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. 57.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 7, 1900.

PRICE TWO CENTS

SOCIALISM AT-WORK

Belgian Comrades Have Passed Belgian peasant life that is peculiar in the Theoretic Stage.

THE PRACTICAL PROPAGANDA.

Chicago Comrades Depict Socialist Activity in Every Phase of Industry

There is one point in the Belgian soclalist movement that might well be imitated in America. The most of the special features to be found here would be unworkable in the more intricate and further developed capitalism of the United States, but in their methods of propaganda and education there is very much that could be easily and profitably copied. As was said in a low previous letter, the Belgian comrades tion are little disturbed by questions of theory. When we asked for the works of their great theorists we were told and particularly fruitful. There is a that there were none-that they were not interested in fundamental questions of principle or tactics, but had long ago interest. It is most ably edited and agreed upon those and were only inter-contains articles of great value to the ested in discovering the best method of teaching them.

This is a fundamental point. The discussion of theory is good for the education of party members, but for propaganda purposes some method must be found to teach the unconverted those theories. This problem is purely one of pedagogics. It is simply one of finding the best way of presenting the truths which it is desired to inculcate, to the would-be convert. Now it is a well-established principle of pedagogica course of thought which "hitches on,

The Belgian socialists have taken advantage of this principle to a very extent. They have especial pamphlets appealing to almost every class of laborers and explaining the relation of socialism to their particular point of view. They have pamphlets written especially for the different trades, pamphlets for the Flemish, pamphlets for the Walloons, and so on indefinitely, until it is possible at any time to give to any given worker an argument that fits right into his dally life and shows the relation of socialism to him and his work. Yet through them all run the same philosophy and all lead to the same conclusion.

This is particularly true of the agricultural workers. Until within the last few years it was the fashionable thing with dilletanti critics of socalism to point out that agriculture constituted an inseparable obstacle to socialism. Indeed many who were otherwise quite thorough observers of socialism,, including no less personalities than Schaeffle and R. T. Ely were caught in this delusion. The line of argument was generally something like this: In the first place agriculture did not obey the law of the concentration of industry and hence socialization of the land would be impracticable even if it could be "adopted." In the second place the farm laborer was naturally isolated, ignorant and individualistic and socialist propaganda could never make any progress among them. Hence it was quite the wise thing to point out that socialism could only grow a little more than it had already done in several countries and then it must simply die from lack of further meat to feed upon.

The events of the last few years havshown how strikingly false this position is. Almost all socialists know some thing of the way in which the agrarian movement of Germany has become so cialist and are familiar, at least indirectly and in a general way with the fact of the great amount of literature that the German comrades have developed along these lines. But many do not know that this same movement is found in every European country. very rapid spread of socialism among the reasants and in both France and Belgium, the question of the agrarian propaganda is one of the most pressing problems discussed at each recurring congress of the party. In France Jsu res has especially identified himself with this side of the movement and has pub-But it is in Belgium that this phase has reached its highest development the last few months, with the co operation of a large number of socialist the most extensive investigations ever on by non-governmental in Belgium. In this he has shown a number of very interesting features. He has demonstrated that the farfamed peacant proprietorship of Belgium is largely a myth, as a large perentage of those who had been reoned in the official statistics as indeore than a few feet of ground for a garden and were in every sense of the industrial proletarians. He then ed that aside from these who were

owners only in name the tendency was toward concentration and rented farms in so far as the really essential portion of the soil is concerned.

a large degree at least, to that country but which is exerting a wide influence Owing to the extreme smallness of the country and dense population practically every portion is easily accessible

to the great industrial centers. Then the railroads of Belgium being owned by the state the fares for workingmen have been made ridiculously low in some cases but a small fraction of a cent a mile, and consequently the work ers are enabled to live upon their little patch of ground and work in the city ome miles away. Thus it has come about that a very large portion of the Belgian peasantry have become converted into city proletarians without changing their actual residence. Incidentally this shows how state-owned industry under capitalism is but another instrument to the exploitation of the worker, who gains nothing by the low fares but a more rapid proletariza-

All this contributes to make the agrarian propaganda particularly essential weekly paper devoted exclusively to the agrarian movement that is of especial farmers on matters of agricultural economy and farm management. It also contains all news particularly of interest to the agricultural population. Then, and this of course is the meat in the cocoanut, it contains one or two afticles in each number advocating, explaining and illustrating the principles of socialism. Then the tocation of the farmers' houses in Belgium is of such a nature as to make propaganda among them much more easy than in America They generally live in little groups that that we learn best associated facts, are really diminutive villages and thus That is we can best understand a it is possible for a speaker to reach quite a number of them by outdoor so to speak, to something we already meetings. But here another obstacle know. The peasant population of Belgium are almost abjectly under the heel of the established church In each such little group there is a poor half-starved parish priest who is a part of the great clerical machine that makes up so large a part of all European politics. These priests, acting under orders from Brussels are the con stant and continuous enemies of social-As they generally are able tto control the local authorities they are often able to secure from them orders preventing the socialist agitators from speaking. But as there is a large numer of formalities to be gone through with before such an order can be enforced, and the socialist agitators have ecome adepts in the art of springing surprises on the village population and then getting away before they can be legally ordered to stop. The usual order of proceeding is some thing like this: The place of meeting having been previously determined upon the speaker takes a train on some Sunday morning to the designated village. Arriving there he keeps himself in the background until church is dismissed. Then as the people are coming from church they are surprised to see in the little open space which is before each church a socialist speaker mounted on a stone or a box talking to them. At the instigation of the priest the officials order him to desist. He points out that the terms of the law have not yet been complied with and by the time that the which should lead the rest of the world. as slaves or bondsmen. They are no roper amount of official red tape has been unwaund the speech has been finished and the good seed sown. But the next time that the speaker comes the clericals are prepared for him. All the formalities have been gone through with and he is at once forbidden to speak in the streets. But in the meantime some socialist converts have been made in the village and one of these offers the use of his house to the speaker. Whereupon the socialist oraor stands at the open window or door and talks to the assembled crowd, often standing almost exactly upon the same ground from which he has just

> so the work goes on and the whole agrarian population is becoming impregnated with socialism, In very many little towns the social been able to capture the local administration and are able to speak when and where they please Finally under the influence of the Abbe Daens very many of the priests are themselves in sympathy with the socialists although to announce themselves as such is for them to lose the little pittance that they are now receiving and in many cases to suffer all the horrors of excommunication. So at very point the influence of socialism is in the ascendancy and is pushing on

been forbidden to address them. And

a strong propaganda is carried on are the soldiers, and it is one of the ironproviding its "own grave diggers." garrisons, those great hot-beds of immorality, which have been established primarily to intimidate the working class are rapidly becoming great schools of socialism. Here too the Belgian comrades have wonderfully suited themselves to the conditions They have their especial organ for the

American Movement.

M. Simons. At the Celebration of the Commune Anniversary.

On Sunday evening last, the 29th an- Last night under the suspices of the niversary of the proclamation of the "Workers' Educational Cinb" Prof. J. vented the attendance of a very large demanded with success.

audience nor yet had any influence to This argument seemed to Prof. dampen their enthusiasm. The speeches Struckenberg to be sufficient ground upwere preceded by a musical perform- on, which to declare that the Social ance which gave great pleasure to all Democrats of Germany had discarded present. The chairman, G. Lansbury, the iron law of wages, and yet most after a few preliminary remarks called marvelous to relate they still remain upon Com. J. Jones for an address, who staunch advocates of the Marxian was followed by A. S. Headingley who school, which is supported only upon gave an account of his own experiences the basic operation of the wages sysduring the Paris Commune in which he tem-I must assume that the Professor was personally engaged. He was fol-lowed by Martin Judge, and then the tion of the laws that govern the ecochairman introduced to the meeting pomic relations of men under the pres-Call, who said he came from a country evident fairness and good spirit pre-which as yet was only beginning to cludes the possibility of assuming hy-make its roll of sociclist martyrs. But poorisy to be the motive spring of his it was beginning, and at Homestead action and elsewhere they could trace the thin ed line which ran through the history of the working class movement of other countries. He brought to the meeting the greetings of American socialists, the fraternal sentiment which united the ciate that sentiment the better since his ecent travels on the continent of Europe had shown him how capitalism had welded the world's workers into one compact mass of misery in which language, nationality and religion were of little account. The problem of Chicago was also the problem of Birmingham in England and Essen in Germany. The development of capitalism in the United States had been more rapid than else-Cuba's cry for help had fallen on deafened ears for half a century, but the need of foreign markets unstopped those ears and then an American fleet was placed in Hongkong harbor so that 'the white mans' burden' (in the Philppines) should fall upon American choulders directly they kicked the locks from under it. There was not a strong socialist movement in America as yet, but the idea of socialism was orn of the iron conditions which capibelieved that the American trust was it might be after all from his country that there would come the movement arwick and F

Jones were the next speakers, and the losing address was made by Henry H. Hyndman. Cheers for the Social Revo- guilds. lution closed the meeting, and the audience dispersed singing the "Marselllaise,"-Condensed from London "Just-

Here is a puzzle. Read it first and then try to discover the author. It was written fifty years also. No it Abraham Lincoln or Wendell'Phillipsbut there-you'll never be able to guess the author of this production

"Tis true that England has been formany years the unrivaled nation of the earth, but the United States has been like a soaring eagle, gradually but rapidly mounting on their upward flight to the earth of the earth idly mounting on their upward flight to fame, and now she has reached an exalted position in the eyes of the world she gazes with indifference upon her mighty rival. In England, the land is held by wealthy lords and nobles, who spend their time and money to satisfy their selfsh desires, while hundreds of the poorer classes are struggling hard to gain a living and enduring all the privations that poverty can inflict. Not so in a land of liberty. Here every man is free and all enjoy equal rights and privileges, and every honest and industrious man can gain a comfortable livelihood. Why is it that so many of the subjects of England are flocking to American shores? It is because they are forced to seek shelter from the iron grasp of despotism and continual life of bondage and suffering, and knowing that America is an asylum for the oppressed they hasten to place themselves under its protecting care."

