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

SECOND YEAR .- WHOLE NO. 59.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 21, 1900.

PRICE TWO CENTS

SOCIALIST UNITY

Decided Stand. .

ADDRESS TO ALL COMRADES.

Urge Prompt and Decisive Action to Be Taken Looking to the Union of Socialist Forces.

To the members of the S. D. P. and the S. L. P .:-

Comrade Socialists:-The manifesto pression of opinion on our part as well

We have read this manifesto with unby the Rochester and Indianapolls concompletion harmoniously and satisfactorily. It was apparent to everyone shove remarks: that the time had come for the union of socialist forces and necessity demanded that such a union should be accomplished, in order that the cause of socialism should be advanced and accelerated. In view of existing conditions we therefore hold:

First. That union is a necessity. Second. That the overwhelming sen timent among socialists for union demanded that such union be accomplished as speedily and equitably as

Third. That the negotiation for union should be conducted regardless of the acts and wishes of any individuals. The action of the National Executive Board of the Social Democratic party has presented a new phase in the situation and it is our purpose to outline what in our opinion is the best course for all socialists interested, to pursue

in the premises. The manifesto in question charges that the Social Democratic committee union violated their instructions in falling to preserve the right of a concurrent vote on the question of party ne, and also that certain members of Socialist Labor party committee on union, failed to fulfil pledges said to have been given at an informal meeting of certain delegates held at Indianapolis during the convention.

In answer to the first charge we call attention to the fact that the members of both parties, in case of a failure to decide upon one of the two names by concurrent vote, have the choice of declaring whether or not they will accept the name which receives a majority of the votes cast on the question of name This proposition also requires a concurrent vote, thus leaving the entire matter in the hands of the membership of both parties.

Consequently the first charge falls to the ground. In reply to the second charge we insist that the failure of individuals to fulfil piedges, even if "the public," will withdraw our apa union of those wishing for the inauguration of socialism.

It will be plain that if any conference was entirely unofficial, and for the National Executive Board to base their action against union upon the results of that conference is unjustifiable, because any action taken by the confer ence was an usurpation of power and not binding upon either party, and while we deny the right of the National Executive Board to submit such a propoeltion as embedied in their manifesto. yet taking all the circumstances apparent at this time into account and also realizing our inability to fully state our position, we urge and call upon all the members of the Social Democratic party, not in our name, but in the name of the working class movement for so cialism, to vote "yes" upon the prop rition submitted by the National Executive Board in their manifests, be Heving this action will best avert the struction of a unified movement.

Further, we call upon the members of the Social Democratic party to vote for the name "Social Democratic" as the name of the united party, and also in favor of the other propositions submitted by the joint committees on union, to the end that unity may be effected. Believing it to be the purpose of the present National Executive Board to maintain a separate organization, we therefore urge upon the mem bers of both parties the distinct ne ecusity of voting for the name "Social Democratio" as the name of the united party, so that such purpose of the Board if attempted in case the name "Social Democratic" is not adopted be Social Democratic" you, will prevent the use of the name unduly, and thus

hands of the provisional committee of

the united party.

Prompt and decisive action is neces sary at this critical time, and we trust every socialist will act with but the Social Democrats of Haverhill Take best interests of the great cause of socialism as their guide.

C. A. Fraser. Chairman. George A. Keene, Secretary.

Massachusetts Branch 16, Social Dem ocratic party. -Haverhill, Mass., April 11, 1900.

THE WORKING DAY.

timentalists Condenn the Action of the Chicago City Railway Co. in the Twelve-hour Matter.

The determination of the directors of the Chicago City Railway company to issued by the National Executive Board of the Social Democratic party and published in the Social Democratic Herald of April 7, 1900, justifies an exaction, "sympathy" with the victims, as on the part of all other organized doubt as to the reality of our "freesocialists, and because of that we feel dom," and vague threats as to the disto be our duty as a portion of the pleasure of the "people" and its possi Social Democratic party to issue this ble effects upon the company. All of which is not only a mere waste of ink and paper which might be put to far feigned regret and surprise. It was better use, but serves also a generator our hope that the plans inaugurated of confusion in the minds of those by the Rochester and Indianapolis con- whose righteous indignation upon this ventions and practically consummated subject appears from day to day in the at the conference on socialist union held | public press. The following portion of at New York, would have reached a letter which appeared in one of our

> It is the happy privilege of every American to speak of his country as the land of the free and the brave. But is it the land of the free? Is it freedom for men to be compelled to work twelve hours a day before the terrible heat of those furnaces? In the old slavery days it was not so bad as that, but at the present time machinery is of more value than human lives, and to save the wear and tear of the machinery a man must and tear of the machinery a man must on the control of the control of the machinery a man must of the machinery a man must of the control of

> To all this a objector might answer that this is the "land of the free," that these men are not compelled to work twelve hours per day, they can refuse to do so if they wish. And such retort is unanswerable by those who hold that total vote cast be adopted; and that freedom and the present economic sys- for the N. E. B. to object to the memtem can exist side by side. It may be true that the new slavery is more irksome than the old, that machinery is said nothing, made no point whatever, was evidently issued without careful It never occurs to him to ask himself why these things are so.. He has no out even hearing from four of the suspicion whatever that the freedom he members present at the caucus. speaks of is but an empty form, that an never become a reality while capitalist conditions remain. In conclusion he brings forward a remedy which harmonizes admirably in its abstract emptiness with the rest of his meaningless paragraphs. Here it is. In the face of to vote on the questions submitted by such a terrible threat as this the di-rectors of the Chicago City Railway Berger did not attend the meetings of company will surely hasten to comply with this request:

We have always considered the Chiwe have always considered the Chi-cago City Railway a reasonable com-pany, but this act has shown it to be a tyrant. Do the directors of the com-pany uphold this action? If not, let them call a meeting and rescind it and the public will be with them as of yore.

Here the same old bogey which is always employed in similar cases is again exhibited. If the directors do not re-scind their action, "we," "the people," 5. That to refuse to unite now, (even proval from them. Nobody knows bet-to the socialist movement during the reason why thousands of others should ter than the group of capitalist exploit-coming campaign and will afford the refuse to work together? The alleged ers referred to, the value of such a lic." man in the abstract, man who belongs to no class, has no existence so far as they are concerned, they knowing well that such designation does not imply the expression of any distinct material interest and is therefore a matter of indifference to them. They have no them as of yore. They own and control a social utility, transportation, and they need have no fear that the "public who cannot help themselves, will with-draw their patronage. "As of yore" the "public" will do business with them at he rate of 5 cents a person,"as of yore." The twelve hour wage slaves have only the medium of socialism.

graph operators on the Southern Railway a correspondent from Macon, Ga., sends us the following:

Note the two circumstances in this atrike that would "strike" a third-class diot as peculiar. (1) The train dispatchers do not appear to have struck, but are still(?) at their keys. (2) One of the demands of the strikers is or advance of the salaries of train dispatchers. Could anything be more insane? The train dispatchers either don't belong to G. R. T. or else they are no called upon to engage in the strike. A lot of babes and sucklings could have managed better.

This opinion is confirmed by the divion superintendent who is quoted as

The fellows who struck will be simply out of a job, and somebody else will be put in their places. That will be the rad of it.

That's all. The solution of the trou nie is as "simple" as the strikers have shown themselves to be.

ST. LOUIS FOR UNION NOT TO BALK UNION Democratic Herald of April 7th, signed by four members of the National Executive Board of the S. D. P. This ne-

Binding Force.

DIS-UNION] MEANS DISASTER, REASONS GIVEN IN DETAIL.

~ Unity With Other Socialists Without Delay.

Resolutions adopted by the St. Louis ranches of the Social Democratic party in joint meeting, April 10th, 1900: Whereas, The socialists of America. having striven for many weeks to bring about a union of the two socialist parties, are about to see their hopes fully realized through the work of the joint onference committee appointed by the Rochester and Indianapolis conven-

Whereas, Four members of the Naional Executive Board of the Social emocratic party have issued an unjustifiable and malicious manifesto calling upon the members to vote

Resolved, That the Social Democrats of St. Louis vigorously protest against the manifesto and call the attention of the comrades throughout the country calculated to prejudice the comrades in to the following facts:

I. That the private caucus to which the manifesto refers was unauthorized by the convention, had no binding force, and was held in secret only seven delegates being invited; that no mention of this caucus (the agreements of which the N. E. B. now attempts to folst upon us), was ever made in the Herald's report of the convention; and that the N. E. B. is virtually trying to place the the instructions of the convention.

2. That the Committee of Nine was acting within the instructions of the convention when it agreed to submit to a referendum, a recommendation that the name receiving a majority of the bers voting upon this proposition themselves is decidedly suspicious.

3. That the manifesto was issued bevaluable than human lives, but fore the majority report of the Joint when all this is conceded the writer has Committee reached the Board; that it consideration; that it was issued with-

> 4. That the National Executive Board is manifestly opposed to unlon upon any terms, except such as may redound to the glory of the four sign ers of the manifesto; that the Board seems afraid to allow the membership the Joint Committee, and failed to notify the delegate entitled to act as his alternate, (Chas. R. Martin of Ohio who is enthusiastic for union); that Jesse Cox declared himself against the union, in private conversation, at Indianapolis; that Berger is using abusivlanguage in his paper, the "Wahrheit," against Comrade Carey, whom all good socialists respect and admire, referring to him as "the ward politician, Jim

capitalist press the very opportunity threat as this. The "people," the "pub- it is seeking to discourage the supporters of our candidate, Eugene V. Debs;

> Resolved. That the Social Democrats of St. Louis hereby pledge themselves to use every effort to bring about a unification of the socialist forces of America; and that we extend fraternal greetings to our comrades of the Socialist Labor party, and assure them that, in our opinion, the action of the National Executive Board will be repudiated by the members of our party; and he it further.

