the tables on Chalmers they will have to purchase the boycotted organ, in whose columns the desired information appears.

For instance, Chalmers in his tirade against organized labor, speaks of the monstrous outrage of leaving his \$3,000,000 plant idle one-tenth of the time, as the demand for a nine hour day would if acceded to, compel. If Chalmers could, he would run it twenty-four hours instead of nine, as he will be compelled to run it by the union. But no union leader threw this in his teeth. Then the other capitalist, Board, with his direful threats to leave the country with his capital in order to escape the "tyranny" of the unions. Let him go! And everywhere he will meet workingmen who are not only trades unionists, but class conscious socialists also. And he will find that they waste no time in appealing to "Public Opinion" either.

And this "turning of the tables" on the capitalist employer, how woefully weak it appears. The so-called champions of labor always fail miserably when they attempt to placate that harlot, "Public Opinion," instead of appealing to the class instincts and interests of the workers. The statements of the bosses before the Industrial Commision were remarkably weak and silly, and the "leaders" of the unions had an easy task in crushing their arguments to pieces, but the necessity of justifying their political interests, prevented them from using the material furnished by the bosses.

The Chicago Tribune publishes a dispatch from Vienna reporting the assasination of a workman in the streets of Warsaw. The victim was supposed to have been slain in revenge for his betraying the whereabouts of a secre printing press used for the publication of a socialist paper. Anarchists and socialists are coupled together in the dis patch as perpetrators of this deed. That ld trick of purposely confusing anarchsm and socialism in the capitalist press, s about played out now, although it has done good service in its time. Were this paper to asesrt that the individual who about a week ago sho Lyman in a saloen row over the odorous Major Sampson, was also a socialist it would be about as true as the matter contained in the Tribune dispatch.

The ownership of the enormous amount of the horse-power_generated by the new drainage canal is; now a bone of contention between different groups of capitalists, representing different interests, who see in its control, a dazzling vision of profits to be gained therefrom. It can be applied in many ways, and we suggest that the prosecutors of Banker Dreyer might invoke its aid in dragging the latter to Jeliet seeing that the law has apparently to accomplish this stupendous falled

ruling class require immediate attention. The workingmen in this city are plainly growing rebellious, and the erec lay. Consequently the site has already been purchased for \$90,000, and the new building will be completed within The stock will be confined to year. members of the troop alone, no odesider. a drill hall large enough for two troop of cavairy, with club and reception rooms. So while the reform element i still engaged in "alming" at their pro spective model tenement, the stock hold ers element of which the Chicago Hus sars are composed will be putting them selves in a position to "aim spective tenants of the "Model" should any of the latter dare to assert their class interests as against their masters Business always moves to action more

pause and think twice over their de- selves plenty of time to take a long termination to destroy the economic and deliberate "aim." "Reform" must

politicians, and the "common people" to no small degree. But as soon as it was discovered that such occupation would and did result in the French Shylock who held Egyptian stocks and bonds, getting with certainty the "pound of

"Mr Chamberlain will do his best to obtain protection for the private prop-erty of foreigners also, and even the most anti-British amongst them will hardly repudiate such a service at his hands."

In spite of the palpable nature of this capitalist war, the British government dare not tamper with the basis upon which present society rests, viz.: the "sacredness" of "private property." Any attack upon such rights would make intervention not only possible but very probable, therefore they give notice beforehand, that this sacred fetish, the corperstone of capitalist civilization, is to be respected.

An English paper speaking of the fighting qualities of the Boers remarks that after the republics have been properly "pacified" the young Boers have any desire for military life can find plenty of opportunities in the British army, and hopes that "some future Cronje or Jouhert may perhaps lead British troops on the battlefield." This seems hard to believe, but the resource of capitalism in this direction are unlimited. If thousands of Irishmen can be induced to fight for the British, why may they not expect recruits from the Boers? While the workers can be induced to uphold capitalism, "food for powder" will always be forthcoming. Capitalism and militarism are inseparable, and socialism only by destroying the former will abolish the latter.

Real work for the papid transit tunnel had its beginning at 8:05 o'clock this morning in the middle of Bleecker street, twenty feet east of Greene street. As early as 6 o'clock CROWDS OF LABORERS—MEN WHO SHOWED AN ALMOST SAVAGE EAGERNESS FOR WORK—began to assemble along FOR WORK-began to assemble along Bleecker street. THE CROWD IN-CREASED RAPIDLY. THERE WERE THOUSANDS IN IT!

THOUSANDS IN IT:

W. R. Parsons, engineer of the rapid transit tunnel, took a pick and loosened the first cobblestone, and then kept the pick. Many men struggled to get the first stone taken out.

HUNDREDS OF MEN APPLIED TO SUBCONTRACTOR PILKINGTON FOR WORK. After he had been beset until his patience was exhausted Contractor Pilkington yelled out that he was only lowering a sewer and did not was only idwering a sewer and did not want any more men.—Chicago Tribune, 27th March.

Have you read the above clipping felworkframen? Well, how does this ontrast with the statement of the "advance agent of (capitalist) prosperity" that "lobs are looking for men." etc. Inderstand this did not take place in ardice remains to this day the only 'hicago, the "hot-bed of trade unions." Oh! no, fellow workingmen, this happened in New York, where peace reigns, the control of France fell into the hands That means the approach of a low apitalist peace. But nevertheless there s peace there-such as it is. Read and think, fellow workers.

LETTER BOX.

On the Political Battlefield.

To Editor Workers' Call:—
On March 17th we were called before
the Board of Election Commissioners
to answer objections filed against the
petitions of the S. L. P. We found that
the objectors were the De Leonite's who
claimed the sole right to the party Business always moves to action more rapidly than sentiment.

Business always moves to action more rapidly than sentiment.