Who was the patriot that penned th hove immortal lines? Who was the author of this magnificent apostrophe to liberty? Did the writer of these soul-stirring words die for his beloved country on any of the mighty battle-fields of our civil war? Not at all. He is very much alive yet as the working "brave words" were written at the age of 18 by Mark Hanna, union wrecker. labor skinner, plutocrat and owner of

Chicago Socialist Tells of the The Buying and Selling of Labor Power As a Commodity.

CARRIES GREETINGS FROM U.S. DOWNWARD TREND OF WAGES.

British Socialists Listen to Comrade A. Abolition of the Wage System the Only reign of hope and love and plenty. Hope for a Higher and Nobler

Civilization.

of Paris, the London H. W. Struckenberg said that the Sobranches of the S. D. F. held a meet-clal Democrats of Germany have "given ing in commemoration of the event at up" the theory of the fron law of wages. Holbern Town hall. G. Lansbury was and in proof of the justification of what in the chair and other speakers were he declared to be their position he gave J. Jones (Canning Town), A. S. Head-something like the following illustraingley, M. Judge, A. M. Simons (editor tion: Suppose there are 100 men availof Chicago Call). W. J. Barwick, F. G. able for a given industry. There is one Jones (Parliamentary candidate for manufacturer whose plant gives him Northampton), and H. M. Hyndman, the capacity of employing 50 men. If the The weather was sunfavorable to a employer treats with the men singly, successful gathering, snow having be- the ten extra men are a menace to the gun to fall an hour or two before the men maintaining their wonted standard time for which the meeting was called, of living, because of competition. But Nevertheless the discomforts to be en- if the men are fully organized then the dured in getting to the hall neither pre- munificent sum of \$1.25 per day may be

Comrade Simons, editor of the Chicago ent capitalist system as of course his

If the iron law of wages can b roken down the science of wealth pro-

duction remains yet unknown. There are but two questions that are at bottom involved in the professor's periton. Do the Social Democrata of workers of the world. He could appre- Germany accept "Capital" by Marx as an unanswerable expose of capitalist production and the laws governing it? Second, what are the conditions requisite for maintaining the wages system? To the first question we may unhesitatingly answer, Yes! The recent con troversy with Bernstein, successfully sustained by the Marxigts, admits of no further questions on that point. ond question, which is practically, What is the iron law of wages? we will go into slightly, in detail.

We should note first of all that whether one defend or protest against the servile relationships of the wage earners, the wages system prevalls throughout the civilized world; not lo cal, therefore, but worldwide, must be the examination on this subject. No wealth can be produced without

the second of the primal factors, lab or. How is labor obtained? Why to be sure by buying it of those who have He both hoped and labor-power to sell-and they arethe wage workers! Are wage workers the beginning of the end, and perhaps free men? Yes, as the producers of the soil as serfs nor to their masters longer peasant propri nor are they posessed of the hand tools as under the arrangement of the

As the workers gained their freedom to sell their own labor-power were stripped of all the means of pro duction and of the guarantee of exisand by the feudal society. The history of this freedom is written in the iron the fire and the blood of the civil war our own Revolution, and especially in that of the French Revolution.

have ALL the MEANS of PRODUC. TION-lands, machines and money.

phrase which means simply wages will tend to the level of subsisput it briefly as follows: a wage is a specific amount of value returned to the worker who has imbedded value in commodities, by laboring for the capitalist.

What determines the ratio of wage as compared to the profits of the cap CONSIDERED IN POLITICAL ECON-OMY. What is the cost of the reproonly determines wages. Labor-power like every other commodity, is being the wage worker for employment, can one escape the knowledge that the down? But organization will maintain the \$1.25 per day, we are told. As the I shall, rather than argue the matter, conclude with putting one question to the public mind. Is not \$1.25 per day a wage sufficiently LOW to be rated

With war raging around the globe, which is but the dread capitalist call diers will be killed off (as in the black

LONDON TOWN IRON LAW OF WAGES plague) to raise the demand of laborpower where it will absorb the army of dard of living? Will anyone dare wish er such a consummation?

No, no, dear friends, the trend of wages is down, down, down, to fit the servile relationships of master and man. The more than 2,000,000 socialis oters of Germany, as do all other so cialists, know this, and for this reason we declare for the uprooting of the wages system to make place for the

Martha Moore Avery.

FROM DAVENPORT, IOWA. Socialist Ticket and Platform-Clear Call to Action.

PLATFORM.

Workingmen, consider the value of our vote; election is at hand; think beore you vote. The Socialist Labor party of Davenport declares its unfaltering allegiance to the principles set forth in the national platform. Its ominees for the several offices to be filled at the municipal election on April are pledged to support the following principles:

I. The abolition of all contract labor that all city work be given directly to the laborers without the intervention of contractors or middlemen; that all material used by the city be purchased from parties who employ union labor, wherever possible; that eight hours onstitute a day's work, and union wages to be paid.

II. That the city take possession of the street rallway system, the lighting plants and all industries requiring mudelipal franchises. No new franchises to be granted, and immediate revocation of all franchises the condition of which have not been complied with. The employes to operate the same cooperatively under the control of the municipal administration, the employes to elect their own superior officers; no employe to be discharged for political reasons. The utilization of the water power of the Mississippi for the benefit f the city.

III. Since the working class needs all possible knowledge and training, we therefore imperatively demand that no pains be spared in giving a thorough, free and universal education in the public schools; we also demand the estab-lishment of free night schools. That the laws against child labor be strictly enforced; that provision be made for feeding and clothing school children where necessary, and that school books furnished free to all.

IV. We demand that the factories enement houses, business blocks and public buildings be subjected to rigid inspection periodically, and such sanitary improvements as are necessary to the public health be compelled from the wners of the premises.

V. That provision be enade for the relief of the unemployed, without subtecting them to the insults of so-called charity. Poverty should not be treated as a crime as it now is under the vagrancy laws, and the organized charities should not be used as they now are, for the purpose of supplying chesp labor to unfair employers.

VI. The people to have the right to propose laws and vote upon all measures of importance according to the referendum principle. All public officers to be subject to recall by their re-

spective constituencies. The abelition of the poll tax.

This, fellow citizens, is our local program and ticket for your thoughtful usideration, for you workingmen, to study the problem of society, to understand why such great msery fail to the lot of the vast mafority of mankind. It is for you to study our national declaration of principles and platform. It is for you to study and understand socialism.

defends his master's whip does not de serve freedom. We ask you to make an attempt to free yourselves from conditions which enslave you. Will you support, at the coming city election, men who stand for the principles of justice by voting the Socialist Labor ticket Or will you continue to vote for your lot in favor of, your masters as heretoguarantee the abolition of the "livery

barn" council chamber. Remember that the emancipation of the working class from capitalist exploitation must be the work of the

working class itself. Remember that we do not buy votes We have no free rides to offer, no beer nor free lunches to distribute. Vote for

Don't be deceived by decoy ducks.

TICKET. Mayor-A. E. Allen. Clerk-B. W. Wilson. Treasurer-Max Hagemann. Assasor-Fred Peters. Police Magistrate-A. K. Gifford. Park Commissioner-Aug. Leloneck. Park Commissioner (to fill vacancy)-Paul Rochi.

Alderman-at-large--John Munnecke

First ward-H. Nielson. Second ward-J. Wellendorf. . Third ward-J. B. Welzenbach. Fourth word-K. E. Westphal. Fifth ward-M. J. Kremer.

Sixth word-A. H. Gebhardt

distinguish between rich and poor.

The campaign this summer will be educational. The harvest will be later.

The socialists appear to be cutting ome ice even in as warm a country as

The small dealer would not object to little class legislation if it was in his

It is a sad truth but under socialism the professional reformer will have to

A man can call himself a socialist all day but it does not make him one unless he votes the ticket.

A good many people would like to dig ditches, shovel coal, etc., the way Shelion would do it-by proxy.

Members of the Populist party will have a hard time this summer trying to combat the logic of events.

Our imperial government could not think of such a thing as allowing Cuoans without property to vote.

The socialist is the strongest political party in the world. How can a vote for such a party be thrown away?

The captains of industry get all of the good things the same as in the army and the privates have to take what is

The "good citizen" we hear so much about at election times is not so much in evidence when the assessor comes

Some people who make a specialty of eing "clear" on socialism are about as clear as the mud they sling from week

All governments (except those of Porto Rice and the Philippines) derive their just powers from the consent of the

How would you like to be a favorite bank and have the government loan you a few millions without interest or security?

Rockefeller evidently thinks that a few millions spent in educating the youth acording to his notions is money well invested.

In four years from now the party that happens to be out and wants to get in will be falling over itself to capture the

The government appears to have stopped even the pretense of wanting the open door for the purpose of letting bibles flow into China.

People who are going to vote for Bryan to secure socialism don't have time to stop and explain how they expect to get it that way.

Having won out in the battle with De Leon the socialists look forward with comparative complacency to an encounter with Mark Hanna.

Politicians do not want government ownership of railroads for then they would be obliged to pay car fare and could get no passes for friends.

No doubt the millionaires have their troubles but they never have to worry over where they are going to get the money to buy medicines for sick bables.

makers' Union. He was a member of the gold brick makers' craft before being initiated into the union of which he s now a fellow.

This hubub raised throughout the untry will probably cause the Porte Ricafi legislation to cost the sugar trust more money but the trust will get the tariff if it wants it.

A long stride will have been taken oward the social revolution when the workingman has become educated to be satisfied with nothing less than the entire product of his labor.

Lucky for this city it has no rainy season or the people would drown un-less the Municipal Voters' League foilowed them around and told them when to come in out of the wet.

quickened no doubt many of the union men will be voting next fall with the Their interests are the same, you know

Reading the bulletins of the Municipal Voters' League in regard to our candi-date in the Seventh ward, whom they finally indersed, his disqualification ild not seem to consist so much in the fact that he was a socialist as that he was a laboring man.