Resolved, That the St. Louis branche of the Social Democratic party stand ready to unite with the other socialists relief which can only arrive through that a committee be elected to communicate with the other branches of both parties in Missouri and call a joint state convention for the purpose of effecting a union, so far as Missouri is concerned, without further ceremony. Val. Putnam,

Sec'y City Central Committee

In the "Painters' and Paperhangers Journal" for the present month appears an article by Daniel Lynch on "Social of the most valuable information for the craftsmen who receive that journal trade union is ably portrayed and many misunderstandings and prejudicles as regards socialism cleared up. ers of the "Journal" cannot do better than study carefully the exposition give Lynch. It will be to their material interests as workingmen to do so. The rticle will be concluded in next month's

Don't forget it. In clube of ten three

Declares Private Caucus Has No Seattle Socialists Repudiate the " Manifesto."

St. Louis Branches Pledge Themselves to Condemned as Premature, Undemocratic Unauthorized, Impertment, Unfair, and Petty

Resolutions of Branch No. 2, S. D. P.,

Whereas. We have watched the recent progress among American socialists toward organic union with the greatest gratification and hope, and Whereas, We have read with astonshment and grief the manifesto published in the S. D. Herald of April 7th, by four members of our National Executive Board, declaring their purpose

to prevent said union Therefore, Be it resolved by Branch No. 2. S. D. P., State of Washington, City of Seattle, that we disapprove and condemn the said manfesto,

First, as Premature: The report of not yet received when the manifesto was issued. The manifesto is therefore advance against the Conference committee's report.

Second, as Undemocratic: It is ob viously an attempt by four members of the National Executive Board to influence and control the entire party by means of the national organ, not allowing the comrades to decide for them selves in an unprejudiced manner.

Third, as Unfair: Only one side is given. We do not know what defense Messrs, Harriman and Hillquit may make. The fair way would have been to give these gentlemen an opportunity to print their statements, fogether with the charges, for the benefit of the comrades who are called upon to vote or the referendum.

Fourth, as Impertinent and Unau thorized? This whole matter of a ref erendum for the purposes of union was placed by a national convention of the S. D. P. in the hands of a special com mittee of nine. This committee was to confer with a like committee of the Rochester convention and then submit certain questions of names, etc., to a referendum vote. Now before this naional committee of nine, having special authority for a special purpose, has had a change to complete its work, the Excutive Board steps in and proposes a referendum calculated to defeat the whole national movement toward unification. This action is certainly uncalled for and discourteous, if not a echnical usurpation of authority by the Board.

Fifth, as Based on a Petty Reason The only reason given for defeating a national union of socialists is that two men pledged themselves in a private conference at Indianapolis to support the S. D. P. name, and afterwards falled in the New York conference to do so. We have not yet heard from their side, but, even if the charge be true, is that fact an adequate reason that harmonious relations and co-operative action for the great cause of socialism 5. That to refuse to unite now, (even in the United States should be defead under another name), means disaster ed? If two men have erred, is that any reason appears so pitiably absurd that we think our comrades on the Executive Board at Chicago must have lost

their heads temporarily. Resolved, also, That we therefore most heartily commend the wisdom and moderation of Comrade Eugene V. Debs in withholding his signature from the manifesto until he could read the report of the New York committee, and that we urge all comrades everywhere to cast their full vote in favor of union in the referendum submitted by said manifesto of April 7th, to the end that the purpose of the manifeste to defeat

union may be thwarted at the start. Resolved, finally, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the socialist press and to all branches of the S D. P., whose add esses can be obtained. Adopted, with only one negative vote, in the largest meeting ever held. April

> Alongo G. Seibert, Chairman Jas. D. Curtis, Secretary.

STANDS FOR UNITED PARTY. 'Public Ownership" of Eric, Pa., Speaks With No Uncertain Sound.

That, the determination of the rank nd file of the socialist workingmen in this country for unity, is not likely to be thwarted by the machinations of diminution of their individual influ- of buildings are being torn down manifesto which appears in the Social the statements in the press.

farious attempt at disruption is handled in a masterly style, its fallacies and charges being fully exposed and refuted. We much regret that space forbids us reproducing the argument in full in these columns, but the conluding paragraphs will give our readers some idea of how clearly and deisively the organ in question repudiites this extraordinary manifesto: "The executive board is in contemp!

of the national convention. It has unlericken, in an unwarranted and treasonable manner to forestall the action of our supreme authority. It demands vote on the question of union, while that matter is in the hands of a committee of the whole party. It accompanles the demand for such vote-with a series of charges and insinuations calculated to prejudice the judgment of all members unacquainted with all the facts and secure a vote adverse to our interests and desires. It drags the name of our leader into the mire of squabble that the selfish purpose of its nembers may be accomplished. impugns the integrity and besmirches the honor of our candidate for vice president, than whom no one is neare

and dearer to every leval socialist. It stultifies the leaders of the Socialist Labor party, our comrades in everything but name. It maligns our comrades to whom was entrusted the negotiation of terms of union, It has made the official organ of the party s personal circular letter and has dis-seminated at the expense of the party the most infamous and treasonable utterapoes against it and its candidates, against its welfare and its aspirations For all of which reasons we demand its immediate recall and urge every branch to forthwith formulate charges incorporating the foregoing specifications of malfeasance preferred against the members signing the manifesto, sign and forward them to the chairman of the executive board in such ar overwhelming flood as will sweep the offending members out without formality of a count and establish a precedent for the future conduct of that body that will be as lasting as the

"Socialists, stand firm for union Let no self-seeking politicians thwart your purpose! Never mind the historical associations of a name, unite and we will make historical associa tions for any name!

"Unite for socialism in our time! Unite! Unite! Unite!"

Public Ownership also speaks with the same decided tone in its editorial upon this subject, which we here re

"Nothing has happened in the history of the Social Democratic party more fraught with portent of disaster than the recent action of the National Executive Board in issuing its pronunciamento against union with the So-cialist Labor party. The late national convention, the sovereign authority of the party, delegated the negotiation of union to a committee of nine and that ommittee has all but discharged its trust. Its work requires only the clercal services of systematically arranging the propositions to be submitted to the referendary, and while substan-tially all that was done is known, there

has been as yet, no official report. "The National Executive Board, owever, being represented at the con ference, has had advance reports of its action and finding that its representatives were unable in the conference, as vent the much-desired union, has undertaken, in a most unwarranted man ner, to forestall it by an appeal to prejudice and passion, trusting to compass its purpose before the membership shall be in possession of the facts. To this end the Executive Board has impressed the official organ of the party nto its personal service and promulcated its manifesto.

The manifesto comes as a thunderbolt out of a clear sky and recalls the situation which preceded the split of the Social Democracy and placed the life of Eugene V. Debs in despair. That this action will place that life beyond all possibility of hope is the fear of many comrades, and the prayers of the loyal members will be offered that i may not be.

"So infamous is the act of the board in riding rough shod over the so ereign authority of the party that words fall to properly characterize it. of ita.like has been known in the history of political parties and if the Social Democratic party can weather it no storm hereafter will have terror.

"The sinister charge that Comrade Debs is a party to it and the atroclous charges against our candidate, Job Harriman, ought to bring down about the ears of this treasonable clique its house of cards and forever stiffe the spirit of self-aggrandizement."

There is much stir in the city about those who see in its accomplishment a the fact that some of the worst wrecks ence, is ably emphasized in the col- account of their unsanitary condition. umns of "Public Ownership," an organ There seems to be something at the hotpublished in Eric, Pa., which strongly tom of it all. On the west side where the Democratic party. The whole front those condemned, but with this differpage of the paper in question is given ence; there the tenants pay rent; in

Does a name amount to more than

One short and decleive strike at the ballot box would settle it all.

Increased circulation of the party press means an increased vote

A half loaf may be better than no oread but it is not as good as a square

The drummers got class-conscious mighty suddenly when the trusts threatened their jobs.

Some people only want the earth, but ocialists want the tools and the means

Municipal ownership fellows may be going our way but they are not traveling a swift enough gait.

A socialist formally opened the Paris exposition, which is good enough for a party without votes or influence.

The latest talk is of a trust of the farmers to raise the price of wheat. Will Bryan smash that trust also?

Perhaps free silver is too socialistic for the eastern democrats. That is about their conception of socialism.

rote for whoever he pleases, but he cannot always do it and hold his job.

Charity begins at home, and while agonizing over the wrongs to the Fillpinos let us not ferget our own troubles.

The difference between the democrats and the republicans consists in the fact that one is in and the other is

It must be fun living in a town where

the socialists capture one or two of the offices just to watch the capitalists Every man who goes to the Paris exposition leaves behind a hundred

men working for starvation wages that he may have a good time. Doubling the vote at each election will bring socialism in our day. If each

socialist makes it his business to bring in one convert the job is done. Senators who talked against the Porto Rican tariff and voted for it are fair samples of the kind of statesmen

the capitalist system produces. Will the advance agent of prosperity have the nerve to go before the people this year and claim that his show

came up to the advertisement? How does it happen that the contractors who produce nothing, find it easier to live through a strike than the aborers who produce everything?