The "slums" are to be abolished against capitalist class rule and wage slavery. By writing the name of the solid in "social reform" can succeed in persuading the slum land-lords of the financial advantages of putting their social advantages of putting their property in a sanitary condition. These "reformers" held a meeting as the custom in capitalist in the Art Institute and have aligned as is the custom in capitalist. These "reformers" held to reform the figure to name a commission to determine the method by which the slums are to be abolished. This is very rapid pointed, the supremacy of the working lass and the overthrow of the system of mage slavery is the genuine, vote, and an increase in this, will be the most potter factor to make the exploiters pause and think twice over their decided to prove that they also make a commission to determine the method by which the slums are to be abolished. This is very rapid potters the sale and the supremacy of the working lass and the overthrow of the system of porcess considering that capitalist all stress are not in any himmediate danger of the mineral potent factor to make the exploiters pause and think twice over their de-mains are to be abolished. The slume are to be abolished. This is very rapid potent factor to make the exploiters pause and think twice over their de-mains are to be abolished. The slume are to be abolished. The slume are to be abolished. This is very rapid potent factor to make the exploiters pause and think twice over their de-mains and solids have in its first over the declaims of our contents and colors, which would have a society it is said "asias at a model to mitted to the end of the country to the said to the country to the co

of the party name was declared to be long to Section Chicago and was ordered to be placed at the head of our nominees on the official ballot. On the 24th we were called again before the election commissioners to answer objections filed against our aldermanic nominees in the 31st, 19th and 8th wards. The objectors were Alderman Bade-

and did result in the French Shylock who held Egyptian stocks and bonds, getting with certainty the "pound of fiesh" as interest on his investments. The anger of the French people became impotent, and gradually subsided, being only occasionally spurred into activity again by political wild geese of the "Billy Mason", type in that country, The French capitalist now pockets his "patriotiam" with his dividends, quite content that the British occupation of Egypt remain undisturbed, so long as he can appropriate his "legitimate" of Egypt remain undisturbed so long as he can appropriate his "legitimate" share of the labor product of the Egyptian workers.

The British rulling classes know perfectly well that the "sympathy" and "sentiment" of "public opinion" in Europe and America that expresses itself in "resolutions" and denunciations of British greed are in themselves mere waste of breath But the endding with the material interests of foreign investors is another matter altogether, which might result seriously for them, and therefore the settlement is to be conducted on a strictly "business" basis. In this respect "Tommy 'Atkins' may be said to be fighting the ba ifes of international capitalism in the Transvania process which is generally alluded to as "carrying the light of civilization" and the "blessings of British liberty" into foreign lands.

Perhaps the following declaration in the London Times, regarding the immediate future of the South African republics may have had some influence in deciding other capitalistic communities to pursue a policy of non-intervention during the war:

"Mr Chamberlain will do his best to obtain protection for the private property of foreigners also, and even the control of the altorney of the board on the circuit court; judges whose juds-ment we had, the opportunity to consuit, and also County Judges apprehend to the law as private to the first property of foreigners also, and even the circuit court; judges whose juds-ment when the circuit court; judges whose juds-ment when the ci

opinion of the attorney of the board and also County Judge Carter to whom all disputed questions are referred), that all petitions for nominations to be placed on the official ballot of town officers, village trustees, aldermen and officers of cities having a population of 5,000 or less must contain signatures equal to 5 per cent of the total vote cast in the preceding general election. As there is no appeal from this decision this ruling will remain in force-as long as the present law remains unchanged in that respect. So henceforth until the Socialist Labor party polls a vote equal to 2 per cent of the total vote cast in gach respective district, their future petitions must contain the full 5 per cent of genulne signatures. We had the legal assistance of Comrade Sissman in these contests, and the aid of a number of the party membecs.

Fraternally,
Thomas J. Morgan.

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE CIVIL WAR IN FRANCE. By Karl Marx, with an introduction by Frederick Engels, Published by International Library Publish ing Co., 23 Duane St., New York.

Price, 25 cents. The reputation of the great nineteenth century economist, Karl Mark, is so inseparably bound up with that which is acknowledged upon all hands to be his masterpiece, the "Critical Analysis of Capitalist Production," or as it is more familiarly known, "Capital," that the fact that Marx was perhaps one of the keenest observers and expositors of bourgeols politics in different countries, has very often been lost sight of or overlooked. The little work before us deals with that stirring period in the history of France beginning with the establishment of the Republic, after Sedan, on the 4th of September, 1870, and ending with the fall of the Commune. As the great "International Workingmens' Association" played a conspicuous part in the remarkable scenes enacted during that period, this production of Marx, takes the form of an address from the General Council to the members of that association in Europe and in the United States. Those w are acquainted with other works of Marx, will in this volume easily recognize the powerful and incisive literary ful writer. Eighteen years of what is known in French history as the the other. A narrow plank breed of bourgeois politicians, whose incredible baseness, corruption and cowmark of distinction which entitles them to notice. After the disaster of Sedan of these political vultures, or was rather usurped by them in the confusion and chaos resulting from the great reverses to the arms of the Empire. . The defense of Paris, during the siege which followed the overthrow of the French armies, was entrusted to these men, and true to the base instincts of their nature, they permitted for months, all the rigors of sword and famine to fall upon the heads of the patriotic inhabi tants of that city, knowing all the while that the defense was hopeless. After the fall of Paris they found themselves face to face with an outraged

and scheming of two most conspicuo characters in this period. Thiers and Favre, 's also exposed in minute detail. Some sketches of incidents pertaining to the defense of the commune, some tefutation of the most common charges brought against it, and a bold avowal of its identity with the ultimate objects of the revolutionary proletariat oring this work to a close a work which in itself is of the utmost interest to every student of the socialist movement, more particularly because of the knowledge of the motives and workings of the political tools of capitalism, which are here laid open for the inspection and consideration of the reader.

A SOCIAL CONTRAST.

How the Gambling Table Is Supported on the Shoulders of Wage Slave

W. K. Vanderbilt, smiling good-nauredly, admitted to the reporter that he Had lost \$100,000 at the Monto Carlo tables.

The gambling casino at Monto Carlo commands a beautiful view of the Mediterranean. Palm trees, roses, women with big dark eyes and big dark paste, polite crouplers, a well-conducted opera-house in one corner, warm sunlight, smooth roads, fine restaurants, 6,000 france "limit" on the roulette tables, 12,000 francs "limit" at the "trente et quarante" tables, politeness, polished vice from every country, dissipation, suicide, and gossip make it difficult for any one to get bored there.

"Rien ne va plus," drones out the croupier. The small white ball starts on its journey, slows up, strikes, bounds and settles down.

"Deux, noir, pair et manque" (two black, even, and under 18). So sings the croupler. The fat, greasy money-lender from London rakes in his pile of "plaques"-hundred-franc gold pieces coined especially for the tables. The consumptive woman who has left Montone for the day coughs a little harder and looks a little whiter-her money is gone. The foolish little English bride goes out of doors to burst into tears. The hard-faced woman from Paris, remarking "Ne me parlez plus de systemes," resumes there and then her trade-her money was on the red.

Up strolls a laughing party, and languid interest stirs the gambling crowd. The smooth, pale American face, the nasal American accent, the huge American fortune are recognized. With a parasite on each side the great fortune on two legs comes slowly up.