Remember that we send The Call in lubs of ten for three months at ten

(Continued on page 4)

THE WORKERS' CALL.

every Saturday at 36 M. Clark St., Chisee, III.

The workers' Call is published for and under the control of Section Chicago of the Socialist had on the control of Section Chicago of the Socialist Labor Party of Illinois, a corporation without applied stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for socialist propaganda.

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ADVERTISEMENTS. A limited number of acceptable advertisem ill be inserted. Eates will be made known upon application.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. scure the return of unused manuscripts should be enclosed.

pessage should be enclosed.

Communications must reach the office by Monday evening 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 excessed there. The fact tank a workers' Call to all opinions set commit The Workers' Call to all opinions pressed therein.

Contributions and items of news concerning the sabor movement are requested from our residers. Every concribation must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.



The Socialist Vote. UNITED STATES.

THE ELECTION RETURNS

The summing up of the showing of the socialist movement in this city, as measured by the late election, is still incomplete, but as we go to press we have sufficient data to show that NEARLY 5,000 VOTES have already been polled for the cause of the emancipation of the wage earner. This means an increase of nearly ONE HUNDRED PER CENT OVER THE HIGHEST VOTE heretofore polled in Chicago and is a striking proof that the working class are rapidly waking up to a clear perception of their class interests, and the only method of expressing such interests. This remarkable increase will satisfy the earnest workers in the cause, that their efforts have not been in vain, and will act as a strong incentive for still more energetic action on their part. In our next issue we will publish in detail the results in each ward and town, and we have no doubt that the figures above given will have to be considerably increased when the official count is known. In the teeth of the most bitter and unscrupulous opposition the socialist vote has ever grown stronger, and the latest results in this city will go far to convince many a doubting Thomas, that the future of society lies in the hands of the class-conscious workers.

FOR SOCIALIST UNITY.

to the account given upon the third page, of the work of the joint comin New York City, looking towards the one united socialist party. Of the final any doubt whatever, and the cause of socialism will be incalculably furthered by such union. The old capitalist parties will find in the coalized forces of tion of the 'labor question' is about to pas out of their jurisdiction into that of scious workers of these United States.

SMALL RESULTS.

That victory will be made more pro-The machinists' strike is ended we nonneed in the near future when the are told, and while it is difficult to see strength of a united, determined and just what has been gained according to the published accounts of the agreeit useless and dangerous to attempt the ment, the promise of a shorter work removal of the chosen representatives day is at least something. The wages will not be materially advanced, and speaking broadly matters are about as they were. Perhaps this is about the best that could possibly be secured by a struggle in the economic field where the workers are so heavily handicapped. It is useless to talk in this case of corruption upon the part of the labor leaders, as the agreement was acceded to by an overwhelming majority of the rank and file of the members. But when that rank and file begin to think soberly of the unsatisfactory results of this matter. The Paris exposition will their protracted struggle, and inquire into the causes which render them powerless to enforce their reasonable demands, they cannot fail to recognize the inadequacy of the economic weapons upon which they depended for vicetory. They will also recognize that the agreement which has been made is in reality only a formality which can b violated with impunity whenever their economic musters see fit to do so. That

will take place about that time. These SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE. craftsmen will begin to see that powe is necessary to enforce the terms of any agreement, and that lacking this, such terms cannot be binding upon those who can violate them at pleasure. The strike will at least have taught some that the use of the political weapon as the expression of their class interests is an absolute necessity. In this manner the strike becomes the expositor of socialism.

SOCIALISM, OR "THE GANG." WHICH?

That the placing in the field of socialist candidates in local elections is a thorn in the flesh of the capitalist parties is well attested by the action of the latter in the 8th, 19th and 31st wards in this city, where strengous and successful efforts were made to have the names of the socialist candidates stricken off the hallot. In these three wards only one representative of the great capitalist parties was put forward as a candidate, it being considered useless to contest wards where the population was apparently either definitely republican or democratic. Consequently the socialist candidates were alone left in the field, and represented the only opposition in such wards. It may be asked why it was considered necessary to effect the removal of the names of the socialist candidates. The answer is easily found and merely gives added proof, if that were needed, of the classconsciousness of the capitalist parties. There was no opposition which means there was nothing upon which to divide the workers, but if the socialists were left in the field it would infallibly draw the attention of many voters and cause them to think for themselves, a process which capitalist interests will move move heaven and earth to obstruct. The voters do not yet clearly understand that principles, not bersons, are involved in the act of voting, and it is the bounden duty of their exploiters to see that nothing shall occur which themselves. Fick may perhaps be unwould tend to bring that knowledge home to them. The shrewd knowledge of class interests which these exploiters have always exhibited, their hypocritical pretences of morality, and their desperate fear of socialism is perhaps more clearly illustrated in the decision of the election commissioners regarding the removal of the socialist candidate in the Nineteenth ward at the behest of the notorious "Johnny" Powers. The latter who has been represented by the 'respectable' element as the incarnation of all that is vile and evil, found no difficulty whatever in persuading his sham enemies that it would be to their interest to give him a clear field in the Nineteenth ward, and they were quick enough to perceive the 'justice" of his request. While we make no complaint we call the attention of our readers about the decision, knowing well that capitalist law is the creature of capitalist interests, it is well to expose the mittees of the S. D. P. and the S. L. P. fact that those who are interested in maintaining the present system of leamalgamation of the two bodies into galized robbery of the workers will not hesitate for a moment to make their unity of the two bodies there is hardly choice between what they themselves brand as a most vile and notorious corruptionist, and the representative of the class-conscious workers. Against socialism the interests of capitalism are socialism an opponent that can be no always a unit, and if it becomes neces longer ignored, and the part played by sary, its upholders will be always found the working class movement in the ready to swallow the most nauseous identical. On the contrary he prophenext presidential election will prove to and disgusting creations of their own the exploiters of labor, that the solu- system with seemingly good grace. And in thus practically tearing away the cloak of fraudulent morality with tainly bethose most interested-the class-con- which their proceedings are always covered socialism has in reality achieved a victory instead of sustaining a defeat.

> of the coming social order. A New York politician asserts that the Republican party will lose between 15,000 and 20,000 votes on account of the Paris exposition. But the great canitalist system is not in the least endangered by this occurrence. It depends rather for its existence upon those to whom a visit to Paris is impossible, those who stupidly toll and suffer all their lives in order that this select 20,000 may enjoy the results of the labor of the workers of the world. There is, however, one redeeming feature about not affect the socialist vote in this country to any appreciable extent.

class-conscious proletariat will render

A public debase will be held on Sunday, April 8th at 3 p. m. at 103 E. Chicago avenue, under the auspices of the Twenty-third ward branch, S. L. P. The subject under-discussion will be "The Political Wilderness, and the Way Out." Debaters: Evans L. Williams and Thomas, J. Morgan. Admission free. Everybody invited.

Do you value your freedom a dollar's worth? Then send it in with ten names it will last for six months is probable like to have a socialist talk given to seeing that the presidential elections

Mr. Debs will now proceed to throw upon the screen a lifelike picture entitled "The Suffering Country in the Grasp of the Money Power." Little boys in the audience are requested not to shoot beans at the canvass.—Chicago Tribune.

If the capitalist class for whom the Tribune speaks, anticipate any pantomime as the above, we can assure them that they will be disappointed, Mr. Debs will not "proceed" to deal in this discredited blatherskite, no matter how ardently the plunderers of the land Mr. Debs will rather "throw upon lutionary proletariat-"Workingmen your chains; you have a world to gain." We cannot stop to consider the disapsentiment has no place.

The Tribune need not feel anxious about the conduct of the little boys. If they derive any amusement from the spectacle, they will be so much ahead therefrom. The beans which the little batteries of capitalism.

which this candidate stands for are by Voters' League. As usual they are he soundly deserves. seeking to deceive the voters, and at the same time make a small reputation for generosity and non-partisanship for man." He is a socialist.

The crusade undertaken by the city beauties of the competitive system, as per well illustrates. A little "business man" (coal dealer) is being inter-

"Anyone can see that ain't a bushel basket," he said. "We may call it a bushel, but it ain't." "Why don't you sell by the bushel?"

If it wasn't for the "fellow across the street" who cuts prices how lovely everything would be? But then what would become of "competition?"Under capitalism it may be safely affirmed that those who have labor power to sell but the selling of the product of labor evidently obeys another law.

Mr. A. W. Bonner, member of the waste any time in declaring that the sled that the end of all these things will to his insight into the nature of the struggle. Revolution there will cersocial revolution, and this not alone because of the events trans piring in Chicago, as he seems to think, The struggle which will end in the social revolution is world-wide, and its every development tends nearer and nearer to that end.

. . .

So Mr. Bonner is not altogether correct in his deductions from this state-He says "We (meaning the capitalist class) can take care of our-We can move out of this country and ply our trades elsewhere." This phrase "plying our trades" means the fleecing of those who do actually ply a trade, and is the convenient capitalist cloak for disguising the nature of the robbery of labor. But where can Mr. Bonner and his class go? Is there a spot on this earth where they won't find a revolting, discontented working class, where the same sort of struggle is not going on? If there were such a place, the entrance of the capitalist mode of production would generate the same struggle. You can't avoid the revolution, Mr. Bonner, for your class create it.

Mr. Bonner, however, has one last hope the use of the military. Well, that is a rather precarious weapon and not at all satisfactory, for you see Mr. Bonner, that it is not possible to shoot all the working class, and those that survive will be infallibly driven to take measures so that your class will not be able to use the military for such purposes. They will seek to control the governmental power of the country. which your class now possesses, and when that is done your class will be helpless. That is what comprises the

real revolution, Mr. Bonner, and any eans you may take to stop its progress will merely help it along. working class have votes, Mr. Bonner, and when they learn to use them for their own interests it will be-exit capitalism-enter socialism.