Capitalists are never afraid they will make the dose of taffy on election day too strong for the laboring men to stand. They know what the latter

No system can be said to be a highly civilized one in which the majority of men must work nearly every hour they

The Porto Ricans will probably be

given more self-government after foreign corporations have secured all of he vested rights they want in the way of franchises. Under socialism steel mills would that down when no more steel was

needed, and not when a few stock jobbers wanted to make a few millions speculating in stock. The socialists of the world expect .

great things from the people of the United States this year and there has been some handwriting on the wall this spring that justifies them in doing so.

Admiral Dewey may be wrong when he says the presidency is an easy posttion to fill, still there is hardly anyone who would not agree that it was easier than trying to raise and educate a family on \$1.25 a day,

American Steel and Wire company have shut down twelve mills, three in Joliet, Ill., thereby throwing 4,666 workingmen out of employment. What's the reason of this move on their part? Let Col. Lambert, second chief official of the company, answer. Listen to him: 'Our company is running this business. without any need of explaining. We shut down and open our mills when we see fit." The four thousand workingmen whose means of livelihood are thus taken away from them, can console Capitalism "saw fit" that they should ge hungry and behold it is even so. Capitalism is supplienting "Providence" in ports the cause of socialism sweating system is in full bloom there italism is supplanting "Providence" in sugh the medium of the Social are hundreds of houses fust as bad as the "saw fit" business. It's a good explanation no doubt but if the displaced workingmen want an explanation of to a consideration of the suspicious those condemned it was different, from the explanation, we would direct their

THE WORKERS' CALL.

Saturday at \$6 N. Clark St., Chiat the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., as mail atter of the second class.
The Workers' Call is published for and under a coursel of Section Chicago of the Socialist bor Party of Illinois, a corporation without plus steet, the whole revenue of which must expended for socialist propagands. Semiliance may be made by postefice money for, express maper order or bank draft.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS

A limited number of acceptable advertises till be inserted. Rates will be made known upon application. EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To secure the return of unused manuscripis postage should be enclosed.

Communications must reach the office by Monday svening proceding the issue in which they are to appear.

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

an commit The Workers' Call to all opinions ex-pressed therein.

Contributions said items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not recessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.



AN EXPLANATION

Owing to the fact that it is deemed of the utmost importance that the peculiar nature of the matter which has arisen, regarding the contemplated unity of socialist forces, should be laid counce be filled later than the date before our readers, and as such decision requires that a large amount of Workers' Call of this issue necessarily takes on a form somewhat different from its usual typographical appearance Some of the matter, which in ordinary circumstances appears in a stated part of our columns from week to week; is therefore omitted, condensed, or transposed. Correspondents who have sent copy for publication which does not appear in this issue, will therefore understand the necessity which compels us to hold their cohtributions over for the present. The Workers' Call will resume its normal appearance when the question under consideration is satisfactorily settled, or becomes superfluous, a proceeding which we do not anticipate will require much time.

THE UNITY QUESTION.

That there is a sincere desire for a unity of socialist forces throughout set the desired opportunity-if he car this country amongst the bulk of the members comprising the converging parties, we confidently believe that the events of the next few weeks will demonstrate. That there are still some who yet place the importance of the social revolution secondary to other objects, whether these be the results of personal ambition or a mere talent for mischtef-making, we are also reluctantly forced to believe, judging by the effects that are now being made to destroy that unity to which thousands of socialists have been eagerly looking forward, and which seemed almost on the point of completion. While it is true that the columns of this paper have always been and will chn. fact evident to many besides M: tinue to be used mainly for socialist the movement for unity for which the majority of both parties have labored so long and earnestly, cannot be passed over in slience. A manifesto has been issued by the National Executive Board of the Social Democratic party. which, if it voices the sentiments and wishes of the bulk of that party proves clearly that the time for units has not yet arrived. The repudiation of this manifesto by various branches of the party, as well as by many S. D. P. delegates and officials, would however, lead us to believe that the document in question represents only the views of the individuals who have attached their names to it, and who for reasons best known to themselves have concluded that unity shall not prevail. if by any effort of theirs it can be prevented. If the avowed socialist parties in this land are still the hotbeds of distrust, recrimination and personal axe grinding which a perusal of this manifesto would infer, if the importance and welfare of the socialist movement is to be subordinated to the schemes of individuals, it were well that the eighty odd thousand socialist voters in this country should be acquainted with the fact at once; that political action be temperarily left in abeyance, and a more vigorous and clear cut propaganda of socialist truth be at once inaugurated, out of which may develop a political organization which cannot be endangered by the caprices

orlously accomplished by the united efforts of the party. But we do not apprehend that the work for socialism which has been done in the past has only succeeded in producing an unclear and confused multitude who can be thrown off their mental balance by the antics of a handful of mischievous malcontents. On the contrary we have good reason for believing that the strength of the movement lies in the clalism does not appear as a plaything for personal ambition, but as a power ful weapon for the emancipation of their class, which must be deliberately used for that purpose alone. The want and misery engendered by the system of capitalist exploitation has also helped bring into existence that class. conscious proletariat, who will assuredly know how to deal with those in their own ranks, who dare attempt to prevent the political unity amongst workingmen which is a necessity in the struggle with capitalism, and which must ultimately become a fact. We want to realize socialism. For such realization it is necessary to unite Comrades of the S. D. P., the decision rasts with you.

Notice.

The May Day Issue of the "Workers" Call" will contain a choice collection of articles on the socialist movement, by many of the best writers in the United States. Those who desire to secure extra copies of the May Day issue must notify this office before the 25th inst Orders must be accompanied with cash in all cases, and applications for o above mentioned.

space be devoted to this subject, The SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

Mr. Carl Schurz the apostle of aim ess discontent, and divinely appointed critic on all matters pertaining to these United States, hopes that for the coming political battle a third party will be placed in the field, which will be the corperstone of a new independent party:

But it is useless to conceal the facthat this party is not the object of Mr. Schurz's solicitude at present The party he wants is one that "will make the outcome of the Boer war a factor," that is, one that will diverthe attention of its dupes from the present struggle between capitalist and working class, by concentrating their gaze upon battles faught in anothe land many thousand miles away. But there is no need of a third party to do this. Either of the old capitalist parties will work this matter for all it is worth if they find it to their interest to do so. If Mr. Schurz will control his impatience for a few years, he may make anything out of it. A few years from now there will be two parties only in the field, the socialist and capitalist parties. Mr. Schurz may get his chance them; what that chance may be worth

is another matter. If Mr. Schurz were only sufficiently awake to perceive that his hopes have been anticipated to the full in this respect he would probably not have wasted a telegram to inform the Milwaukee "Germania" of his wisher There is a third party in the field al ready, and Mr. Schurz may probably find out that it is perhaps more "in dependent" than is agreeable to him After the presidential election is over Mr. Schurz will perhaps be willing to admit that its existence is undentable as the Socialist party-will make that Schurz.

Admiral Dewey has been asked to explain his position on trusts by Commercial Travelers and Hote Mens' Anti-Trust League," to which the former replied that he would make a statement to the public in a few days. The Admiral is no doubt a great fighter, but he will make a mistake ; he gives the answer that his question desire. The modern trust battle ship bears no analogy to the antiquate offection of scrap fron which Dewe sed of in the Philippines, and i the Admiral consents to be used by th reactionaries, to play the part of Spanard in a political sense, in fighting against the improved machine of production he will find that on the politi al battlefield the conditions of Manilla bay have been reversed. The demcrats have been boasting that they ion't want him as a candidate, but i come as if straggling groups of tha eactionary party would not disdain to ise him if possible. Any port in

Although the machinists' strike has been "settled" for some time, yet it ems Mr. W. J. Chaimers of the firm of Fraser and Chalmers, is still in-deer doom. He says that "conditions ! this city are discouraging." Some pecole are never satisfied. We workingmen, at least some five thousand of us have striven to relieve the situation omewhat by polling about the sam number of socialist votes a few weeks ago, yet Mr. Chalmers still mourns and efuses to be comferted. He says that "all we can do is to wait and hope that an era of good feeling will follow this unsettled condition," which it certainly g. L. P. All those interested in the will, when the cause of this unsettled condition is removed by socialism. Mr. to be present at this meeting Chalmers will then have a good job of individuals and groups who may at- and will be able to secure to himself

tempt to overthrow what has been la- the whole product of his labor, but he must not be discouraged if prevented from appropriating that of other pec

> Mr. Levy Mayer, the legal gentleman, who before the late industrial ommission advocated the formation of wards of arbitration which should be placed outside the influence of the workingman's vote, has just received fee of half a million dollars for his services in welding together two great capitalist corporations into one gigantic exploting machine. This may seem an extraordinary fee, but it is only a trile compared with what the capitalists are prepared to part with, for an effective scheme whereby to neutralize the votes of the workers, in order to main. tain the present regime of capitalist robbery. One million socialist votës for the candidacy, of Debs and Harriman. if polled next November, would enable Mr. Levy Mayer and a few other "eminent" parasites of property interests. to mulct their frightened clients in far greater sums than the above. The Levy Mayer's will make hay while the capitalist sun still shines but they are too shrewd to allow themselves to be crushed under the wheels of the social revolution, whose coming most of them clearly see.