The croupler, about to start the ball on another of its journeys, pauses for a second. One of the eight gambling servants at the table listens to an order given in lame French and answers obsequiously:

"Three hundred Louis on the redyes, Monsieur Vahn-der-beelt. hundred Louis on the first dozen-yes, Monsieur Vahn-der-beelt. Five Louis on the Zero-parfaltement, Monsieur Vahn-der-beelt.

Monsieur W. K. Van-der-beelt, looking vaguely around, drops one soft piece of paper with a picture of French liberty engraved on it. No other money is taken there. The soft piece of paper suffices for all the bets.

The holder of the little white ball looks up and down the table and sets the ball spinning with his "rien ne va plus." His seven fellow crouplers watch the many piles of money, each a monument to some gambler's hopes. Click click goes the ball and settles into number 22. Says the croupler: Vingt deux, noir, pair et passe."

Mon. Vahn-der-beelt on that turn of the wheel has lost \$1,620. Chatting still in that rich American accent, he walks on smiling to try another table.

Have you that little picture in your . It's accurate, drawn by one mind? who has seen it.

Quite different from Monte Carlo is the top of a New York Central freight car. It's a sleety, dismal night. The style which is characteristic of this cars roll along through the darkness, the Hudson on one s "Second Empire," had generated a slippery, stretches along the top of the car, and a man-brakeman number so and so-walks toward the engine.

As he walks, string of short ropes, knotted at the ends and made hard by heavy sleet, strikes him in the face. bridge or tunnel. The man drops to the roof of the car, lies close until the tunnel is past.

The engine puffs monotonously. Seven more hours of the night and of his 11hour "trick" ahead of him. One dollar and a half per day and an uncertain job -that is his short story.

He does not complain of that so much. But he thinks of a wife and some children "at home," and wishes the end of his work did not land him so far from them. He wishes he could he man enough to save more of his pay for them. He reflects with a sense shame that he has no right, even in his wet clothes, to be thinking of a drink at the end of his run when he knows the children need shoes. He is bound to confess that better men have done better by their families. He thinks he win turn over a new leaf. He continues his walk along the narrow plank on top of

The engine grinds along, throwing up clouds of heavy smoke towards the black .cloudy sky, and the miles and the hours slowly pass by. The stars shine Eternal Justice reigns back of thost heavy black clouds-a long way back of them.

Twenty-two, black, even, and over

The difference between what that brakeman earns and what he gets is a tiny part of Mons. Vahn-der-beelt's single lost bet of 405 Louis.-New York

Governor Lee on Trusts.

Address Delivered at the Anti-Trust Conference by the Governor of South Dakota

problem of dealing with full grown capital. It is a problem of dealing with big power of hig money over men without money. It appears serious to us now, because, for the first time in our history, the awful power of capital is fully

The trust is not a new thing in its elemental make-up. It is not the growth of a day. It is the product of a century's growth of money. Its sudden consolidation into business masses leads many to think that it is a new creation, come suddenly into life to enslave the people. It is, on the contrary, the simple organization into solid force of the capital which our workers' have been creating for a hundred years. In its old form, unorganized and at war with itself, it appeared in a more harmles guise; indeed it was welcomed as a blessing; it was sought with brass bands and courted with banquets and fawning. Now it looms into view as a devourer of the people and a robber of their substance as well as their political liberties. Its changed form has been wrought by organizing capital and cap-

Big men with big money have got together.

They have quit fighting, each other and gone to co-operate to rob the unorganized people, who are still fighting.

But this new force, old in its constituent parts and modern in its aspect and purpose, makes a vast problem which is new. We are confronted with the knowledge which they possess. forces and facts, which become clear as we see the true nature of capital. We are face to face with conditions, not theories. Time spent in talking of 'trust" evils is valuable only to awaken the people and teach them the historic growth of capital and the historic outcome of a system which disclosed itself first in the rich man, then in the corporation composed of rich-men, then in combinations of incorporated companies, and finally in single monopolies joining the forces of all the rest in one

It must be understood that the socalled "trust" of today Which is to be feared is not a mere combination of the machines! Why would you discr companies; it is a giant corporation ganize the scientific methods by which monopoly, the product of multiplication and then addition of the several capitals of many companies. It is the con-centrated cream of the country's labor, of which labor has been robbed! It is the piled-up surplus of the hard work You would not contend against the savof millions of toflers which small capitalists and corporations, being unable to waste in riotous living and commer- improved methods for directing and adcial strife as fast as it was created, ministering human energy? What is have finally massed in the hands of a few men for the further robbery of trusts?" Is it the voice of reason, or is

of industry, controlling everything in its has been hit but don't know who hit own line and reaching out to many oth- him or how to escape being hit again? For instance, the Standard Oil company is the leading power in steel and iron, coal, whisky and numerous other industries aside from oil. It dictates the operations on the Wall street stock market and draws on the United States treasury for that purpose.

history of trust making, without are to be fewer in number, and that the "trust" of the future is to be a single monopoly, the Trust of Trusts, owning and operating every line of production and distribution and dominating, abso-Intely, the entire commercial and political life of the republic. We are face to face then, with a state of universal and tools of wealth production, by monopoly, supplemented with the univerargue that our future is the most hope-Need I remind you, that viewed simply as a prospect whose scientific reason is not generally understood, and whose logical and I may say inevitable outcome is not yet seen, there is reason for the fear which is instinctively felt by the people.

The groping after remedles and the per and platform talk since this quesdisputants are either wholly lost or natural accumulation of wealth in the ficed everything to the cause of moneybe able to find a simple, logical and orderly means of turning all these conditions to the 'advantage of the whole people without disarrangement or destruction of wealth or methods of wealth-making. It is plain to me that nopoly until doomsday, but so long as having permitted a few men to take all we do not deprive these institutions of money-making and the many find them-selves with no money and no means of The remedy will be found in an attack making a living, there is but one way upon the system of which these monop

The trust problem is first and last a l portation and distribution from the few to the many. Of one thing I am certajn: We shall never go back over the money and men fully aware of the past to get out. Monopoly's fort can never be taken by flank movements. They can never be reduced by compromise. They must be taken by a forward movement based on common ense and justice.