Lke most men Mr. Benner has done something which he confesses to being method of his lifework as an inspiration in so doing he was "conspiring against unique in this respect, that the nurrator man would demand the punishment of working class may desire that he should Mr. Bonner for this crime, for he ex- with which such autobiographies are do so. As the accredited representative plains that it was "TO THE VITAL INTERESTS OF HIS BUSINESS" that "eminently respectable" exploiter lays he should do so, that he signed the bare the method of wealth accumulathe screan," the watchword of the revo- agreement for "self-preservation." Just tion which enables him to act as tutor so, Mr. Bonner. Exactly the same ex- to the young "Hopeful" for whose you to sign. It was for the "vital interests of their business," for their "self- bery and plunder of the working classes pointment of the Tribunes' hopes regarding this performance as this is a matter of "business" with us in which dicting revolution.

Mr. Sheldon's recent newspaper venture together with a pamphlet issued humorous. The conditions of existence movement, has aroused the ire of the but when it is considered that such conment and of which the above is no imagine. It is rather refreshing some- morous side which in this work is cleardoubt the preliminary fusiliade. The times to read the ingenious diatribes ly perceptible in the sarcastic and bitter public conscience, the Municipal Voters' 'the schoolmaster is abroad" in Mis- think the following is one of the best League, has endorsed the socialist can- souri. If there is any truth in this After a minute description of the beaudidate for alderman in the Seventh declaration it is to be hoped that he will ties and comforts of the splendid manward, but nevertheless we do not con- drop into this editor's sanctum and sion in which the speaker lives, he resider that these generous endorsers are present the latter with a 10-cent pri-"coming our way." We feel in no ways mer on socialism which he certainly ronage, knowing well that the principles he is past the school boys' age, is the only thing which stands between him story, house of two rooms and a back

worthy of election according to the case of the colored people of Alton, Ill., moral standards of the M. V. L., but whose children have been denied adcase of the colored people of Alton, Ill., His next door neighbor, also an emwe wish to say that Comrade Marcus, mission to the public schools on account the socialist candidate, is not a "good of their color. There are many eviof their color. There are many evi-dent signs, and the above is one, that is a Republican. They often, after capitalist interests in this country see the necessity of curtailing the power of the working class, and the colored popsealer against short weight and meas- the working class, and the colored popures gives ample evidence of the ulation seem the easiest to begin the the following clipped from a daily pa- in the North, this will furnish a precedent for their disfranchisement as at present in the South. Wake up, workingmen, or it will be your turn next!

by the socialists in the Italian parlia-"Why don't you sell by the bushel?" he was asked.

"Can't afford to. People won't pay enough to get full measure. That fellow across the street cut prices and we cut cur measure to meet his cut. Yes; we may call it a bushel, but it ain't, and that's all there is to it."

This man was selling chestnut coal at \$14 at on, but most of his trade was done in soft. coal at about double the market prices by the ton.

ment determined that Signor Colombo should no longer preside in that assembly. He made several attempts to exercise the function of his office and at have a whole effect. Copi and the struggle has recommenced. The socialists are camped on his trail and they will get him yet, even if the "business" of the country remains neglected. Only two years ago the ruling IE. ment determined that Signor Colombo lected. Only two years ago the ruling class in Italy did not hesitate to massacre the workers by thousands in the streets of Milan and Turin, but it now seems as if they doubt their ability to repeat that performance wthout danger to themselves, and this is no doubt will be compelled to give full measure, the explanation for Sig. Colombo's ready resignation.

The Tribune of the 31st ult. speaks of Bonner, member of the a "manly" workingman, by which is Council, in his evidence meant one who does not kick at \$9 per before the Industrial Commission didn't week, but lives in the hope that his meekness will be rewarded by the appreciainterests of capitalist and laborer were tive capitalist-or in the sweet by and

The union man who tries to better be revolution, which is very creditable his condition by uniting with his fellow craftsmen (a preliminary to uniting with his class) is, according to the Tribune, an infamous wretch who sacrifices his family out of pure deviltry. Nine dollars per week is enough for any workingman the Tribune thinks, but just the same that paper has to pay the union scale to its printers and pressmen. These men want more than \$9 per week. That's what hurts. It re per- Weekt.
duces dividends.

Listen to the fellowing tale of we from Mayor Harrison in regard to the Twenty-third ward. It is needless to say that the statesman alluded to is not

Tonight I speak for an independent candidate, because he is the only man on the ticket for whom anyone can have any respect. The democratic machine in the Twenty-third ward is so rotten that it has nominated a man who is a confessed shell worker and whom I would not allow within several feet of me unless his hands were tied in his pockets. If he should be elected and the council should not throw him out of his seat, I would move out of the Twenty-third ward if I lived in it rather than be in a place represented by such a rascal.—Daily News.

.This unsavory gentleman whose very presence is an abomination to our respectable mayor, has been for the pas twenty years an indefatigable worker for democratic success in this city, and has no doubt in his time contributed largely to the election of the present mayor and his father before him, and during this period no special attention was called to his misdeeds. But his presence in the council chamber migh contaminate such innocents as Culler-Powers, Coughlin and therefore to avoid such a catastrophe the mayor promptly turns him down.

BOOK REVIEWS.

HOW I ACQUIRED MY MILLIONS By W. A. Corey, Los Angeles, Cal.

Although this work deals with a well-

nigh exhausted theme viz. that of the

successful business man recounting the

ashamed of, that is he signed the agree- and example to the "young man startment with the union. He admits that ing out in business," it is yet distinctly the common good." But no working- tells the plan unvarnished truth, laying aside entirely the nauseous "morality" generally invested. In this sketch the unite; you have nothing to lose but cuse stands good for those who forced guidance the story is detailed, a method which of course is based upon the rob and working class to dwell together in ject like this to be garnished with a peace, and you are quite correct in preusual capitalist method of presentation the naked, unadorned tale of legal robbery here recounted will seem distinctly of their capitalist adviser, who will cer- by G. C. Clemens, an old-line politician under which the producers of all wealth tainly not extract much enjoyment who has recently joined the socialist live, is no doubt in the main a tragedy, boys are requested not to shoot will editor of the Kansas City Journal, who ditions are and can be only perpetuated prove just as harmless as the volley of in a long editorial runs amuck at the by the apathy and stupidity of those lies which the Tribune feels called upon strangest "man of straw" labeled "so- who suffer from them, it may perhaps to discharge against the socialist move- cialism" that the human brain can well be granted that this tragedy has a hulogic of events furnishes us with ammu- writen against socialism in some of the cynicism with which the writer endows nition which in time will silence the fire able capitalist journals of today, but the of the Tribune as well as all the other efforts of such a wretched ignoremus many scatting satires upon the folly of as the editor of the Kansas City Jour- those who have been used as stepping That self-constituted keeper of the least, painful. And yet it is said that of the narrator, amongst which we marks: "Such, Hopeful, is one of my homes. One of the skilled mechanics indebted to them for this gracious pat- seems to stand in need of. The fact that who worked upon this house lives in another part of the city. He is a oneno means agreeable to the Municipal and the pedagogical thrashing which shed. An old hat serves in lieu of a broken window pane. There are no carpets on the floors, and the roof leak How utterly meaningless the word when it rains. He pays me rent for the "liberty" becomes under its capitalist use of this house, after helping to build definition, can be readily seen in the the one I live in. He is a Democrat. ploye of mine, who lives in the house with the plastering showing its teeth working hours, lean on the fence and Republican nor a Democrat-I AM A experiment upon. Debarred education CAPITALIST, Or rather I am EITHER a Democrat or a Republican as best suits my convenience at a given time but I am first and always a capitalist. This work should make good propaganda literature as it is written in a The Italian working class represented plain and vigorous style easily compre hended by the average workingman

LETTER BOX.

presentation of the methods of capital-

From out of the jungle of false and mis-

socialist movement here and throughou

vand

y and

of the profound, Kansas City
that socialism, anarchy and
communism are all the same thing,
but furnish a subject for careful inconfusion worse confounded Kansas
felnitour presidential nominee talked to
the
about 300 people at Shrine hall; and one
paper the next morning. The Times,
managed to give an account of the
about 300 people as Social Reformer—Bernstatement of socialism than is ordinarily to be gathered from the columns
of a capitalist daily. There is no doubt
but the speech itself was thoroughly
understood by all present. Campainee
on were receivene constructed as a special statement of memba on were receivene come
on were receivene cand the suave as stein.

5. The Evolution of Property—Lafargue.

7. Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth
Century—Hyndman.

8. Wealth Against Commonwealth—
Lloyd.

9. The Descent of Man—Darwin.

10. Trade Unions, New and Old—
Hewell.

11. The Paris Commune—Lissagary.

12. The Paris Commune—Lissagary.

13. The Factory System—Taylor.

14. The Evolution of Property—Lafargue.

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12. The Paris Commune—Lissagary.

13. The Factory System—Taylor.

14. The Evolution of Modern Capitalism

15. The Factory System—Taylor.

16. The Evolution of Modern Capitalism

17. The Factory System—Taylor.

18. The Factory System—Taylor.

19. The Fa the country has educed from the capi narily to be gathered from the columns of a capitalist daily. There is no doubt but the speech itself was thoroughly understood by all present. Campaign literature was distributed and several applications for membership in the section were received. This is the first time Comrade Harriman eyer met the Kansas City comrades, but he will long be remembered. Should he come again it will certainly tax them to take care of the crowd. The Monday morning editions of the local press contained interviews or alleged interviews with our candidate. One paper commented that "he did not look like the ordinary reformer." We know he is not in any "he did not look like the ordinary reformer;" we know he is not in any way like the ordinary reformer either, and others have found out also. There will be some trouble here about getting our licket on the official ballot. The section decided to test the law requiring signers to the petition to take oath that they were bona fide supporters of the party, as being in conflict with the Australian ballot law which prescribes secreey of ballot; and it likely we will have to take the matter to court and apply for an order to the election commissioners. Of course we may fall, but even so we will not have lost much and can make good advertising out of it. can make good advertising out of it. We cannot get official standing at this election anyway, as the law prescribes that the percentage must be made at the general election, for state officers.

-Kansas City, Mo., March 23.

To Hear All Sides.