Work therefore, gentlemen, while it yet day, for the night cometh in which no man can "work"-the other There is no reason why the industrial exploiter should not become the temporary prey of the legal exploiter, upon whose ability to prop up the tottering edifice of capitalist property, the life of the robber system de pends. Work them therefore, for all there's in it. The approaching terror of ociansm will induce them to part with many/\$500,000 fees in return for your aluable services. There is a rich harvest to be reaped by men of shrewd ability who recognize that here is an opportunity that will certainly not ccur again, and who know enough to stand from under when the whole damnable structure comes down with a rash.

A new machine in the shape of a mechanical ore unloader has been installed by the Carnegie company at Conneaut, Ohio, A gigantic "clamshell" of steel descends into the hold of the vessel and scoops up the ore at the rate of ten tons per scoop. It can be operated by five hands, two on the machine, and three in the hold, and performs the same work for which fifts men were formerly required. This machinery will be a source of temporary profit to the Carnegie company, and a ermanent exponent of the necessity of ocialism to each group of forty-five vage carners displaced by it. They will see in spite of themselves that the only, hope of their class lies in "scoop ing" the machine which has "scooped" their jobs. That is, in making it colective property, so that the benefits acruing from its use may be enjoyed ly all, instead of as now being appropriated by the Carnegie company alone

It will be comforting information to he thousands of povertystricken worknen in this city and the millions broughout the country, that "we" are cell in the lead of all the foreign exhibitors at the Paris exposition. Our masters in exhibiting the products of our labor for the admiration and envy f foreign capitalist plunderers, are in eality making an exhibition of the olly and stundity of the wageslaves whom they exploit Their praise of the roductive ability of the American cerkingmen, utrally translated would un something as follows: "Behold, we are in possession of millions of the most ractable, easily duped, tireless, and industrious slaves the world has ever known. . Slaves who can and do produce n a given time greater amounts of commodities than any other, and who re ceive as wages, relatively to their productive capacity, less than any people on earth. The wealth which they proand which is here exhibited beongs to us, and is in itself a testimonial to their industrial skill and economic folly, and to our plundering ingenuity, and political class-consciousness."

States, (for instance Germany, France, delgium, Italy), where the workers are o foolish as to send their own repreentatives into the legislative bodies they would ask why the work was not ceded with.

But who is there in congress to v bor's interests. Whe! Who? But then we are so practical!

With the present labor troubles in hicago the workers can receive able instruction in the matter of class interest. To hear the "leetle pessnessnen" denounce the struggling workers or daring to resist the bosses is inter sting, and we hope the workers will emember on election day that they have class interests of their own, distinct from the middle class.

A meeting will be held Sunday, 22d of April, 2,30 p. m. at Wentworth hall, southwest corner of 44th place and Wentworth avenue, for the purpose of organizing a 29th ward branch of the socialist cause are urgently requested

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

LETTER BOX.

Necessity of Union Necessity of Union

To the Editor of The Workers Call:
The socialist parties of the United States have been drawing together and a union seems almost at hand. Whether it shall be effected resis now with the members of the Social Democratic party. The Socialist Labor party affirms heartily the declaration of its national convention and stands ready for union on the terms arranged for by the joint committee of the two parties. It is unfortunate that the Executive Beard of the Social Democratic party has made an effort to defeat the plan of union by preventing the taking of the referendum vote. The executive of a socialist party should avoid even the the referendum vote. The executive of a socialist party should avoid even the suspiction of dictatorship. Such a suspiction can hardly fall to arise from the Board late action. If, as the Board supposes, the feeling in the party is strongly against union on the ferms proposed, the matter might have been safely left to the referendum. Union would be declisively voted down and the matter would be settled without the matter would be settled without the necessity of any interference by the party executive. A negative vote on party executive. A negative vote party executive. A negative yote on question number seven ("Shall the name receiving the majority of the total vote be adopted"), would settle the the manifesto issued by the Board question. It is also unfortunate that it deals in personal charges of bad faith. Socialists should not employ such child-lish tactics. It is to be noped that the manifesto has not falled into the hands of non-socialists; it must excits refutence. of non-socialists: it must excits ridicules imong the unconverted. De Leon used to write that way and disgraced the cause. If the sentlemen have taken the time to reflect they are doubtless heartily ashamed of having so hastly rashed into print. If they had waited to hear from the accused all would doubtless have been explained. It is quite likely that, in the hurry of the consultations at Indianapolls and with the changed outlook caused by the unf non-socialists; it must excits ridies the changed outlook caused by the usexpected acceptance of the nomination Mr. Debs, some mutual misunde y Mr. Debs, some mutual misor tandings may have occurred. He nan, Hayes, Hillquit and Benham nown to socialists throughout the s men of principle and integrity, acks on such men can intue. such men can injure, only nose who make them. A minor un-ortunate feature of the matter is that supposedly socialist paper is given u almost entirely to personal bickeris and quarrels with socialists. We hoped that this sort of jornalism(?) had disappeared with De Leon, but his spirit seems to have inspired the recent issues of the Social Democratic national organ. There are those who appear to fear a union with the Socialist Labor party. The place for such is among the defenders of the capitalist system. They can have little faith in a workingman's movement. We are told that ngman's movement. We are told that ingman's movement. We are told that the party has made mistakes; none know that better than we. We have taken for leaders men who betrayed us and became tylants; but we-rose in our might and cast them off. The mistakes we have made have been those that we have made have been those that workingmen could scarcely hav avoided. No sane man can question honesty or our devotion to the ruse of socialism. Can one who e pects the workingmen of the world to unite to give battle to the common for self-righteously hold himself-aloot from the men of the Socialist Labor party? The socialist party of the fu-ture will not come-from a union of the socialist parties of today; it will come from a union of the great working from a union of the great working class. Forces mightier than those of

class. Forces mightier than those of our combined agitation are making for the cause. Let no one stand in the way of the great movement. He who does so must at last be crushed though it may be, not before he has greatly retarded its progress. The time for the ferward march is at hand. Let us not spend it in fruitless personal duarries. Let the dead must bury its dead. We it the dead past bury its dead. We the Socialist Labor party stand read; of the Socialist Labor party smad ready to give up a name that represents the "toil and hardship," not of some twenty menths only, but of ten years. We save it up gladly. We rejoice that we can become a part of a vaster movement than it can signify. Will our comrades of the Social Democratic party do the same? Will they recognize that the workingmen do not need to be kept in leadings strings? that they will find their own leaders and need no bosses nor dictators? Will they unite with us in preparing the way for a ith us in preparing the way great political party in which all cialists, all workingmen, can unite the great contest of the working of against the capitalist class already begun throughout

-Chicago, April 14, 1900.

To Be Settled by S. D. P. Members.

omrades of the S. D. P. and S. L. P. While there may be a tendency to exaggerate the crisis in which we are now in and to overrate the importance of the disturbing individuals, still there is no doubt but what there is a situation that demands and added to the control of the control tion that demands cool heads. It is no time to talk of personalities and any attempt, to do so can only tend to con-fuse matters. As a whole the question between the N. E. B. and the rank ahi-file of the S. D. P. is one in which we of the S. L. P. have no right to int In connection with the lockout it is interesting to see the post-office building standing idle, when at least 1,900 men ought to be at work on it. But Brother McKinley, of the Bricklayers' Union, seems to be on the side of the contractors.

In countries where the workers are not so "practical" as in the United But the great FACT is this. The great FACT is this. The great interested in which these individuals may take in the future course of the movement. But there is one phase of which those individuals may take in the future course of the movement. But the great PACT is this: The great body of socialists who had previously been divided into two camps wished to unite their forces against the common enemy of capitalism. Certain individuals were selected by each side as the servants of the party to carry out this unity. This was the only thing these servants were supposed to do. If instead of so doing they fell to bickering among themselves it simply showed that they were incompetent to the task before them and in no way altered the fact of the desirability of union. But fact of the desirability of union. Bu there is a still more fundamental postion that we of the S. L. P. are forced to take. The S. D. P. comrades gave us to understand that they were arbitust-astirally in favor of unling forces. Acting upon that supposition we allowed a rearrangement of our ticket religibling to second place our first choice upon the ticket transforming our platform and remedeline our constitution in order to suit the changed conditions. All this meant a more or less disorganization of our ranks and an uncertainty which could not help the injure our propagands. But all this we-were willing and glad to do because we were met with what seemed to us a tion that we of the S. L. P. are force to take. The S. D. P. comrades gave u we were met with what seemed to us sincere effort upon the part of the D. P. comrades to formulate such union. New when all this is done by

the matter fairly and squarely is not of capitalist supremacy, and while svery voice so east a breach of faith with all the S. L. P. comrades? Is it to simply a reputation of all the promises and pledges that their previous position has implied. Can they afford to commit their whole party to such a colossal broken pledge? I have not the slightest doubt as to their position if the whole question is once put fairly before them and they understand the positions involved. I believe that fairly before them and they understand
the positions involved. I believe that
they are men enough and socialists
enough to vote down with overwhelming emphasis the proposition to Goceive
and break faith with the whole rank
and file of the S. L. P. membershi;
which is practically what the question
put to them by the N. E. B. amounts to.
Yours fracternally.
A. M. Simons.

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

FRANCE.

The president has pardoned Baron Christiani. This is the "gentleman" who, on June 31st last, struck M. Loubet, who was the guest of a club to which his aggressor belonged, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. If he deserved to be let out it would be well if the president exercised his prerogative of mercy in favor of those young people who were imprisoned for the alleged piliaging of a church. It is not at all clear that they were guilty, and in any case the sentences were very severe.