> Some ergue that our future lies in a retreat to the days which preceded private monopoly. Various clumsy and impractical devices are put forward to modify our burdens and make them easier. Some men are continually looking backward, demanding the re-establishment of the little rich man, and the small corporation. They cry out for the re-establishment of competition, out of which and because of which the present system of combination-has come. They seem disposed to demand whatever benefits there may have been or may be in themselves in the competition of other men, but they are unwilling to accept the fruits of that competition seen in the organization and combination of those who refuse longer to waste money by a perpetual business war, All this puttering is waste of time and brain power. We shall not return to the stage coach, nor to the little rich man, nor to the srub railroad, nor to any of the institutions of thirty years ago. We shall go ahead. ould not go backward if we would, and we would not if we could, once the people understand the promise of plenty and liberty involved in a proper use of The workmen of England one

smashed the machines in their frenzy

to be rid of an invention which dis-

placed the most arduous hand labor. It is only within recent years that labor has given up hope of escaping the results of invention in its application to the production of goods. We should be considered insane if we proposed to destroy the labor-displacing machines of the country and return to the handlcraft method of producing goods. Nobody would listen to such nonsense, yet the trust is no less a labor-displacing machine, because a flesh and blood or ganization. You would not knock down machines have been mobilized to save time, muscle and waste? You would not rob the race of its knowledge of mechanics. Why should you place a bar to the organization of mechanics ing of time and energy. Why should you contend for the breaking up of our meant by the wild cry: "smash the it a destructive wall having origin in the wounded man who knows that he We agree that the private monopoly is a robber of labor, a breeder of want and a killer of conscience, and that, run to its full conclusion it will wipe out

the middle classes and create a great

mass of dependent people. We do not

oppose the trust because it saves time We cannot look back over the last and toll. That ought to be the chief twelve months, the most nemarkable in purpose of industrial progress. There is no sense in wasting wealth or human realizing that these great monopolies life and energy, Life is hard enough and short enough as it is; it will be hard enough and short enough in its best and highest development. OBJECT TO THE TRUST BECAUSE THERE ARE TOO FEW IN IT. We should find no fault with a trust which included all men and showered its blessings upon everybody as it now surownership of wealth and the sources felts a constantly diminishing number of people. What is the remedy? We cannot hope to successfully "control" sal slavery of wealth producers. In this capital, because capital, in private view of the case, unexplained, need I hands, will control us. It is bound to be supreme, as it now is, under any less since the dawn of civilization? system which admits its existence in tormenting it; and to try to "regulate" by legal restrictions simply countenances its evils under conditions which would not wine out the system's wrongs. It is the fundamental wrong of the system, not its surface aspect which makes it imperative to do some discussion of purely surface facts which thing more than compromise with the characterized most of the record of the people's oppressors. Licensing monopformer session of this conference, and oly would be like licensing train robwhich has been seen in all the newspa- bery. You would not get rid of the robber, nor secure relief from his contion became of sudden and paramount tinued plundering; you would simply importance, shows that most of the recognize the robber system and admit your inability to conquer him. You can satisfied with the present aspect of the not get rid of him by refusing to recog trust. Fear and frenzy on the part of nize him in social intercourse. He has the majority and cunning sophistry by created a society for himself into which trust owners and retainers has been the YOU cannot get, unless you are as rule. But it is clear to me, after a prosperous a robber as himself; and he calm view of the facts, that, having looks down upon you from the pinnacle grown into this situation through the of the "Four Hundred" and visits his scorn upon you while he buys your pubhands of a few men under a legislative lic servants and despises your laws and commercial policy which has sacri- He fears nothing but an attack upper the system by which he maintains his tyranny over the people. If you would

but an existence from our farmers and their ownership of the means of prolaborers in exchange for the use of cap- duction and distribution, we need enter-(a), until the few find themselves over- tain no hope that they will cease to torloaded with money and the means of ment us, for experience has shown that out of the difficulty, and that lies in olies are the fruit. Revolutionize the transferring the ownership and control control of production and distribution. of mines, machines and means of trans- Make it democratic. It is now an im

reach him, you must exterminate the

done, he must go-to work or become a

social exile.

whole system of robbery. When that is

perial system. Substitute public for private ownership. Throw off private for public monopoly. Crush the rule of money and establish the rule of men. Do not destroy the machines, nor blot out the details for swift and perfect handling of commodities, but make things for people to use, not to fight over, and maybe die later for want of Produce and distribute wealth far the enrichment of the race; for the gratification of needs and the satisfaction of worthy aspirations; not for private profit and plunder. Such a policy can be squared with the Declaration of Independence and the Golden Rule. Such a policy will destroy public and private rascality and give birth to a new social life of which the people are capable when they are delivered from the dread of starvation and death.

How are the detalls to be arranged I do not propose to go into that No system ever had a fixed line of unchangeable details. Fit details will be supplied as the requirements of the sys tem dictate. Detalls will come fast enough when the principle has been agreed to. The details of the present system are good enough, if the engines of capital were reversed, and put to work for the whole people. Details are matter of experience. No man could have predicted fifty years ago the details of the present business system? no man can forstell now the details of any system fifty years hence. Details change every day, but one thing is settled: a set of details which enriches per cent of the population at the expense of 95 per cent ought to be put to work in behalf of the great masses as speedly as possible. There is only one question involved: "Shall the bisssings of God and the ingenuity or man be monopolized for the benefit of a constantly narrowing column of plutocrats. or shall those blessings be appropriated to the use of the whole people?" that question is answered in the interest of the majority-as it certainly will be -the details of our new life will adjust themselves to harmonize with the principle of equity upon which the system is built.

These propositions are met with the that 'this is socialism." Granted. That does not disprove, but rather confirms the truth. The trust is ocialistic. It is private socialism. It is unregulated socialism-run for the few at the expense of the marty. / Our purpose is to change the scope of socialism, broaden it out; destroy socialized piracy and erect a system of fraternal co-operation in its place. dissenters do not go further than to declare that "this is socialism," as though that were sufficient to forever put it aside, "You are a Christian" was once considered a sufficient answer to the claims of Jesus' followers. It did not disprove the teachings of Christ, "You are an abolitionist" was-ones a powerful argument against the abolition of Every three weeks the men have 24 chattel slavery. The sail boat twitted the steam boat; the ox cart ridiculed the stage coach; the stage coach made fun of the locomotive, but the facts were not changed. The best will survive, as it HAS survived. Socialism must succeed capitalism n the natural ing one strong party. order of progress, and if you will not ecognize it now I shall not quarrel with you. Time wil furnish the argument.

These changes are not within the limit of an ordinary day's work. The conversion of production for privateprofit to production for the general welfare cannot be brought about till the Trusts of Trusts, the all-absorbing, alldominating, all-owning monopolist has taken possession of the country and forced the people, in self-defense, to expel him as this monopolist has in turn expelled from commercial existence all with whom he has been at war. The people are slow to move and patient in bearing burdens, but there is evidence that they are commencing to see the hopelessness of any attempt to regenerate the middle classes of society. Pub. lie ownership, already a well-defined political issue, must soon give birth to

The process of political and economic evolution through which the country must go before the crisis really comes. will be marked by brutal exhibitions of trust practices. It will be marked by the smashing of laws, the mixing of endless anti-trust nostrums swiftly followed by their judicial overthrow. The period will be red with a continued policy of foreign conquest and an attempt to substitute a political empire, with its army and tinseled institutions of force, for the republic of Jefferson and Lincoln.