Editor Workers' Call:—
My attention has been called to the fact that "Vorwaerts," the New York organ of our German comrades, predicts failure for our Socialist Review, because in our prospectus we use the following language:
"Editorially the attitude of the Socialist Review will be strictly in according to the socialist Review will be strictly in according to the socialist Review will be strictly in according to the socialist Review will be strictly in according to the socialist Review will be strictly in according to the socialist Review will be strictly in according to the socialist Review will be strictly in according to the socialist Review will be strictly in according to the socialist Review will be strictly in according to the socialist Review will be strictly in according to the socialist Review will be strictly in according to the social strictly in according to the social

with the recognized principles of international socialism. Signed articles will however, be welcomed from writers of all schools and parties who accept the socialist ideal, however they may differ as to methods and tactics. We are convinced that a free and full discussion is the shortest and best road to the general acceptance of the methods and tactics of international socialism by all who aim at the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth. To this end we shall gladly open the pages of the Socialist Review to those who held it advisable to work through one of the old parties; to those who held the advisable to work through one of the old parties; to those who held that all political action should be non-partisan to those who believe in working for socialistic legislation 'a step at a time,' to those who believe in adding the growth og co-operative colunies,—in short, to the advocates of all measures looking toward socialism that are worthy of the serious consideration of thinkers."

Now for this language T am alone responsible, but the policy here ogtilined was proposed in the first place by Comrade Simons, who is to edit the review, and was heartily aproved by all the comrades we consulted before the prospectus was issued. I would like to ask our critic how he would draw the line as to what articles shall be accepted. Is socialism a complete system which has already reached absolute perfection, and which must be jeaiously guarded from heresy as Presbyter-line series the second the second to the prospection, and which must be jeaiously guarded from heresy as Presbyter-line series consideration and which must be jeaiously

cepted. Is socialism a complete system which has already reached absolute perfection, and which must be jealously guarded from hereny as Presbyterians guard their theology? If so what is our Bible? If Marx and Engels were living I can imagine their disgust at the idea of treating their own writings as such. No, socialism is not an absolute system, it is a growing science, and if we refuse a hearing to all who dissent from the majority of us in its various applications we are unjust to the heretics by depriving them of the criticism they propably need, and we are unjust to ourselves because we are shutting ourselves out from new ideas that may possibly be of service. To anyone who knows A. M. Simons, the idea of a reourselves out from new ideas that may possibly be of service. To anyone who knows A. M. Simons, the idea of a review under his editorship being used to switch off the socialist movement from straight scientific socialism is simply funny. His hope as well as my own is to bring all the leading pseudo-socialist theories out into the daylight of clear, exact, scientific discussion, and if the socialist comrades help, as I believe ocialist comrades help, as I believe hey will, the result will be that the they will, the result will thousands who are now amusing the theories will thousands who are now amusing them-selves with such theories will be brought into the main current of the socialist movement. In conclusion let me point out the well-known fact that the policy of admitting articles by those outside the socialist movement is adopted by all the leading socialist re-views of Europe, and notably by the "Neue Zeit" of Leipzig, edited by Karl Kautsky.

Fraternally, Charles H. Kerr.

Free Speech Muzzled.

Editor Workers' Call:

Editor Workers Call: The following resolution was adopted by Section Kansas City, Kan., S. L. P., at their regular meeting held March 26,

1900:
"Whereas, C. A. Crum was arrested Monday, March 26th, for preaching so-claifstic doctrines on the streets; and "Whereas, Such action by the police is contrary to the constitution of our is contrary to the constitution of our country; be it "Resolved, By Section Kansas City,

"Resolved, By Section Kan., S. L. P., that we denounce such action as an outrage, and hereby pledge C. A. Crum our support.

Charles W. Marsh.
Chairman.

Chairman. D. D. Downing.

-Kansas City ,Kan., March 27,1900.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

upon whom the startling yet truthful All matter intended for publication must reach this office on or before Tuesday of the week in which the paper ism contained therein cannot fail to have a wholesome and thought-stirring effect. Copies can be secured from Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth avenue

E. J. Pihlaja.-Your communication prived too late for publication in our columns.

Frank Kreuger, Milwaukee.-Notice of mass meeting arrived here too late for publication.

List of twenty-five books in hands of

Propaganda Committee:

Propaganda Committee:

1. Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome
—Bax-Morris.

2. The French Revolution—Bax.

3. The Religion of Socialism—Bax.

4. Bismarck and State Socialism—

chewsky. 23. Socialism and Anarchy-Plechinoff. 24. Civilization, Its Cause and Cure-

Carpenter.

25. Ancient Society-Morgan. Tickets or monies from tickets must be returned by April 15th to members

of the committee without fail. By order of The Committee

A prominent minister of Brooklyn who made an effort to live among the working people of an Ohio town is credited with saving that the life of the majority of tollers in the industrial towns of Ohio and Indiana is killingly monotonous, that in nine months not a word was spoken to him by a representative of the privileged class concerning anything outside of toll and the lower things of life; not a recognition had been made by one of the fortunates that the people who labor were anything more than animals. Markham's vision of the "dumb terror" is truly American in spite of all that may be

said to conceal it.-Brauer Zeitung. Notice.

Delegates to the Central Committee are hereby notified that a meeting next Tuesday, April 10th, at 65 N. Clark street, 8 p. m. Important business wilf be discussed and all delegates are urged to be present.

Keep your eye on your subscription

For a United Party.

Work of the Joint Committee of Eighteen From the Two Socialist Bodies.

Laber party and Social Democratic party convened at the Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street. New York City, at 10:30 a. m., Sundey, March 25, 1900.

The delegates elected by the Rochester (S. L. P.) convention were:

J. Mahlon Barnes, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. H. Benham, San Francisco, Cal.; C. Fenner, Woroester, Mass.; Max S. Los Angles, Cal.: Morris Hillquit, New York City; N. I. Stone, New York City; F. J. Sleverman, of Rochester, N. Y., and W. E. White, New Haven, Conn.

apolis (S. D. P.) convention were:

Wm. Butscher, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vic-Chase, Haverhill, Mass.; Jas. F. Carey, Haverhill, Mass.; Margaret Haile, Roxmour Stedman, Chicago, Ill. Victor Berger did not attend.

Job Harriman was elected chairman, John C. Chase, vice-chairman for the committee. Margaret Haile was secretary for the S. D. P. delegation, and N. I. Stone secretary for the S. L. P. dele-

gation. was decided to take up the matters consideration, to take a vote upon the arrangement for the bringing

The subjects were taken up as fol-Name, constitution, party press, candidates platform.

Adjourned at 12:30 to reconvene at

The question of name taken up in the afternoon session, was argued upon

argument for the name, Social Demo- that purpose (to contain only news best cratic party, pointing to its prestige in suited for the membership), and that Germany and the victories already won it be supported directly by the funds of by the party under that name in the United States during the past eighteen months.

Benham presented an argument against the name. Attention was paganda purposes, but to be left upon called to the fact that the name was the ordinary basis of subscriptions remeaningless from the socialist standpoint; that the name was misleading and that the name lost its significance when translated into English. Definiwere given and, it was shown that the socialist conventions in the United States in 1877 and 1884, although composed almost entirely of Germans. had discarded the name as inappropriate for the political party in this coun-The prospect of its being contested by the Democratic party in any or all states was, in addition to many other objections, alluded to in this statement made in opposition to the name.

Nearly all the delegates took part in this discussion, and many interesting facts were developed, although the chief arguments in favor of the name were made on its behalf because of the hold it had made upon the people and the success that had attended its career in this country. -Margaret Haile gave some light on the word "social" from an etymological standpoint. Stedman, Butscher and Chase particularly de-sired the name Social Democratic retained during the present campaign. Carey did not particularly like the name, but declared its necessity for the present campaign.

Hillquit, Sleverman and Harriman all pointed out the necessity of a new name, one that would indicate not only the character of the movement, but the unification of forces. Fenner said many Social Democrats had requested of him to vote against the name Social Democratic.

History, etymplogy and philology against the name. Stone regarded the retention of the name S. D. P. as a mistake, as a new name would gather new material and dissolve all prejudice that might exist.

The debate was heated, and the qualifications of the debaters were well dis-

Shortly after 6 p. m. Frederick Heath said he desired to speak, but for the benefit of the S. L. P. delegates could only speak in executive session. In accordance with this, the public were excluded from the room and the conference went into executive session.

Heath made charges against some the members of the sub-committee that attended the Indianapolis convention. Heath stated that the S. L. P. delegate had broken falth in regard to the support of the name, Social Democratic, pletely false, and all the S. D. P. delegates so recognized them, except Heath, who had seemed but slightly interested in the proceedings and withdrew from the sessions, only Wednesday morning sitting with the S. D. P. delegation for a few moments and voting on one proposition. The episode developed the fact that it had been stated by some newspapers that the Social Democratic party had absorbed the S. L. P., evidently with the end.in view to make the g. L. P. membership dissatisfied and to prevent union if possible.

MONDAY MORNING.