GERMANY.

The Upper House in Bavaria have truck out the clause in the Mines Regulation bill which granted an eight hour day; the bill has been returned to the to subdivision of its various parts, and be firm

The carpenters in Berlin who here on strike have gone back to work. They have adopted a program very sinrilar to that of the general body of German socialists.

HOLLAND.

"Het Volk," the new socialist daily, has appeared. It is published at Amsterdam, the editor being P., J. Troelstra. The newspaper is well printed, full of varied and interesting matter; there is not only news, but a feuilleton, a woman's column and many features which should make it a success.

ITALY.

Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian novhis intention of voting in future with the socialists. Affairs are not flourishing that the same forces which reduced ing in the peninsula. Italy is really a the handicraftsman, proud of his comery poor country, and the insane atempt of her rulers to follow the bad examples of other great powers by havng a large army and navy is simply uining the country. "United" Italy has not been a success. I do not mean to say that it was a good thing when Austrians ruled over part of the country. but it has been a mistake to have the south ruled by the north. What is wanted is a "federated" Italy; there are almost necessary antagonisms be-rand the failures more numerous, just tween Sicily and Piedmont, and if there were several small states in the penistsula instead of one, things would go on

POLAND.

The daily published at Cracow, by the i Polish, Scialistic party in Galicia appeared on April 1st, and is called "Napr-. zod" (Forward). The chief editor of this first socialistic daily, in the polish language, is Daszynski, the deputy .-London "Justice,"

WHY IS THIS THUS?

A Capitalist Pointer Upon What the Law decides. Whose Law Is It?

"Employes working more than eight hours per day in violation of a statute are heid, in Short vs. Bullion, Beck & Co. Mining company (Utah), 45 'L. R. A. 682, to have no right of action for the extra services, either on the conract or on a quantum merult."

day, to decide why the law decides after this fashion.

This is the situation: A statute making eight hours a legal day's work, has If a workman's labor een passed. power is used for a longer space of time in the same day, he, the workman. has no claim for remuneration for extra service. Why is this thus?

Is it because the law wishes to pun sh the workman for violation of the statute? Hardly. If the workman preented no claim for remuneration for unneticed.

valueless, meaningless, and absurd. The only reason for their passage is that such apparent efforts to "safeguard" the worker, earn a reputation or capitalist politicians as "friends of labor" and help to keep the working class ignorant of the fact that their true interests lie utterly outside of the

present economic system The judges declare such laws are "unnstitutional," whenever any attemp s made to use them as what they pur port to be. The judges are quite right upon so-called "freedom of contract," upon the ground that labor is a con modity to be sold by the "free" indi ciduals who own nothing else besides and that such Transaction concerns only the two parties engaged in it-the buy er and seller of the commodity-lab power. The constitution is framed to union. Now when all this is done by us we are suddenly told by the N. E. B. of the S. D. P. that owing to the actions of certain individuals in the S. L. P. it has been decided that union is not de sirable and this N. E. B. ask their members to vote against union. Now laying aside all prejudice and meeting of contract is one of the corneratonce. suit the demands of capitalist society

working classes remain convinced the freedom, so long will their economit of the employer to an unlimited ex plottation of the labor power of the

A new economic society, with a new constitution framed to subserve the interesis of the workers is an absolute necessity. It can be obtained only by united intelligent action upon the part of those workers. It can be attained only by the abolition of the capitalist system, and the "freedom of contract" which goes with it. It can be attained only by the establishment of socialist industrial society, the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Remember that you can get The Class Struggle with The Workers' Call for 80 cents a year,

DIVISION OF LABOR.

Specialization" in the Learned Profes-"No Future for the Multitude."

That the so-called "learned profesdons," have been no more able to escare the minute division of labor which is always a feature of capitalist society, than the handicrafts which have been subjected to the same process, is amply attested by the statements made recently at the Sunset club in this city by respective representatives of law, medicine and the ministry. Each speaker agreed that the profession of which he was a member tended more and more andtdag, which it is to be-hoped will that no professional might hope to achieve success unless as a specialist, devoting his time and ability to some one particular phase of the profession. The theological representative declared that the old type of minister is passing away and is being supplanted by workers who undertake as a specialty some one of the pastoral duties which had formerly been considered as forming but one part of the functions of a dergyman of the old type. The medical representative assured his hearers that, "the day of the general practitioner had gone," and had given way to the era of the specialist in certain diseases, while the legal representative advised young men entering the profession "to specialize," as therelist, who is a deputy, has announced in lay their sole chance of success. This testimony is significant, as showplete ability to produce some finished commodity from the raw material, to a mere link in a long series of proesses, by which the same end was attained quicker and more cheaply, is also at work in occupations which to the superficial observer might seem to be outside their influence. That this process tends to minimize the importance of the individual, render the competition still more keen, the prizes fewer, as it does amongst the manual workers, was not overlooked by the different speakers, the lawyer specially emphasizing this in his concluding remarks. He said:

"For a great part of the multitude which is flocking to the law I see no future, but for the few who have this ability and can learn the fundamental principles of the law and select and absorb all that belongs to their specialties under it I see a great future."

The same economic processes which deprive the masses of the workers of any hope of the future, are evidently at 'work in the "professions." latter as, in the industrial pursuits, success" is measured by the individual ecumulation of wealth, which involves n its turn the same unscrupulous competition between individuals, and it will be readily seen that the creation of an "intellectual proletariat" consisting of the "multitude for whom there is no This is one of the pointers given in future," is a necessary result of the the Daily News as to "what the law changes wrought by commercialism decides," and it is now up to the work- within these professions. This element ingman who believes in an eight-hour which is already a most potent factor in the socialist movement in Germany and France, is being created here on a still larger scale numerically, and may be depended upon to make its existence felt in the near future. The fact that, seen through the spectacles of capitalsm, there is no future for the "multitude," will assuredly result in an investigation by the 'most intellectual' nembers of said "multitude" of a system of society in which a few alone an restize the object for which all have been carefully trained and eduextra time, such violation would pass cated. Such phrases as the "survival of the fittest" and the "reward of speial ability," etc., and other capitalist are well-understood beforehand to be sophistries of similar nature, cannot e relied upon to convince the multiude that their future is hopeless and that this condition must be accepted with resignation upon their part. And he growth of revolt amongst the tellectual proletariat, will bring to their otice that there is at present in existnce a similar revolt amongst the industrial proletariat against the same conditions, which will ultimately result in a recognition of the ommon interests of both, and the neessity of united action. Even now our universities and colleges are turning Why? Because the constitution rests out thousands upon thousands of young men and women, equipped and educated for professions by which they hope at the very least to obtain a comfortable subsistence. A short period spent in the competitive capitalist world outside of the walls of these institutions will quickly dispet these illusions, and form the basis for a political union with the exploited industrial proletariat for whom the future under capitalism is equally dark. And from these united efforts will spring the socialist form of

society, the only hopeful future for the

Work of the Conference.

Basis of Amalgamation of Socialist Forces to Be Submitted to Referendum Vote of Both Parties.

TAXABLE SALES OF THE SALES OF T

S. D. P.;-

Comrades: The respective national conventions of our parties having instructed us to devise a basis for the union of our parties, we herewith submit for your approval the result of our

In doing this we are well aware of the fact that the treaties submitted by us are not perfect in all respects and that many provisions of the same could be improved upon. We beg the comrades to bear in mind how difficul it is to satisfy every member of both parties on all details in preparing a plan of organization and action involving so many propositions as the one

The provisions, moreover, are but temporary in nature, and our parties, once united, will have ample opportunity to modify the same at the next national convention, or in the manner provided by the proposed constitution If a modification should at any time seem advisable.

The desire uppermost in the minds of your committees during their joint deliberations was to devise a plan to its principal features satisfactory to both parties and one by which we could, once formally united, start on the great work of propaganda and organization involved in the approaching national campaign, without further

With this end in view we have pro posed a provisional party administration, to be elected while the vote is be ing taken on this treaty, and to be constituted as soon as the result of the vote is ascertained.

The only point on which two propositions have been submitted to the voters is that of the party name. We have no recommendations to make on the subject, but leave this important matter entirely in the hands of the membership for such decision as they may think best.

The committee has submitted to you the question as to whether you will abide by the decision of the majority of both parties on a joint count with respect to the name, if such procedure becomes necessary. An affirmative vote their form of organization in accordon this question will secure union, as negative may become fatal to union With these few explanations we leave the matter to the wisdom and good sense of the comrades in both parties, trusting that they will successfully accomplish the great work to which we have contributed to the best of our

Respectfully submitted, For the Conference on Unity: N. I. Stone,

Question'I: Are you in favor of the following constitution? Vote yes or no.

Wm. Butscher.

CONSTITUTION. The Social Democratic party of the

United States and the Socialist Labor party of the United States hereby cease their separate existence and consolidate and merge in one party.

I:-NAME. This party shall be known as the

******* Darty. II - ORGANIZATION.

The affairs of the party are conducted by the National Council, the and addresses of members in good National Executive Committee, the State Committees, the Locals, the National conventions and by the general

III.—NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION. blanks calling for information desired.

ber; such election to take place in the tional Constitution. month of January of each year,

2. The National Council shall nominate from the membership of the party proper. residing in three states within the viless than fifteen members; seven of applicant for membership, a two-thirds shall constitute the Executive Committee of said council, to be known as the National Executive Committee.