This is the logical outcome of the con centration of wealth and the diffusion of want. An empire of money must have an empire in government to sur tain its power over the people. The history of this period will be famous for the degradation of the American working people to the level of our newly acquired Asiatic brethren, and for a waste of wealth by the trlumphant plu tocracy such as history does not equal. But in good time, when they have reached the forksof the road, where on route leads to the death of freedom and with considerable apprehension. the other to liberation, the American people will rise to the call as they have risen to meet every past crisis. They will-exterminate the empire of capital, expel the capital lords and erect on this continent a system of life at once natural in its growth and in perfect harmony with the teachings of Christ.

WORKINGMEN! IF YOU WISH TO BREAK THE CHAINS OF WAGE SLAVERY, VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET AT THE COMING ELEC-

A sample copy asks for your sub

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

AUSTRIA

The socialist deputy Yerkauf has presented a bill in the Austrian reichsrath isking for an eight-hour day in mines. An attempt is now being made, at the instance of the notorious Dr. Lueger, the burgomaster of Vienna, to change the method of voting for members of the municipality in that town. The proposed measure would practically give the control of the whole affairs of the town into the hands of the rich. The Social-Democrats of Vienna are organizing public meetings to protest against this measure, and last Sunday they had a great procession through the streets. Should the measure pass there will be, I fear, a popular rising.

'Freiheit," of Tiplitz, appears as it was amalgamated socialist movement. The printed—that is, with no blank spaces will probably be in the minority, and where the censor has prohibited certain will hardly be able to stampede the remarks. The editor evidently does not know what has happened to the censor, they will formally announce their disand hopes that he is not ill. Probably the fact that the Austrian reichsrath and bid adieu to the Peoples party is sitting may have something to do and go where they belong.

BELGIUM.

Demblon is to be prosecuted by order of the government on account of the scene which lately took place in the chamber. The government is very illadvised in ordering this prosecution, as it will not get any good from the facts

The anniversary of the Comumne is to be celebrated by a dinner at the paid. Maison du Peuple and Vandervelde will give a lecture at the same place.

FRANCE.

A history of France from 1789 to 1900, edited by Jaures, and to which the chief ocialist writers in France will contribute, is to appear shortly. .

A bill has passed the chamber allowng women who have qualified to practice at the bar and it is soon expected to become law. At present they may take degrees in law but they cannot practice!

GERMAY.

Several women's associations have seen petitioning the government to indomestic servants among workmen who are insured against accidents. A congress of the local socialists will be held at Dresden on March 17 and 18 The chief subject for discussion will be the new municipal programme.

HOLLAND.

At Dordrecht and Arnheim an eighthour day has been introduced into the gasworks instead of a twelve-hour day but the wages have not been reduced hours off duty.

The congress of Social-Democrats is to be held on April 15 and 16 at-Rotterdam, and the agenda is published in "De Sociaal Demokraat." The proceedings should have a useful result in form-

RUSSIA.

Over 500 tailors have gone on strike at Helsingfors in Finland against a proposed reduction of wages.

SWITZERLAND.

Three socialist have been elected at Zurich to the municipal council and one ocialist to the local cantonal assembly The quarrymen in the Ticino have been successful in their atrike. They have obtained an eleven-hour day and monthly payments.—Jacques Bon-homme, in London "Justice,"

LABOR ITEMS.

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

News.)

Municipal election in Exeter, N. H., resulted: Republican ticket, 289; Democratic, 46; Social Democrats, 130.

The Brewers' Journal, official organ of the national union of brewery workers, published in Cincinnati, has come out for Debs and Harriman.

St. Louis socialists are so thoroughly pleased at the outcome of the amalgamation of the two parties that they are talking of starting a daily paper.

Capitalist politics bring plenty to the capitalists. Labor politics will bring sky as a committee to work in conjunction to the working class. Labor and tion with the board of directors to arlabor unions must protect their kind at the ballot box.

The Toller, of Terre Haute, Ind., the fficial organ of four central labor bodies in the foregoing city and neighboring towns, has run up the flag of Debs and Harriman.

The general election in Belgium has been set for May 27. The systematic campaign of the socialists is being watched by the capitalistic politicians All the laws made are for the capital-

sts. Thus we have a possessed and a dispossessed class. Which class are you in? If in the latter, vote your own party and for your own interests a represented by the Social Democratic party.-Milwaukee Social Democrat.

Columns and columns of favorable comment appear in the socialist and progressive labor press regarding the successful outcome of the Indianapolis Social Democratic convention, and the nomination of Debs and Harriman as the presidential ticket.

The Social Democrats are making a splendid fight in the Milwaukee municipal campaign. In one night they or ganized three branches with a total of

57 members. The progressive trade unions are lending their support. Fred erick Heath, a well-known newspape man and author of the "Red Book" and other important works, is the candidat for mayor.

When the union sends its agents to lobby in the halis of legislation, is the union in politics or out of politics? And does this kind of politics paw? Do we get anything by begging? -The only thing the capitalists give us, is a fat job now and then for the fakir who tells us to keep out of politics. Rather selfish to be in politics up to your neck and advise us to keep out, ch?-Milwaukee So cial Democrat.

There is a grawing feeling that the mid-road. Populist convention in Cincinnati, on May 9, will have troubles of its own. There are some socialists mong the "roaders" who think the lime is ripe to dump the middle class tinan cial panaceas overboard and boldly rec ognize the class struggle by joining the convention, but there is a chance that satisfaction with present-day populism

The end is near. On Monday Justice Fruax, of the Supreme Court of New York, handed down a decision finding Henry Kuhu, Lucien Sanial, Patrick Murphy and J. J. Kinneally guilty of using the name of The People for a pub lication issued in Beckman street, New York, contrary to the orders of court, and each defendant was fined \$250 or imprisonment until said sum was

This is the finale of the attempt of Daniel DeLeon to steal the New York People, the official organ of the Social ist Labor Party. It developed in the hearing of the case that none of the defendants claimed ownership of the Beckman street organ, either as individuals or officers of the party. Deleon swore that he was owner of the paper, and merely used the names of Kuhn and others to distinguish his organ from the paper published by an incorporated body. In other words, he stooped to the owest form of faking.