Committee met at 9:30 a. m., Monday,

Chase, speaking for the S. D. P. delégation, said that after full consideration, it was decided that in the interest of the movement two names be sub-mitted to the referendum. This stateof satisfaction by the S. L. P. delega-

The matter of the National Executive

The Unity committee of the Socialist, Committee was now taken up. Stedman desired a national council of two members from each state, this council to select a national executive committee, and proposed Chicago as

the seat of the committee. Benham stated that accessibility to should be considered. That no one city E. Fenner. Worcester, Mass.; Max S. should select, nor could the National Hayes, Cleveland, O.; Job Harriman, Executive committee be brought from localities long distances apart. By se-lecting a city within reach of Massachusetts and New York all said results could be attained; advocated New The delegates elected by the Indian- Haven as the seat and that a provisional committee of 14 be elected, 6 from New York, 2 from Connecticut, and 6 tor Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; John C. from Massachusetts, half the delegation of each state to come from each party as now constituted. A discussion bury, Mass.; Frederic Heath, Milwau- of considerable length now took place kee, Wis.; G. A. Hoehn, St. Louis, Mo.; on seat of national executive committee. W. P. Lonergan, Rockville, Conn.; Sey- Carey presented the name of Springfield as the seat of the national executive committee. Hayes and Sieverman spoke for New York City. Heehn advocated Cleveland. Haile advocated Chicago. Chase opposed Chicago. One of the arguments in favor of the latter city was that it was to be the home of E. V. Debs, who would like to be in close touch with the national executive committee during the campaign. Stone of importance, and after their general spoke for New York. Hillquit suggested that a campaign committee could be located in Chicago. The fact developed about of unity upon satisfactory terms. that there was a feeling on both sides that if either of the old seats of the na-

The party press now came up for con-sideration. Haile, Carey and Stedman vigorously advocated the establishment of an official organ, the Social Hoehn opened the debate with a brief Democratic Herald to be selected for the party, each party member to re ceive the official organ regularly.

tional executive committees be selected

it might not be best for the movement

The People of New York was also to be regarded as an official organ for progarding its support. Benham wished to place every paper on equality of opportunity; if the party wished to furnish a paper to each member let the member select his paper and the party get a special rate and pay for all such Harriman and others supported the latter proposition. Stedman, Haile and Carey spoke against it,

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Stone moved that two names for the united party be submitted to referen-Carried. Also that there be a question asked of each member in the ballot: Are you willing to agree to the result of this vote, the vote of both parties to be counted as a whole? Carried unanimously. Names to be submitted:

Social Democratic party.

United Socialist party. Nominations for seat of national excutive committee were now in order. Hillquit for prudential reasons wa against New York City and in favor of New Haven. Harriman favored Springfield, because of the particularly friendly feeling between the Springfield S. D. P. and S. L. P. membership. Haile favored Chicago, for many reasons, par ticularly geographical. New Haven, Springfield, New York and Chicago were put up for informal ballot, lowes to be dropped out in each successive ballot. Fnally but New York and Springfield remained. The S. D. P. de sired a delegation caucus, and rotired The S. L. P. likewise. On reconvening were all made basis for arguments after 20 minutes for caucus the S. L. P. Barnes gation, through themselves willing to adopt the choice of the S. D. P. delegation of eithe Springfield or New York. The S. D. P. reported that they had decided to submit three cities to the referendum-Chicago, New York and Springfield. This again involved Chicago, which had been left out of the S. L. P. calculations, having been dropped in informal ballot. The S. D. P. again retired and decided upon Springfield, which was

> voting for Chicago For provisional national executive, Benham then proposed four from Massachusetts, two from Connecticut, four from New, York; each party as now constituted to elect in the unity referrepresentaendum vote, one-half the tion. After a lengthy debate a list of wice as many names as number of epresentatives desired was finally de cided upon. The committee to have ower to fill vacancies. Each state to have right to send another delegate expense of the state. Adopted. Halle and Stedman only against it.

declared adopted, Stedman and Halle

Julius Gerber, organizer of Section New York, announced that New York desired to entertain the delegates When the committee adjourned at 7:30 thy proceeded to the dining room where substantial refreshments and speechmaking were indulged in. Comrade Lisseur, of New York, was toastmaster and received the guests with an eulogistic address, and commenting favorably upon the work of the Roches er and Indianapolis conventions and that of the conference committee. Chase, Harriman, Hayes, Carey, Siev rman, Hillquit, Stedman, Halle, Benham, and Barnes spoke. All the speak ers were met. with manifestations of great delight whenever the subject and sureness of unity of socialist forces vere touched upon. This mark of hos pitality is one of many evidences of the lyou are free?

splendid movement in New York.

TUESDAY

On Barnes' motion, each delegation then nominated four names from Mossachusetts, four from New York and two from Connecticut, to be selected from by the membership by referendum The names were as follows: S. L. P. Massachusetts-Kaplan, Oliver, Fenner and Wrenn; Connecticut-White and Bartels; New York- Hillquit, Slobodin, Stone of New York City, Sieverman of Rochester. The S. D. P. nominees were: Benham stated that accessibility to Massachusetts—Halle, Jones, Chase membership and expense of meeting McCarmey: Connecticut—Lonergan and Sweetland: New York-Butscher, Guy-

er, Gordon, Phillips, Stedman moved that the national ouncil be composed of two delegates from each state; the council to elect a national executive committee of 11, the latter to be removable by council, the latter's members to be removable by state membership electing them. This was finally modified and adopted as follows: One of the council to be elected from each state: they to nominste not less than 15 members, this fist to be submitted to referendum, seven to be selected for a national executive committee. Harriman, Benham and wo others voted and spoke against the roposition.

The Rochester platform and the S. D. P. demands were adopted as a platform for the united party.

Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman were endorsed as the national nominees of the united parties.

Constitution was taken up. Boards of appeals abolished. Word local to be used instead of either branch or section as now used in the parties' organizaion. National council to meet yearly On motion of Hoehn, stamp system o iues adopted, and many other alteraions, changes and abbreviations made, both S. L. P. and S. D. P. constitutions eing considered.

Party press taken up. Carey proosed two party organs, one for official news, one for propagantla. Hochn saw mpracticability. Benham wanted national executive reports and other official matters furnished to any paper hat wanted them. Stedman declared that in the open field the S. D. Heraid could not exist, as it had been used as propaganda sheet and sent to every party member. It was finally decided o have the united party pay any decit on the S. D. Herald not exceeding 360 per week for six months following the union of the parties, the S. D. Herald to be furnished to all members that might request it sent, and that every member pay ten cents per quarter and elect (from a list to be furnished by the national executive), one of the party papers. It was considered unwise to withdraw the Herald from the membership of the S. D. P., from whence the paper had been supported and as the dues now went into the general funds of the united party, it was equitable to see that the Herald was put open a footing until adjustment to changed conditions was made. It was decided that Chicago should elect a ampaign committee for the conduct of the presidential campaign.

Eugene Dietzgen was unanimously chosen as the united party representative at the Paris congress.

No local or state organization can use or compromise with any capitalist political party.

Provisional executive committee auhorized to make proper arrangements for the organization in American colo-

The S. D. P.'s voluntary offering to submit two names was an evidence of their sincerity in union and confidence membership. The S. L. P. also signified the proper spirit when it deided to stand by the choice of the S. D. P. as to the seat of the national executive committee.

It was a conference that will have great historical significance and one that not only reflects credit upon the organizations represented, but upon the ising socialist movement of the United States. The proceedings of the conference were carried out with dignity and precision. No actions, except those tha they believed to be for the good of the movement were performed by those members who sat through its sessions

The early deliberations of the confernce were marked by decisive and logcal debating, and the presentation of arguments brought out a considerable tary ability. The latter part of the pro seedings was a strenuous effort by all canization could be turned over to the referendum. The vote in favor of units eems a foregone conclusion.

That the result will be received with joy by the membership is already sure The future of socialism is brought near er, and the success of the new party assured by the result of the conference of the committee of eighteen

G. B. Benham. -In The People.

To the Reader.

Did you order and pay for the paper you hold before you? No! Then it wa oald for by some friend, who seeing the light: desires you also to see it. If you trine, that the toiler, under a rationa system is chtitled to the full product of his toll, and that this he can neve secure, while another owns the tools with which he toils, then seek out a few of your friends who are still in that deep sleep from which you may have recently awakened, and arouse them by ending each one a three month's sub scription to The Workers' Call.

Have you asked all your shop mate to subscribe to The Workers' Call? If you are not willing to do that much now long do you think it will be before

FOREIGN NEWS. LABOR ITEMS.

Notes From Trades Union Journals and Gilmpses of the World-wide Struggle Exchanges, Throughout the . of the Proletarian Army for Its Liberty.

(For further Labor Items see Foreign Philadelphia painters' unions, 500 trong, are discussing socialism.

United States.

In Haverhill, Mass., the operatives of ave shoe factories are on strike at pres-Union plumbers in St. Joseph, Me.

struck for an increase to \$3.75 per day or eight hours work. Big strike in the building trades

no immediate prospect of settlement. At Brazil, ind., all coat mines have en closed down throwing 5,000 miners out of work. Every prospect of a long

Jollet, Ill. Several hundred men out and

Chicago Typographical union has re seinded its action declaring the boycet off on the News-Record, which cause its expulsion from the central body

The executive council of the A. F. o

L. decided to issue an appeal calling on organized labor to arrange mass meet ngs on May Day, July 4 and Labor Day to preach the propaganda of labor. Plumbers of Indianapolis have struck

for an increase to \$3.50 per day. Hosse are unwilling to accede to this demand and the harmony which "should" exist between capital and labor has sustained a severe fracture.

"The plasterers of Minneapolis have en locked out by their benevolent em ployers, owing to a dispute over the ength of the working day. The ideal vorkingday according to capitalisi principles is somewhere about 25 hours

The Whitaker iron works at Wheel ng. W. Va., has shut down throwing 280 Amalgamated Ironworkers out of employment. Differences between the employes in the tin plate department are alleged as the cause of the shut

Between 25,00 and 30,000 coal mine struck at Pittsburgh on April 2d and 19,000 more were expected to be out next day. In the Irwin field 10,000 miners ar on strike for 76 cents per ton, for thre quarter inch screen coal. The interests of capitalst and laborer are of course identical but-

Two thousand painters and fifteen nundred carpenters have gone on strike at St. Louis, Mo. Painters want an in rease from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day, and carpenters demand 45 cents per hou instead of 35. Both demands have been refused by the bosses, and the struggle

Union painters and carpenters Newark and Orange, N. J., quit work. About a thousand of each trade are out. They demanded more pay and shorte hors, but the bosses couldn't see how their interests would be furthered by assenting to this proposition. Henc the strike.

The employment of non-union car penters upon some houses in Nev Brighton, Staten Island, was the caus of 260 union workmen dropping their tools. The non-union men were work ing for George Vanderbilt, who of ourse purchases his workers as cheap'y as posible according to the laws of the present capitalistic system

In Cleveland, Ohio, about 2,000 building trades workmen have quit work The advance of wages which they de manded, the bosses did not see fit to grant alleging that objectionable rules were coupled with the demand. During their period of enforced leisure the workmen will have time to study out how to make their demands imposible of rejection.