3. The National Council shall meet

4. Members of the N. E. C. may be recalled by the general vote of the party and members of the National Council may be recalled by the respective states electing them.

5. It shall be the duty of the Nationa Executive Committee:

(a) To receive and submit to a general vote, without change or com mitions sent from any local, if endorsed by at least five others located in at least three different states.

(b) To canvass all general votes and publish the results within a week, in tabulated form, Indicating locals and votes cast in each.

(c) To be represented in the Na Convention by one of its members, who shall have no vote, but more ly an advisory voice in the proceedings, and shall bear no other credentials.

(d) To carry out the resolutions of the National Convention and those adopted by general vets.

(e) To supervise the sgitation throughout the country.

unicate with the socialist parties

of other countries. tions for the Mallonal Convention, and make a full report to such convention

To the Members of the S. L. P. and (th) To issue to the locals semi-anpually and to the State Committees upon application, and in a sufficient number of copies, a report of the party's finances, lists of locals and raines and addresses of the corresponding secretaries.

(i) The National Executive Committee may make its bwn order of busi-

(f) The National Executive Committee may compensate its officers ac cording to the labors performed by them, from the treasury of the party. (k) The National Executive Com mittee shall issue application cards to state committees, or, in the absence o such, to the locals bearing a plain exposition of the principles of theparty, an also of the duties required from the

application for membership. 6. All vacancies on the N. H. C. nowever occurring, shall be filled from the remaining nominees made by the National Council, who have received the next highest vote east by the party nembership.

7. The expenses of the members of the N. E. C. shall be borne by the party. The expenses of the members of the National Council shall be born by their respective states.

8. The National Secretary shall be

elected by the referendum vote from among the candidates nominated by the N. E. C. No members of the N. E. C. shall hold office of National Secretary.

(b) The National Secretary may be recalled by the N. E. C. subject to a referendum or at the initiation of the party membership.

IV.-THE STATE COMMITTEE.

1. Whenever there are five locals in any one state, they shall form a State organization, to be known as the State Committee, which shall be governed in accordance with the laws of that state

2. The State Committee shall send egular semi-annual reports to the Naional Executive Committee and submit monthly a financial report showing receipts and expenditures.

3. The State organizations shall have power to make regulations governing ance with the laws of their respective states, provided such regulations do not conflict with the party's national constitution and platform.

4. The State Committee shall receiv and pass upon all applications for charters from locals and submit same to the National Executive Committee. Only the National Executive Commit tee to have the right to issue charters.

V.-LOCALS.

1. The local shall be the unit of or ganization.

2. Any number of persons may form a local provided they subscribe to the Platform and principles of theparty, and belong to

io other political party. 3. They shall report their organiza-tion as a local, giving a list of members, and send dues for the current month to the State Committee, or in the absence of such, to the National

Executive Committee,
4. Each local shall send every six months a report of its numerical and financial condition, also its progress and prospects, and shall report the names to the National Executive Committee. The National Executive Committee

1. The National Council is composed
5. Locals shall adopt by-laws to gov.
ern their actions: but such by-laws states, each state electing one mem- shall not be in conflict with the Na-

> 6. Every local shall elect from its members such officers as it deems

Should a protest be entered cinity of the party's headquarters, not against the admission to a local, of any whom receiving the highest number of vote by referendum of the members of votes cast by the party membership the local shall be necessary to admit him or her.

8. Locals shall have jurisdiction over their own members.

'9 Any person violating the laws and principles of the organization may be suspended or expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members in good standing of the local of which he is a member provided that any charges against such member shall be preferred in writing, and the accused shall be entitled to a fair trial. The person so accused, if dissatisfied with the decision of the local branch, may appeal to the National Executive Committee. The action of the National Executive Committee shall be final, unless appeal is made by the accused to referentum vote.

. 10. Each local shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month.

11. In say local which is divided into two or more branches, all business of the local and dealings with the party's National and State committees shall be carried on by a Central Committee. doless otherwise provided in its by-

12. Not more than one charter shall se granted to any city or town.

Members who have withheld pay nent of their dues for more than three ionths shall be suspended from allrights until they have fulfilled their

14. On application for their local sick used from payment of dues.

15. Upon the election of new officers

locals shall immediately netify the National and State Committee, giving the names and addresses of said officers.

16. Under no circumstances shall any ocal or state organization co-operate with a capitalist political party and with no other political party without the consent of the National Executive Committee,

VI.-CONVENTIONS.

I. A national convention of the party shall be held every two years; but if five locals in three different states so demand, a general vote shall be taken as to holding a special convention. general vote shall decide as to the place, but the date of the convention shall be fixed by the National Execuive Committee.

2. The local shall be the basis of

A local shall be entitled to one delerate for every one hundred members or major fraction thereof. Two or mor scals may combne to send a delegate Each local shall be entitled to at least

Delegates must be members of the ocal or one of the locals electing them. Each delegate shall have only one

2. The expenses of delegates shall be orne by the locals sending them. The xpenses of the national convention shall be paid by the party.

4. The national convention shall rame the national platform, decide the orm of organization, investigate and ecide all difficulties within the party. and provide a mode of election of the National Executive Committee and the National Secretary.

5. All actions of the convention shall se submitted to the locals for general

VII.-DUES.

1. The locals shall levy upon each of their members a monthly tax of ten ents, to be paid monthly to the State committee, or, in the absence of such o the National Executitye Committee

2. The dues shall be receipted for by tamps to be furnished by the National Executive Committee to the State Commirges at the rate of five cents each end in the absence of such to the locals at the rate of ten cents each.

2. In addition to the monthly stamps nen member shall be required to pay or a quarterly steenp of the value of en cents in the months of January, April. July and October; the money erived from this source to be applied he National Executive Committee o the payment of the members subcription to a party paper.

4. Every state committee or local shall receive a first quota of stamps in specit, to be accessived by the size t membersh'p, suca quota te remain s standing indebtedness. All stamps received subsequently must be paid for i cash, and the Secretary of the Na onal Executive Committee, as well as secretaries of States Committee, shott net rend out any slamps other than it omp ance with this rule.

VIIL-PARTY PRESS.

1. Members may select one of the ollowing papers which they may beeive in consideration of the quarterly lues provided for in Ariticle VII., Sec The People, The Social Democratic Herald, The Class Struggle, The Workrs' Call, Haverhill Social Democrat, Milwaukee Social Democrat, The Proetariah. The National Council may from time to time alter the above list

IX.-MISCELLANEOUS REGULA-TIONS.

I. This Constitution may be amended by the national convention or by a general vote. Within five weeks after the issuance of a call for a general vote relative to changing the constitution. amendments may be proposed by any local to any proposition so laid before the party, and such amendments shall then also be submitted to be voted on shall send out every six months printed together by the National Executive Committee within ten weeks after the first call was issued.

2. The National Executive Committee shall forthwith transmit to the locals a tabulated statement of the vote

cast by each local. 8. All officers, boards or committees A member in good standing of one the people irrespective of sex. ocal shall have the right to attend and

speak at any meeting of another local, industries controlled by monopolies, ut shall not be allowed to vote. 5. No person shall be communated as a candidate for any public office unless railroads, telegraphs and telephones;

office shall be permitted to accept any gold, silver, copper lead, iron, coal, and omination or endorsement from any

other political party. party membership.

the power to fix the per capita dues to the employment of the unemployed, the be paid by members residing in the public credit to be utilized for that pur-American colonies.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved. That the socialist policy and tactics' toward the trade union movement as agreed upon at the National Convention at Rochester and Indianapolis is hereby reaffirmed and adopted as the policy of the united ing people against accidents, lack of

PLATFORM.

. party sembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the against women. revolutionary principles of International socialism and declares the su- tive and referendum, proportional rep preme political issues in America to- resentation, and the right of recall of day to be the contest between the representatives by the voters. working class and the capitalist class employed members will be ex- for the possession of the power of gov. troduction of international arbitration.

from payment of dues. ernment. The party affirms its stead- QUESTION III. fast purpose to use those powers, once

achieved, to destroy wage slavery, abolish the institution of private property in the means of production, and establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

In the United States, as in all other civilized countries, the natural order of economic development has separated society into two antagonistic classesthe capitalist, a comparatively small class, the possessors of all modern means of production and distribution fland, mines, machinery and means of transportation and communication), and the large and ever increasing class of wage workers possessing no mean of production.

This economic supremacy has secure o the dominant class the full contro of the government, the pulpit, the chools and the public press, thereby naking them the arbiters of the fat of the working class, while it is reducng it to a condition of dependence mically exploited and oppresse and degraded, and its political equality sendered a bitter mockery; and the ontest between these grows ever sharper. Hand in hand with the growth of monopolies goes the inmhilation of small industries and the middle class depending upon them ver larger grows the multitude of des titute wage workers and of the unem ployed, and ever fiercer the struggle setween the class of the exploiter and the exploited, the capitalists and the

don are intensified by the recurring ndustrial crises continually rendering the existence of the greater part of the population more precarious and uncer tain, which amply proves that the mod ern means of production have outgrown the existing social order based on profuction for profit.

Human energy and natural resources re wasted for individual gain.

Ignorance is fostered that wage slavery may be perpetuated. Science and invention are perverted to the exploitation of men, women and children.

The lives and the liberties of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit.

Wars are fomented between nations: ndiscriminate slaughter is encouraged; the destruction of whole races is sanc ioned in order that the capitalist class may extend its commercial dominion abroad and enhance its supremacy a iome.