It is probable that the fines will not be paid out of the so-called "Daily Peo-ple Fund," which is being scraped to gether by hypnotized followers of the dethroned boss, with the expectation that they will be equal owners of the contemplated daily organ. Not long ago when decisions were favorable, the courts were held up as paragons of virtue. Now they will be damned as being corrupt to the core. However, the race of the would-be union destroyer is about run .- Cleveland Citizen.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Comrade Knox spoke before the 29th ward S. D. P. club last Sundey.

The Plowfitters union No. 7944.of Mo-line, Ill., sent in a club of 65 yearlies Hit us again.

Comrade Glambeck will speak a Elke's hall, 1148 W. 63rd street, on Sunday at 3 o'clock.

The 16th ward (Polish) hold meetings every Wednesday night. English speakers are always present.

Comrade Morgan speaks in Saginaw. Michigan. Saturday. March 31st and Sunday. April 15th for the Socialist La-hor party city ticket.

An agitation meeting will be held at Simnacher's hall, 49th and Bishop street at 3 o'clock Sunday. Comrade B. Ber-

An S. L. P. branch will be organized in the 15th ward this week. Every-body who wants to join address A. Klenke, 205 Emerald avenue.

A campaign agitation meeting will be held on Monday evening. April 2d, at 250 Larabee street. Addresses will be given by Comrade Klenke and others.

A German mass meeting will be held at Man's hall, 380 Larabee street, near North avnue, on Sunday, April 1st at 2 p. m. at the meeting of the 5th ward branch at 2930 Wentworth avenue, Sunday at 8

p. m., on the subject "The Future of Socialism." All comrades having tickets for the Workers' Call ball of December 24th are requested to turn them in as soon as posible, to enable the committee to

as posible, to settle affairs. The newly organized 6th ward branch will hold an agitation meeting at Kal-zer's hall, Archer avenue near 28th street, Sunday, April 1st. Comrade Morris will speak on "The Class Strug-gle."

range a picnic for the benefit of the Workers' Call.

Workers Call.

Comrade Klenke spoke in Germar and Comrade Collins in English before the Tannery workers at the Polish Central committee headquarters, Wednesday, March 28th, with a view to organizing them into a union.

Delegates to Central Committee take notice! There will be no meeting of the Central Committee on account of the election. Tuesday, April 3rd. Every comrade should be at the polls to watch the counting of the ballots.

The meeting of the 13th ward at Neison's hall, corner Robey and Chicago avenue, was well-attended. Comrade Morgan spoke on the "Rights of Man Under the Law." A lively discussion took place after the lecture.

A mass meeting will be held by the 14th war branch at Schoenhofen's hall corner Ashland and Milwaukee avenues at 3 o'clock, Sunsay. Comrade Marcus Hitch, the candidate for alderman for the ward, and Comrade Sissman will address the meeting.

The Polish comrades will hold an agitation meeting at 800 S. Ashland avenue, at 3 p. m. Sunday, at which Comrade Levison will give an address in English. Also a mass meeting at o'clock in the evening at their hall, at number 484 Noble street. Comrade Knox will speak in English at the latter meeting.

dermen in the 8th, 19th and 31st wards dermen in the 8th, 19th and 31st ward; were thrown out on account of objections being raised by the capitalist candidates, 'demanding 5 per cent instead of 2 per cent as heretofore. The voters of these wards will have to write the name of the aldermanic candidate in the column headed Socialist Labor party.

The socialists of South Chicago are The socialists of South Chicago are making an aggressive campaign, and a large vote is expected next Thesday. Agitation meetings are being held in the different sections of the ward on Saturday evening, March Ilst, there will be a mass meeting at Nelson Morrischall. 194 92nd street, and on Sunday at 3 o'clock there will be an open-air meeting at 19th street and Avenue L. in the rear of the Chicago Ship yards. Able speakers will be at both meetings.

It is satisfactory to note that trades Nelson Morris

speakers will be at both meetings.

It is satisfactory to note that trades union journals are beginning to give more prominence in their columns to the socialist movement than herefore. We notice that the Painters and Paperhangers' Jöurnal for this month contains an excellent article devoted to proving that the whole of the preduct of labor MUST (not should) go to those who produce. This is straight social-who produce. cho produce. This is straight social-sm and a sign that the organizations f workers are waking up to the knowldge of what constitutes their true in-

erests as a class.

The same journal also devotes almost The same journal also devotes almost a column to the nomination at Indianapolis of Debs and Harriman as presidential candidates on the socialist ticket at the next election. A considerable space is also devoted to the publication of short pointed socialist epigrams calculated to make the workingman who reads them do some thinking. Another twelve months and the Painters and Paperhangers' Journal will have pienty of imitators in this respect.

The 33rd ward branch has gotten out 5,000 copies of the following address which will be distributed to the voters before election day:

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD WARD: Do You Want to Throw Away Your Vote?

If you do, vote for the old par-ties. Vote to keep in power the same class that has brought you "prosperity" with its strikes and leckouts.

Do You Want Your Vote to Count? Then vote with the working-mans party. The Socialist La-bor party demands that the means of production: the milis, workshops, factories, shall be-long to the people and not to a class. A vote for that party now is a shot fired in the great fight of the working class are the of the working class against the capitalist class now going on throughout the world. Capital-ism unites for its interests; let labor do the same

You Have the Ballot; Use It for Your-Selves.

Read our local platform. Election day, Tuesday, April 3. TICKET:

For Supervisor-Charles Knud-

sen. For Collector-Martin Gorecki. For Clerk-Grant Depew. For Alderman-Charles Stilhoff.

LOOK OUT FOR THE "BOSS!"

A Saintly Labor Skinner Taunts His Anonymous Correspondents With "Moral Cowardice." That eminent socialist and pillar of

the church J. V. Farwell has again broken into print and in a lengthy leter to the Record, which was published March 16, in commenting on several semi-anarchistic letters addressed to him, signed "The man with the hoe," etc. He says:

No wonder that these writers-could not sign their names to such letters, from which I have quoted only a few sentences to give the scope of the research and thought of men who are in our day endeavoring to lead the populace into wrong-doing through falsification of history and the renewed crucification of Christ on the cross of agnosticism and infidelity! Moral cowardice is quite consistent with such allegations in the presence of the living and historical facts, which show that these 2,000 years of Christendom have gone very far to realize the first rainbow promise of God that "the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head." Rome ruled the world when Christ was born. A small fraction of her people owned all the rest as slaves; infanticide was no cgime and human life was worth no more than a dog's.