Upland, Ind., March 31,-The window glass blowers at the Butler Window the bay of one of the blowers The factory closed down and the matter has een referred to President Barnes of ocal assembly No. 300, Many of the en were opposed to a strike, but the Belgian members were in the majority and voted to quit.

Secretary Duncan of the Granite Cuters is hopeful of success in getting the sight-hour day and a minimum rate-o 13 a Way, which has been the demand o the workers in the New England quar ries. More than 6,000 men are involved in the strike which now enters upon its cond month. Should the dispute no be settled it is claimed that the granite for the Chicago postoffice will not be eady when wanted.

"When the 25,000 minets of Illinois omorrow take up their picks and enter the 600 coal shafts, starting in on th ew agreement," said a mine manager they will begin work upon the highes rate of wages prevailing in coal minir since' 1892. With such an understanding in the various competitive fields as will maintain prices for the year, and supply a foundation to the trade, it is natural to expect that 1900 will be notable year of coal production."

Hartford City, Ind., March 31 .- The esult of the second ballot for the presi ncy of the National Window Gias Blowers' association was announced to day and President Simon Burns of Gas City was re-elected for the sixth con secutive time, defeating Joseph Armstrong of Jeanette, Pa. The resolution providing for building three large tank window glass factories b ythe organiza-

AUSTRIA.

The strike among the coal miners in Bohemia and Silesia has now spread to Galicia, where 3,000 miners at Zaworzno have gone on strike. They ask for an some share in the management of benofit societies to which they contribute. Most of the mines in this district beong to two people, a Jewish banker alled Guimann and a very plous Cathlie called Potecki-a pair of precious gentlemen who pay men from is. Id. to is. and women Sd., a day for cleven hours' work.

BELGIUM.

The Abbe Pottier, of Liege, is the eader of the French speaking Christian ocialists o' Belgiom and was going to tand as a candidate for Liege. But he wealthy Gatholics of the districts breatened in that case to withhold heir subscriptions from the party funds, and the abbe did not stand. It is difficult to quite understand the aims of he Christian Socialists. They are probably Clericals under another name.

in Mr. Whiteing's novel, "John Street," a bishop found great comfort hen he heard that New York had its lums as well as London, "it made us gel such brothers." . There are slums in cussels too, and, from statistics just ublished. It apears that there are 6.978 'amilies which each' only have one The mean death rate is 19 per ,000, but in some of the slums it rises rom 30 to 60 per 1,000, and in one case o 142 per 1,000. Perhaps when the Belgian sovernment has some time to spare from "civilizing" the Congo, it will look o its slums, but I doubt it.

FRANCE.

Gaston Moch has published as a pamphlet the articles on a citizen army which appeared in "Le Petite Repub ique," and of which a translation will e found in the "Social Democrat."

The president of the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Paul Deschanel, has een rebuking the French jingees who want to go to war with everybody, and with England in particular. Jaures ipproves of this part of the speech, but goes on to say, "Why does M. Deschanel go on to provoke Germany? Why hould statesmen, give vent to such a mania of attacks. There are two classes of them now, Some wish France to quarrel with Germany, and ome wish her to quarrel with England. he first want a continental war, the others wish for a maritime war. And perhaps if they go on we shall have both. Let us try to form, in opposition to these madmen, the great party of peace.

GERMANY.

Another socialist has been elected a member of the Berlin municipal council and there are now 22 socialists in that bedy.

Munich, has just celebrated his fiftieth birthday.

Arons-a privat decent (that is to say lecturer) at the University of Berlin -has been dismissed because he beonged to the Socialist party. This has been done by the ministers, though the university authorities condemned the And the case is more harsh because Arons was a lecturer in mathespatics and it is not contended that he ntroduced socialism into his subject. He has now been chosen by the Sacialist party as a candidate for the next acant seat in the Reichstag. So the petty prosecution will only lead to his being a member of Parliament and becoming. I hope, a real nuisance to the government.

HOLLAND.

The new daily, the organ of the Soriel-Democrats, is to appear on April 1. ng on account of a dispute over will be edited under the direction of b double * Care will be taken to provide attractive paper as popular as possible.

F. Van der Goes has been appointed coturer at the University of Amsterlam, and his first introductory lecture on the power of labor has just been "Jastice."

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The Seventh ward club at their business meeting took the initiative for helding a Mayday celebration. A committee of six was elected to visit the various branches seeking their co-operation for this purpose. Comrade Maration for this purpose. Comrade Marmittee.

At Schosnhofen's hall, Ashland and Milwaukee avenues, the Fourteenth ward branch held a well-attended meeting on last Sunday. Comrade Hitch the candidate for the Socialist Labor party in this ward, save an able outline of the socialist position on municipal affairs.

The Fifth ward branch held a crowded meeting on last Saturday night at their hall, 2220 Wentworth avenue. Comrade Saunders addressed the meeting on "The Future of Socialism," and his remarks were well received. Much lively discussion ensued before the meting adjourned.

tion, costing \$30,000, and to be raised by a 5-cent assessment on the workers' earnings, was defeated.

All comrades holding Commune Festival tickets are requested to return them to the committee within ten days.

sion took place, in which many doubtful points were cleared up.

Comrade Becker addressed the Twenty-fourth ward branch last Sun-day at 2 p m. at 65 N. Clark street. A fair-sized audience was present and listened attentively to the speaker's de-lineation of the "Class Struggle." A spirited discussion ensued in which many questions were analyzed, the presence of Comrade Becker being generally a sure guarantee of a lively bate.

A meeting was held at the home of Wm. Bartels, 918 N. Washtenaw ave-nue, last Saturday evening. The organ-izer who was present, was called upon to give an outline of the principles of to give an outline of the principles of socialism, after which an interesting decussion fook place. Before adjourning the audience decided to hold another meeting next Saturday, April 7th, at 8 p. m., in the same place, in order to organize a branch of the 8 L. P. Invitations are extended to sill who wish to join the 8. L. P. to attend this meeting.

The Twenty-third ward branch will give an entertainment in which the Socialist Sangerbund will participate, on Sunday the 15th of April at 5 p. m. at Sven hall. Larabee street and Chicago avenue. This ward has held successful meetings every evening last week at 193 E. Chicago avenue. Different speakers of the party addressed the audiences and much interest was shown by those present. The energy and perse-verance of our Swedish comrades is be-yond all praise, and we hope their en-terrainment will prove an unqualified

A meeting of the Thicty-dirst ward branch S. L. P., was held at Elike's hail, 1188 W. 63rd street on Sunday at-ternoon. The hall was well filled, and ternoon. The hall was well filled, and the audience listened with marked at-tention to the address of Comrada Glambeck, the speaker of the evening. Slambeck, the speaker interesting expo-who gave an able and interesting exposition of the nature and object of the socialist movement. The action of the election commissioners in striking the name of our Comrade Rasmussen from the ballot as aldermanic candidate was also discussed, and the reasons there-for made plain to the audience, who seemingly were much interested in the proceedings. Last Saturday the Pattern Makers'

Last Saturday the Pattern Makers' League of Chicago held a mass meeting at Sam T. Jack's hall. Madison street, for the purpose of admitting new members, of whom between 30 and 40 were accepted. About 300 members were present who were addressed by L. R. Thomas of Pittsburg, president of the League. He gave a general view of the conditions of the craftsmen all over the country, and wound up by stating that while under the present existing conditions the union was the natural defence of the grouped workingmen, yet ultimately the political action by the means of the ballot would become imperative upon the working class in upholding their distinct interests as workers. He gloried in the fact that the clause protheir distinct interests as workers. He gloried in the fact that the clause prohibiting discussion of politics in the unions had been stricken out of the constitution and by-laws of the Pattern Makers' League. The address was received with much applause. Comrade J. W. Saunders addressed the meeting after the president had concluded. He showed the necessity for united political action on the part of the working class, in order that they might own and control the means and tools of produccontrol the means and tools of produc-tion, the present individual ownership tion, the present individual ownership of which was the direct cause of all the poverty, misery and evil conditions by which the workers were surrounded; called the attention of his audience to the coming local election and urged them to consider to which class they belonged and vote accordingly. Altogether Comrade Saunders made an able and powerful appeal to his hearers for the cause of socialism which he demonstrated to be the cause of all the working class. His remarks were well received, and he was cordially invited to address the League again at a future date.

STANDS ON BED-ROCK.

Pittsburg Socialist Strikes From the Shoulder for the Interests of Wage-workers.

You having invited correspondence. help and assistance of socialists, it is the giving of such help solely that prompts these lines.

First, let me state that there is no nulling of the heart strings, no sentimental emotion in mine, when in a political discussion. Political propositions are business propositions. Decemenating questions in this sense, there can be absolutely no difference between a political boss giving an office to some one and then levying assessments on It will be called "Het Volk" (The Peo- him to maintain his-the political boss' Glass factory were ordered out this ple), the organ of the labor party, and superior standing, and a factory or Van Troelstra, the Deputy. On Sunday and then levying on a portion of his number will be published, product to maintain his the factory boss'-superior standing, and we cerreading for women, so as to make the tainly ought to give them equal credit for making the best of a system which absolutely prescribes the paying of a premium on crime. The swindler and forger, the gambler and the stockbroker, the speculator and the land sublished by the Socialist party.-Lon- shark, the franchise grabber and the labor skinner, they all play their metler in order to receive such a premium. Anomaly and logic: These premiums consisting in dollars and such dollars being erroneously called capital and capital being today the standard measure of the type of men, the incentive to become manly-by unmanly acts-is all absorbing.

be his brother's keeper, performs useful and necessary labor in order to The Polish comrader months are meetings last Sunday in the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards respectively. The meetings were well attended both in the disabled brother and demands and everafternoon and evening. Comrades Barkowski and Sielinski, Levison and Knox were the speakers, in Polish and Populish. present competitive system such is utterly impossible, and as the mountain will not go to Mohammed, Mohammed must go to the mountain-the system must be changed.