The introduction of a new and higher order of society is the historic mission of the working class. All other classe lespite their apparent or actual con flicts are interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the neans of production. We therefor charge that in this country the Demo cratic, Republican and all other parties which do not stand for the complet overthrow of the capitalist system of production are alike the tools of the

The working class cannot however act as a class in its struggle against the collective power of the capitalist class except by constituting itself into a political party, distinct and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, withou distinction of color, race or sex, and upon all citizens in sympathy with the nistoric enission of the working class to organize under the banner of the party truly representing the interests of the toiling masses and uncompromisingly waging war upon the exploiting class, until the system of slavery shall be abolished and the Cooperative Commonwealth shall be es-

Pending the accomplishment of this. ur ultimate purpose, we piedge every effort of the party for the immediate improvement of the condition of labor, and also for the securing of 'ts progressive demands.

"Workingmen of all countries, unite! ou have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain!"

As steps in that direction, we make the following demands:

First-Revision of our federal constif the party shall be subjected to re- tution, in order to remove the obstacles Committee each state shall be entitled moval by their constituents at pleasure. to complete control of government by

trusts and combines. Third-The public ownership of all

e has been a member of the party for all means of transportation and comat least six months, and has identified munication; all waterworks, gas and himself with the party by active par- electric plants, and other public utilities. 6. No candidate of this party for any . Fourth-The public ownership of all

other mines, and all oil and gas wells . Fifth-The reduction of the hours of All powers not expressly delegated labor in proportion to the increasing by this constitution are reserved by the facilities of production party membership.

Sixth—The inauguration of a system

Seventh-Useful inventions to be free the inventor to be remunerated by the Eighth-Labor legislation to be na-

tional, instead of local, and international when possible. Ninth-National insurance of work-

oyment and want in old age. Tenth-Equal civic and , political rights, for men and women, and the of the United States, in convention as abolition of all laws discriminating

Whereas, The Subscription to The So-

Eleventh-The adoption of the initia Twelfth-Abolition of war and the in-

cial Democratic Herald has heretofore P., and Wm. Butscher of the S. D. P. en paid almost exclusively from the ership dues of the S. D. P.

Whereas, A change in the basis of oscription involved in this treaty wil result in a considerable decrease of the come of the said paper.

Resolved. That during the six months following the ratification of this treaty the management of The Social Democratic Herald may continue send ing the said paper to all the presen members of the S. D. P. and the expenses of its publication not exceeding sixty dollars per week be paid by th National Executive Committee.

QUESTION IV.

Resolved. That the Provisional Na ional Executive Committee at its firs neeting call upon the members of th united party in the city of Chicago a elect a National Campaign Committee with headquarters in that city, for th ourpost of conducting the campaign of 1980 in confunction with our candi lates on the national ticket. The fund if the said committee shall be furnished of the National Executive Committee ind be raised by subscription.

On or before January 1, 1901, the Sampaign Committee shall account for all its income and expense to the N. E. and deliver to the latter its funds ocks, and other property, and its func ion shall cease.

Vote yes or no.

ocialist party?

QUESTION V.

Resolved, That Comrade Eugene V Netzgen, now sejourning in Europe shall represent the united party at the international Socialist Congress in Paris to be held this year, Vote yes or no.

. '* QUESTION VI.

Are you in favor of the name Social Democratic party? Are you in favor of the name United

Vote for either one.

QUESTION VII. In case the party name voted for by in fails to obtain the concurrent malority of both parties, shall the name ceiving the majority of the total vote

f both parties be adopted? Vote yes or no.

QUESTION VIII. Shall the affairs of the united parts e managed by a Provisional National Executive Committee of ten to serve om the day this treaty of union shall to into effect until the first day of Feb. mary, 1901. Said committee to consist of five members from each party to be lected as follows: Two from the state f-Massachusetts, two from the state of New York and one from the state of

onnecticut?

Vote yes or no.

QUESTION IX. The following ten comrades have been ominated by your Committee on Unity from the membership of the S. L. P. party belongs to the past and is sinking

Massachusetts:-1. Charles F. Fenner. 2. Morris Kaplan. Leon S. Oliver.

1

4. George H. Wrenn. New York:-1. Morris Hillquit.

1. William Bartells.

2. Harry White. .

2. Frank Sleverman. 3. Henry Slobodin. 4. N. I. Stone. Connecticut:-

Vote for two names for the state of Massachusetts, two from the state of New York and one from Connecticut. Put a cross opposite the name you wish

OUESTION X.

Resolved, That the Provisional National Executive Committee shall have the power to fill its own vacancies.

QUESTION XI. In addition to said ten members of the Provisional National Executive to elect one additional representative to said committee, the expense of such Second-The public ownership of all additional representative to be borne by the respective states.

Vote yes or no. QUESTION XII.

The Provisional National Executive Committee is instructed to publish the proceedings of the Rochester and Indianapolis conventions; also the proceedings of the conference on unity held Building Trades Council, but with an Vote yes or no.

QUESTION XIII.

Resolved, That Eugene V. Debs serve as candidate of the united parties for the effice of president of the United 8. The National Council shall have of public works and improvements for States, and Job Marriman as candidate of the united parties, for the office of vice-president of the United States, Vote yes or no.

The Provisional National Executive Committee is authorized to fill any vacancles on the national ticket.

Vote yes or no.

QUESTION XIV.

QUESTION XV. Resolved. That the seat of the National Executive Committee be located in the city of Springfield, Mass., until Kipley are not canceled. Of no! the the next national convention. Vote yes or no.

QUESTION NVL

Resolved, That the National Secretaries of both parties tabulate the resuits of this vote and transmit the The Workers Call coming to your town same with the original returns to the every week would help your cause members of the committee elected for that purpose at the conference in New York, to-wit: N. I. Stone of the S. L. and get to work.

Vote yes or no.

QUESTION XVIL

Rescrived, That the said committee of two after verifying the vote, in case this treaty is adopted, call upon the Provisional N. E. C. elected thereby to. assemble in the city of Springfield, Mass., on the Saturday of the week tol-

Vote yes or no.

QUESTION XVIII.

The result of this vote shall be pubished in detail in the official organs of ooth parties.

Vote yes or no.

This vote must reach the National cretary, Henry Slobodin, 184 William treet, New York, on or before May 20, 00. All votes received after that day ill not be counted.

Respectfully submitted, N. L. Stone, for the Committee of the

Wm. Butscher, for the Committee of the S. D. P.

LABOR ITEMS.

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

For further Labor Items see 'Foreign Social Democrats, of Saginaw, Mich.,

olled over 600 votes, treble the number of last election.

Social Democrats of Cincinnati polled an average of 1,625 votes. S. L. P. combined with them. A splendid beginning for the new movement.

Ex-Attorney-General Griggs is to be appointed to the United States supreme ourt bench. Griggs is controlled by the Standard Oil company. In Walthamstown, England, the So-

ial Democrats carried the day in school board election, polling 2.538 votes against 925 three years ago. Alderman Perry, Social Democrat, of Brockton, Mass., who voted in favor of

granting a telephone company a fran-

hise, was fired out of the party. The granite cutters' strike in the east is not yet settled, though many firms have granted the eight-hour day. Both sides are standing firm at present.

Joint meeting between S. L. P. and S. D. P. members are held in many sections of the country to ratify amaigamation and the nomination of Debs and Harriman.

Cigarmakers are still on strike against

the Kerbs, Werthelm concern in New York, and nearly all employes in the Lancaster, Pa., branch factory have also gone out. The firm is now buying up sweatshop goods, which are palmed off on the trade. The Enterprise, populist paper of Stoddard county, Mo., says the People's

into its grave, and that it is the duty of,

all progressive reformers to go forward

into the new socialist party if they are

really in favor of doing something for the people. The Freemen's Labor Journal, of Spokane, Wash., an independent paper, says that when Debs comes to that state this summer he will draw larger crowds than either Bryan or McKinley could. It is also stated that there are now seven papers in the state that support Debs and Harriman; and a ticket

will be put up in every county .- Cleveland Citizen. The Texas Republic, published at Paris, Tex., by Sim R. Carothers, and oldtime populist agitator, has hoisted the flag of Debs and Harriman. The Republic says: "Socialism is the rising sun that is to warm liberty into life. No backward step now. We have all to gain, nothing to lose but the galling chains of slavery riveted on us by the old parties. No modification of existing the iniquities. The mention of Debs' name at Waco (state conference) re-

newed the '103' enthusiasm of '96." The eminently "practical" trades unonists are receiving a lesson through the "logic of events" which will compel them to adopt the "Impracticable" policy advocated by the socialists. They are learning that a fight against the bosses with the public powers on the side of the latter is a losing game.

The lockout of the workers in the building trades by the united contractors, which has been enforced for the avowed purpose of breaking up the ultimate object of breaking up all the unions, illustrates some startling phases. That demagogue and corrupt politician occupyng the mayoral chair, Carter H. Harrison, pretends friendliness to the strikers. See how it is done.

On the 11th inst. he is conveniently absent from his office. Corporation Counsel Walker is acting mayor in his absence. He gives Kipley instructions in regards to dealing with pickets, which are all against the strikers. Then on the 12th the political fakir returns and unbosoms himself as in sympathy with the strikers, and declares the contractors are to blame for all the trou-

But mark you the instructions of the Acting-Mayor Walker to Chief of Police contractors will be assisted by Harrison's police, but he will sympathize with the strikers. "What fools ye workers be!"