What do we now see? No slave breathes the free air of heaven where the Christ of God, who came to this earth in the zenith of Rome's power, has planted His religion. The rights of

earth in the zenith of Rome's power, has planted His religion. The rights of women and their offspring are as sacred before the law as those of the lawmak-ers, human life is sacred and thousands ers, human life is sacred and thousands of hospitals and other benevolent institutions for the care of suffering humanity have grown up under the sunfight of that religion, while agnosticism and infidelity can point to nothing but the French revolutions their historical monument of infacty and shame.

Let us see about this moral coward-

Mr. Farwell belongs to a class dis inct from those who have addressed him. He belongs to the capitalist class, of production and distribution and by the grace of whose permission to emposite class, the non-owners, the laborclass stop producing and thereby drive them into starvation. A fact that this eminent pillar of the church overlooked is that the very writers of these communications may be some of the various men or women whom he employs either in his office or his sweat shops, who come from the same class that Christ did and from the product of whose toll J. V. Farwell lives and thrives. Mr. Farwell may call it moral cow-

ardice that these writers did not sign their names but the socialist simply calls it material interests, which they were following, the same as Mr. Farwell followed material interests when he did not have the moral courage to publish the whole of these letters but simply quoted a few lines from them, to suit his interests and attempted to mould public opinion thereby.

The writers of these letters well knew that the class Mr. Farwell belongs to is thoroughly alive and conscious as to their interests, and that once the identity of the writers of these letters were established, whether they worked for

Mr. Farwelpor some of his brother capitalists, they would be told not to stand on the order of their going but to go at They being free men, not slaves Mr. Farwell said so, they preferred not to take the liberty of starving and so came moral cowards? and forgot for the moment their right names.

Something this eminent Christian philosopher (?) overleoked when he wrote in his wonderful letter "Rome ruled the world when Christ was born small fraction of her people owned all the rest as slaves, infanticide was no crime and human life was worth no more than a dog's. What do we see now? No slave breathes the free air of heaven where the Christ of God, who came to this earth in the zenith of Rome's power, has planted His religion' -is not that exactly the same conditions which exist today. A very small fraction of our popu lation own all the rest of people and Mr. Farwell is one of that small fraction. They may nominally be free, that is have the right to choos their own masters and breathe the free air of heaven, that being all that is free, and not owned by the Farwell class today, but as long as the Far-wells and their kind own the means of life of the rest of the people every in dividual not being an owner must necessarily sell themselves piecemeal to these owners so that they may get wherewithal to eke out their existence The laboring class are the slaves of capital so long as it is the private property of Farwell and his class; for they are bound to capital, being compelled to obtain access to-it in order to produce to live. He throws up his hands in horror at

the French Revolution forgetting that this revolution was the culmination of the movement which put his class in power to exploit the laborers.

Christ did not come on earth to establish nor did he establish a religion. He came from the same class that today is the source of income for Mr. Farwell Christ was a carpenter, a nominal free laborer. This grade of laborers large-ly came from those slaves had be-come freedmen through various ways. He saw that under the then existing system free labor was rapidly being driven to the wall through organized slave labor. 'He also saw that a syswhich depended on the private ownership of the greater part of the population by a very small fraction of the population must sooner or later fall owing to the opposing interests and the greater interests of the large slave class be free, as opposed to the small owner class to retain their ownership of the slaves. Consequently he followed the material interests of the slave and free labor classes and preached re volt against the existing system, and thereby attempted to hasten the downfall of that system. In doing so, whom did he go to? To the ruling, owning class? By no means, but he preached to the very class he belonged to, and the Farwells of those days promptly put him to death. Nevertheless the revolt went en and finally the slave

system fell. Mr. Farwell were a more careful student of history he might have seen that history portrays a series of class his class passed through such a struggle to obtain its present position of exploiting the laboring class. When as traders they made their first appearance during the feudal system in the middle ages they were constantly harrassed and, persecuted by the nobility whose interests were opposed to the rising commercial class. of the nobility demanded that the laborer as a serf be bound to the land which they owned. The interests of the commercial class demanded that they be free to produce for them. This clash of interests brought on an intense struggle which ended in the French Revolution (for which Mr. F. has such a horror), and through this revolution the concluding paragraphs in the plat- day. As this sort of thing calls many the class Mr. Farwell belongs to rode form of the Socialist Labor party, as foreigners to the city, the little merinto power, having accomplished their follows: object of making free laborers out of serfs (which meant they were free to compete amongst themselves for a master). But (and here the saintly gentleman may get the chills) this vicstruggles down to the last and final one, the struggle between the actual exploiters and exploited, capitalist and laborer. This struggle cannot be finished without and for all time abolishing all class struggles and abolishing exploiters and exploited, in short, drive the Farwell class of philanthro-pists out of existence. This intelligent revolt of the working class has already made giant headway, and all Mr. Far well may do no matter how many letters he may write, he nor his class of useless functionaries cannot stop it. The same as Christ, the day laborer, the carpenter, he headed the revolt of the free laborers and the slaves and showed them their material interests, so now the intelligent laborers are heading the revolt of their class, and by sounding the slogan "Workers of the world united You have nothing to jose but your chains, and a world to gain," and by gulding them through their material interests, are showing them that they must subjugate for their own use and class, all the political powers which to-day their masters are holding. Well may the Farwells tremble and try to stop the victorious onward march of the class-conscious proletarian army, for all the signs at home and abroad tell them their hour of reckoning is at hand and that as useless functionaries in society they are doomed to disappear

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and-make way for the working class

who will then organize society.

AN ADDRESS TO VOTERS.

By Section Chicago, S. L. P., on Measures to Be Supported by Socialist Candi-dates in Coming Election.

In view of the fact that the municipal lections in Chicago are to take place in April, the Socialist Labor party in presenting their candidates upon town and aldermanic tickets, once more affirm their allegiance to the principles of revolutionary socialism, as adopted at the late national convention held at Rochester, N. Y.

In calling upon the working class to rally to the support of the principles of socialism, the socialists wish to emphasize the fact so often reiterated, that until the complete triumph of the works ing class, which can only find expression in the total overthrow of the capitalist- system, be accomplished, any temporary palliatives must of necessity be partial, and insuffcient. Therefore with this distinct understanding we present the following immediate measures, which our candidates will enforce according to the amount of power conferred upon them, for the consideration workingmen who desire to achieve the emancipation of their class by means of the ballot:

The employment of all unemployed citizens by the mum-ipality, at the best possible wages.

2d. That the municipality shall furnish support and assistance to all workmen upon strike, and aid them with every public power which can be used to help them accomplish their object.