> Individual production has been superded by collective production, and individual ownership of the tools of production must be superseded by collective (public) ownership of said tools. Like you, my friend, I am a Democrat to the core, but without industrial democracy political democracy is a hair-brained vision.Palliative reforms will never accomplish a change. All the eading reformers of the past twentyfive years have returned to the capitalistic Democratic-Republican parties each the party of their class. Democrats of '96 have stolen the w

est plank of the Populist platform and English concerning the American move they will not hesitate in the future to steal the weakest plank in the socialist platform. Municipal ownership, . or even state socialism, will never be the working class one jots. It will at best reduce taxation for the middle class, but the middle class will in the near future simply be a nom de plume. That class cannot in anyway concern our attention as it is fast disappearing.

The trusts by scientific production and distribution, by means of their ownership of the gigantic tools thereof will drive even the millionaire into the fold of the already augmented fanks of surplus labor, Under socialism everybody would be guaranteed work; in fact if able would have to work in order to exist. Under it the incentives for inventions would be unlimited, for such being collective property every new mawould shorten manual labor. Under it there would be production for use, not for profit as is the case with our present planless production and social disorder.

Our social material and moral degen erations are the result of condittions and environments, and any writer who dodges this point will commit a ludi crous blunder. I refer to "J. E." in your issue of the 3d inst., and quote: That our social relations are governed by 'eternal laws of God' is no longer a mooted question among men," and further, "But a few men according to the fashion of hogs have secured a menopoly of the seats at His table and thereby disinherited the mass of His children. THIS explains the poverty among men and THAT has made the man with the hoe a brother to the ox. Go thou and sin no more.

It is rather surprising that the Popu list county chairman (he constitutes the whole party), should steal his thunder from his friend the enemy, Col Stone. It is, however, less surprising that, holding the bloody dirk with which he assassinated the Populis party by his vote for Arthur Sewall still in his hand, that in his letter in your last issue he should find it complaisan pastime to rattle dry bones in the Popu-Hst graveyard. Friend Stevenson you are true to your class.

Now as to the "Demograt;" I have had more success in socialist propa ganda work in two years than I have had on reform in eight-years. A clean scientific and logical exposition of the wage workers' interests will always gethe fair-minded support. Socialist papers from one to two years old have from 10,000 to 75,000 subscribers. Pitts burg would make an excellent field for a class-conscious socialist paper. Your for the Co-operative Commonwealth. Wm. S. Tuescher, in Pittsburg Demo

SOCIALISM AT WORK

(Continued from page L)

soldier and a special organization of young men who put their main energy into this form of propaganda work Besides this, as was pointed out in a previous letter, they make use of all special occasions to "inoculate the populace with their deadly virus," as the capitalist organs put it. The result of this has been that a goodly portion of the soldiers coming from the hours trial portions of Belgium are socialist and can no longer be "relied upon" to shoot down their fellow workers when occasion requires. Indeed, as nearly every one knows, at the time of the disturbances a year ago when it was endeavored to use the army against the socialists the soldiers fraternized with workers and added to the demon stration. This conditions of things has given rise to a situation that is keeping many an army officer awake nights. That is the problem as to where to put the socialist regiments. If they are left in the neighborhood from which they were taken they are of no use to capid are liable in case of a armed revolt to be on the side of the laborers. They most certainly would not fire on their own fathers, brothers talist state. . Hence it has been the uni versal custom in all European countries locate each regiment as far as possible from the place in which it was raised. It with the socialist regi-ments a new danger to capitalism appeared in this policy. If a strong se cialist regiment is sent to a non-socialist locality the result is that the "deadly polson" of socialism is spread still further. So what is to be done. There is a good soft snap open to the man who can solve this dilemma.

It would perhaps interest the people at home to knew something of the way the socialist movement in America is regarded here. As might be expected there are few or none who have any use for De Leon, for his "People" has been such a "give away", that wherever it has gone it has exposed his utter ignerance. We have been very often asked to explain some of his remarkable argument of the mud-slinging style but have invariably declined on the ground that it had no connection with socialism and we were no longer interested in his antics. As a matter of kindness to the old man we would advise him if he desires to retain a reputation for sanity, now that about everything else is gone, he should certainly crop all his European exchanges or subscriptions. At the very least he movement, and reviews of all new eco should cut out those letters of Frank MacDonald's as the aggregation of socialists or anti-socialists, words and dime novel illusions that he Financially the Review w words and dime novel filusions that he strings together has just enough of the fied with our co-operative publishing appearance of English to delude one their endeavors to read anything in tent of one thousand deliars is solicited. N. B. Good suppor and refreshments will be served.

These remarks are suggested by the fact that De Leon has just taken a new tack over here that is so amusing as to be really worthy of preservation. great and only Keinard is now in Paris. Impressed with the idea that the Euro pean socialist movement was something like a backwoods section in the wilds of Colorado he has been sent a la Hickey to "fix" it up. Judge of his onsternation to find himself in a place where the name of De Leon had no onger any power to conjure and where the merits (?) of a Tammany ward celer were not even interesting to say nothing of being effective. He is telling a fairy story here that would make excellent material for a cheap minstrel show if one is amused by the grotesque He has gravely informed the comrades iin Paris that De Leon, Kuhn and Vogt have all been appointed delegates from the S. L. P. to the international conference to be held this fall. We though of cabling this news back so that by its early publication in America the De Leonites might know that their delegates have been already chosen for them and thus save themselves the trouble of a referendum but finally concluded not to do so as it probably imuses them to think that they are using their own minds and certainly inures no one.

We have now been in London for couple of days and leave here in about week for a lecture tour through England under the auspices of the L. L. P and S. D. F. We shall hope in this way to learn as much as possible of the methods of the English comrades and vill, we trust, be able to pick up many things of interest and value for our ow movement. In our next letter we shall have something more to say concerning the Belgian movement, more especially of the wonderful work that they are doing in co-operation and a discussion of its possibility in the developed capitalism of the United States.

Yours fraternally. A. M. Simons. May Wood Simons.

The Socialist Review.

Early in the summer of 1900 we hope issue the first number of a monthly view under the editorship of A. M. mons, until lately editor of the Workers' Call, who is now studying socia onditions in Europe. It is Mr. Simons desire to associate with himself as coeditors a number of socialist writers epresenting various shades of opinion and to open the review to the freest discussion of all questions related to ocialism. It is evident to all thoughtful workers in the socialist movement that there is urgent need of a medium for the exchange of ideas on the many serious problems which are incident to the transition from capitalism to s cialism. The existing socialist periodials in this country are either the official organs of political organizations or are propaganda sheets which serve the useful and necessary purpose of explaining the basic principles of socialism to the millions who are ready for it yet do not know it. Periodicals of both of these kinds must perforce rule out any lengthy discussions of questions on which socialists differ among themselves, yet such public discussions are vitally necessary for the working out of an intelligent political program.

Here is the field of our proposed So lalist Review. It competes with no existing publication. It will, we trust, prove itself indispensable to every hon st student of social problems, whether als sympathies be for socialism of exainst it.

Editorially the Socialist Review will e strictly in accord with the recognized principles of international social sm. Signed articles, will however, be welcomed from writers of all schools and parties who accept the socialist ideal, however they may differ as to methods and tactics. We are convinced hat a free and full dis shortest and best road to the general acceptance of the methods and tactics of international socialism by all who aim at the establishment of the coperative commonwealth. To this end we shall gladly open the pages of the Socialist Review to those who hold i advisable to work through one of the old parties; to those who hold that al olitical action should be non-partisan to those who hold that religion must be the main factor in social regeneration to those who believe, in working for so-cialistic legislation "a step at a time;" to those who believe in alding the growth of co-operative colonies-in short, to the advocates of all measures looking toward 'socialism that ar worthy of the serious consideration of

The size of the Review will be limited to 64 pages in order that the price may be kept down to ten cents a copy, or a dollar a year. The importance of th subjects treated and the necessity of giving each writer room for an adequate expression of his views will make it im possible to introduce any matter not specifically related to socialism; readers will look to the Review for informa tion rather than for entertainment.

thinkers.

In the editorial departments the Review will give each month a running comments on such current events as bear on the problems of social reorgani zation together with notes on the progress of the international socialist nomic works of importance, whether by

appearance of Eaglish to delude one company, which is already issuing the not extremely familiar with the lan-guage into the idea that they really works of Engels. Liebknecht and other have a meaning and when they are un-able to find any connection in it the incident to the founding of the Review foreign comrades are discouraged in a special stock subscription to the ex-TICKETS FOR SALE by Mrs. Myhrman. 78 Dearborn St., room 15; E. Waren, 238 Elm St.

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

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled resultings its allegiance to the revolutionary principles of international socialism and declares the suppreme political issue in America today to be the context between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the power of government. We affirm our steadfast purpose to use those powers, once a chieved, to destroy wage slavery, abolish the institution of private properly in the means of production. In the United States, as in all other divilized countries, the natural order of conomic development has separated society into two antagonistic classes, the capitalist, a comparatively small class, the possessors of all the modern means of production. This economic supremacy has secured to the dominant class the full control of the government, the pulpit, the schools, and the public press, thereby making them the arbiters of the fate of the dominant class the full control of the government, the pulpit, the schools, and the public press, thereby making them the arbiters of the fate of the dominant class the full control of the government, the pulpit, the schools, and the public press, thereby making them the arbiters of the fate of the dominant class the full control of the working class, while it is reducing it to a condition of dependence and degraded, and its political equality rendered a bitter mockery, and the wage working class, while it is reducing it to a condition of dependence and degraded, and its political equality rendered a bitter mockery, and the wage workers and of the unemployed, and ever freree the struggle situate wage workers and of the unemployed, and ever freree the struggle bitween the class of the exploiter and the exploited, the capitalistic production are intensified by the recurring industrial crises, continually production are intensified by the recurring the interests of the tolling of the contest between these two classes grows the militude of destination of small industries and the wage worker

oncertain, which amply proves that the of its progressive demands.

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