Regarding the first point, the employment of the unemployed, we propose that those who receive the benefits of our present capitalist system, shall bear the expense of the maintenance of those men and their families, whose present destitution is a direct effect of the system by which the laborer is deprived of the product of his toll.

On the second point, we call attention to the fact that workingmen do not strike except to better their material onditions, and satisfy their wants. Living under a system of legalized plunder, this want sometimes becomes unbearable, and the workers are often forced to submit to the terms upon which their employers are willing to receive them. Therefore in order to make possible their success in these struggles, the public powers when captured by the working class, must be used in their interests, to achieve victory in such struggles, as it is now used in the same manner by the capitalist classes, to coerce and overpower the workers in the conflicts which are forced upon the latter.

The example of our fellow workingmen in Europe, and especially France on this matter, has been often pointed out in the columns of The Workers' Call and other socialist papers. Workingmen who through their trades unions have expressed their dissatisfaction with their conditions of life, and resorted to strikes to emphasize such dissatisfaction, have in this city, often felt the heavy hand of capitalism, which has never scrupled to use the police, militia, and the machinery of law as alds to enforce the submission of the strikers. In France, on the contrary, where the workers have captured the local powers, such powers have been used to encourage, aid and support the striking workmen, and have made their victory more certain by supplying food, clothing and shelter during such perlods, and giving adequate legal protec-

What is possible in France is also possible in the United States.

It is to be remembered, however, that such palliatives are limited in effect proportionately to the power conferred upon the representatives of the working class. The object of the socialist movement in all lands being the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth through the political supremacy of the working class, the above meas-

"Pending the accomplishment of this, "Pending the accomplishment of this, our ultimate purpose, we pledge every effort of the Socialist Labor party for the immediate improvement of the condition of labor, and also for the securing of its progressive demands.
"Workingmen of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, and have a world to gain!"

Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party February 20th, 1900.

S. L. P. Candidates.

ALDERMANIC.
4th ward—Thos. Nickelson.
5th ward—H. C. Driesvogt.
7th ward—I. Marcus.
8th ward—B. Sochstow.
9th ward—B. Sochstow.
19th ward—A. Kursowski.
19th ward—A. Kursowski.
19th ward—A. De H. Daly.
12th ward—A. De H. Daly.
12th ward—Marcus-Hitch.
15th ward—Marcus-Hitch.
15th ward—A. Jasinski.
19th ward—W. Kamin.
12th ward—W. N. Khund.
12th ward—W. N. Khund.
12th ward—P. Horslev.
13th ward—C. Stilhoff.
14th ward—H. De Boer.
14th ward—H. De Boer.
15th ward—H. De Boer. ALDERMANIC.

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Clerk—Chas. Hultin.
West Town:—
Supervisor—P. Christensen.
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Clerk—S. Odalski.
South Town:—
Supervisor—W. Figolah, Jr.
Callector—L. Kanselbaum.
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Supervisor—H. Steiner.
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Hyde Park:— TOWN TICKETS.

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re you still hustling for subscribers?

Socialist Labor Party of the United States. SOCIALIST BOOKS Directory of Section

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, readilism its allegiance to the revolutionary principles of international socialism and declares the supreme political issue in America today to be the contest between the working class and the power of the possession of production and distribution, and to extrapt the comment development his separated society into two antagonistic classes—the capitalistic acomparatively small class, the possessors of all the modern means of production and distribution. The comment of production and distribution, and the capitalistic proposes assessing no means of production.

This economic class are full control of the dominant class the full control of the government, the public press, thereby making them the arbitrers of the fate of the working class, while it is reducing it to a condition of dependence, economically exploited and oppressed in the large and the contest between these two classes while it is reducing it to a condition of dependence, economically exploited and oppressed in the working class depending upon them. Ever larger grows the multitude of dental the capitalists are considered and the exploited, the capitalists and the ward workers.

The evil effacts of capitalistic production are intensified by the requirement of the capitalist production may be applied and decrased of the exploited and the exploited, the capitalists and the ward workers.

The evil effacts of capitalistic production are intensified by the requirement of the contest between the class of the exploited and the exploited, the capitalists and the ward workers.

The evil effacts of capitalistic production are intensified by the requirement of the contest production more pr

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PUBLIC MASS MEETINGS

AT SOUTH CHICAGO.

Saturday Eve., March 31 at Nelson Merris Hall, 194 92nd St.

Chirch "Trades Unions and Socialism. Speakers, August Klenke and John Collins

SUNDAY, APRIL 1. AT 3 P. M. at 100th St. and Ave. L.

Big Out-door Meeting!

J. W. Saunders and others will speak.

BELGIUM'S CAPITAL

(Continued from page 1.)

fantastic costumes. Thousands of people have been going up and down in erunken enjoyment with clown-like outfits and silly masks, pelting every passer-by with colored paper cut up into little round circles. Some idea of the extent of this celebration is gained from the fact that so much of this stuff was thrown on one day that some of the streets were covered with it to the 80,000 pounds of it were removed by the ures are submitted in accordance with street cleaning department the next very much while the great capitalist now that it affords a good thing to keep the workers amused as much as possible. For these several reasons the sotalists oppose the Carnival. They do not, however, in any way make it an "Issue" or carry on any propaganda against it. Perhaps the following extract from a statement of the parsy issued at the time of the Carnival of 1897 at Ghent will give a good idea of their position:

'It is said that the Carnival is old blder than the centuries. Yes it is old -very old; it goes back to the time when man was a slave. Then, once a year, the master permitted the slave for a single day or for some few hours to be master in his turn. He then acted like his master, imitated his vices, caroused and drank and then returned to his work on the morrow, more embrused than before. Slavery has disappeared but the tradition and the custom remains, corresponding to analogous social conditions. Rejoice, they say to the serf and the proletarian, colohe yourself for one day as a solder or a general; give yourself whatever this in the project of the serf and the project and horse-tails upon your head and rings in your mose like the savagies drink, sing, and run out upon the streets. Go on During this time you will not be attending socialist meetings, you will be sahausting your bergies, your minds will not be invaded by the spirit of revoit; go my friend, and since it is your pleasure to be a brute I shall henceforth treat you as one."

On this present occasion the Maison du Peuple has simply set about offering series, of Intertainments during the time of the Carnival that would serve as a profitable and helpful alternative to the carousing of the followers of the Carnival. It also passed a rule providing that no one in Carnival cestume would be allowed within the building during the days of the Carnival.

Fraternally, A. M. Simon May Wood Simens. DO YOU READ

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