Do you not think that 100 copies of

AS TO THE "MANIFESTO."

Comrade Max Hayes Refutes the Charge of Broken Piedges.

A thunderclap from a clear sky could not have surprised me more than did the issue of The Herald of this date. I am not only astonished, bu pained and chagrined at the "manifesto" premulgated by the Social Democratic party executive board. Your board accuses me, among others, in many words, of double dealing and trickery. I plead not guilty, and as a socialist and an American citizen I emand the right to be heard in my own defense, as well as in defense of my colleagues and comrades, feeling confident that the fair-minded and tolerant members of your party will judge impartially and render a verdict in accordance with the facts.

This is no time for hysteria and wild insinuations!

The "manifesto" says: "Mr. Max Hayes, on the floor of the convention Thursday afternoon, announced his personal choice of the name Social Democratic, and in strong pledged himself and his paper, the

Cleveland Citisen, to the name.' Correct.

Again, in reporting action of New York conference: "It must be noted also that while Mr. Max Hayes, heretofore described, had pledged himself to work for the name, nevertheless he evaded the responsibility by ab senting himself from the conference while the question of name-was under He promised Comrade Leonard D. Abbott in New York that would attend a session and speak in favor of the name. This he failed to do."

This implies trickery, cowardice and a breaking of pledges on my part. It is a jumble of half-truths. When I returned to Cleveland, and reported the action of the Indianapolis convention at a large meeting of local socialists as Social Democratic party comrades will testify, I declared in favor of accepting the Social Democratic name Several Socialist Labor party comrade: announced that they would vote for another name, which, according to socialist ethics as I understand them they had a right to do. In the Citizen of March 17 the following was printed in a leading editorial on the question of amalgamation:

"The Social Democratic party will urge that its name, be accepted by the united movement rather than that a new name be selected, and thus increase the confusion. It is pointed out that no stigma is attached to the title that it is international in scope, and that it expresses perfectly what the labor movement stands for. The writer believes that the arguments are good enes, and that, if legal difficulties do not stand in the way, the easiest and most satisfactory manner to set tle that question is to adopt the name Social Democratic party. We are not felish-worshippers. A principle under any name is still the principle."

As regards the various meetings and onferences, I did not dodge anything. When the so-called "peace confer-ence" took place in the Indianapolis botel, I was addressing a Social Democratic mass meeting in the criminal court room. When the name question was being discussed in New York, I attended the weekly meeting of the Central Federated union and addressed that body, having been pressed by, a number of socialist delegates to do so. and Monday morning I addressed the striking eigarmakers. Questioned by Comrade Abbott, Saturday evening, whether I favored the Social Demo cratic party name, & I replied that I did. I do yet, and will vote for it.

But I did not believe, and do not be lieve row, in making of the name greater issue than of principles, platform, ticket, tactics, unification and everything else combined, as a few-of our hysterical and excited friends are it was nothing of the kind. It was ; were wrangling over this insignifjeant question-like a lot of schoolboys would over the momentous question whether a red marble is as pretty as a yellow one and would roll as well and as far-I was, to the best of my ability, attempting to make a few more converts to our common cause.

It is gross unfairness to charge our sople with duplicity, and to harbor all sorts of senseless suspicion. I-believe that Comrades Harriman, Hillquit and the others, who have sacrificed so nobly and have worked so hard in overthrowing bossism, are deserving of great credit for what they have done. The membership of our party demands that two names be submitted to a general vote, and it looks to a man up a tree as though your executive board is not in favor of one of the fundamental doctrines of socialism -i. e., majority rule. If the name should fall to receive the concurrent majority of both parties, what then? Continue to vote all summer? should the majority lay down to the minority? Who said DeLeanism! the name on the ground that the nem Again, we are accused of being but a mation of Harriman and Hayes would are you afraid of then?

Many other absurd charges and in-simuations appear in the "manifesto" that I have neither the time nor the nctination to reply to. I am sure that conference, except with the provise the Social Democratic party member- that such course was necessary to en ship will not allow itself to be influ- able Berger to 'ase his influence for enced by a display of I-won't-play-in- two hours." Berger did not even se your-yard spirit. I don't believe that Debs before the latter's acceptance was Comrades Carey, Chase, Hoshn, But- made public; therefore, there could not cher and Lonergan will claim that possibly be any continuance of a con they were tricked or treated unfairly; tingent pledge, as the contingency was in fact, all expressed the greatest absent pleasure at the happy termination of No. 8. That Max Hayes over by word of the "giants" of today. They will negotiations in New York and I believe or act in New York or elsewhere, either none of them be so tall that they canwere satisfied as a whole.

There are some people in this world

in even the most infaute particulars. They will rule or rulp, being incapable of real leadership, a welding together of homogeneous elements. Such a man is Daniel De Leon. There are others Nevertheless hurran for socialism in our time!

Max Hayes. Cleveland, April 7.

The Manifesto Against Unity.

To the Editor of The Workers 'Call: The Social Democratic Herald of April 7 contains a "Manifesto" in which four of the S. D. P. National Executive Committee arraign all the S. L. P. delegates (from the Rochester Conventio to the Indianapolis Convention) as mer who in the conference committee broke oledges made in Indianapolis, Manifesto also distinctly avows that the S. D. P. delegates to the conference ere false to the interests of the S.

The manifesto is blased, illogical and intrue: It bears evidence in almost every line that all information that was furnished as its base, came not from the majority of the S. D. P. committee or from anyone who wished to make known facts, but from a minority, who went to the conference with cut and dried plans (perhaps instructions), to practically absorb the S. L. P. or to do what has been attempted by this manifesto-to tear down the reputation of all who were foremost or active in the movement for unity. As I have been included(paragraph 4), in the list of those who broke their pledges I send this to you for publication. Almost the ntire front page was used by the four ligners in an attempt to blacken the character of all concerned in the con-It is evident that the four signers had rather place any obstacle in the way of the socialist movement than to see local power and interest made smaller, as the socialist movenent grew larger by the unification of political organizations

Many weeks ago I pointed out in the lass Struggle, that the opposition to would come only from those indiiduals holding high or salaried post ions. The unexpected has not oc-But that the method should b that of De Leon-ruthless and reckless character assassination-no one could well expect from those who profess the high principles of socialism. Yet such is the case.

I shall not attempt i nor could I in twice the space occupied by the mani festo), to call attention to all the errors and untruths in the manifesto. It is one huge black daub, hurled with but one intent, to besmirch the reputathen of those who have served the socibitst cause honorably, faithfully and to the best of their ability. A great majority of the Conference Committee were for many years working and struggling to advance the socialist movement when the signers of this nanifesto were advocating the reac tionary doctrines of the middle class

I shall here only partially refer to the absolute falsehoods of the manifesto The accusation by intimation and attacks by invendo; the blunders and contradictions cannot at all be attend ed to here.

The falsehoods in part are:

No. 1. That the Herald was open to discussion regarding unity. It was no 'open." It was closed to many that I

No. 2. That Benham broke any

No. 2. That Benham ever agreed to "aggressively" support the name S. D P. I was known to be opposed to the name S. D. P., but said I would with draw opposition if Harriman and Hayes were nominated. They were not nominated. I opposed the name in the conference but broke no pledge in so doing

No. 4. That the Indianapolis Conven tion was essentially a mass convention convention in which onsetoneth of the delegates had a majority of the veting power in their pockets. Though dez ens of questions were decided, the delegates voted but twice by recording the votes of the signers of their credentials No. 5. That Harriman has eve agreed to support the name S. D. P. without reservation, is untrue. When Harriman and Hillquit (with so much mystery) were charged by Heath in th Conference Committee, the matter was shown to be so absurd that no one ex copt Heath showed any signs of the lieving a word of it, and Heath put in his time explaining how he had been misled into the belief, etc. Stedman and Margaret Haile afterwards inslated on Hillquit being a candidate for Pro visional Committee, and both said h was the best man New York could for nish, all S. D. P. delegates concurring

except Heath, who sulked. No. 4. That Benham ever used the word "acceptable" in connection with the words Social Democratic. No such word as acceptable was ever used, in timated or implied. I only here with "few hundred kangarooa" Well, what make its application to the united party possible. (Edward's affidavit.)

No. 7. That Harriman and Hillqui ever obligated themselves in any man her to support the name S. D. P. in the

even Comrades Stedman and Halle attacked or declined to support the name S. D. P.

No. 8. That the name was discussed who were bound to have their own way for one whole day. It was discussed

Sunday, March 25. No. 10. That the Committee on Conerence voted for or proposed to submit we names until the S. D. P. delegation through Chase, made the proposition on

No. 11. Stedman did not state at the inference that Harriman had no conditions upon his statement regarding name, Stedman said "he did not re member anything of that kind in that onversation on the street,"

No. 12. It is false that the Indian apolis Convention did (or could) "instruct" the Joint Committee. It might instruct the S. D. P. delegates, but not the Joint Committee.

No. 13. That the S. L. P. has stirdiously avoided giving information re garding its membership. Information as never been asked for, except once and that was in the Conference Committe, at New York. The S. L. P. National Secretary replied, giving approxmately the membership. This was evdently satisfactory. If it had not been, request for inspection of the books would have been cheerfully complied

No. 14. That the S. L. P. does not know its membership. If the S. L. P. authorities do not know their memberbly, how could they 'studiously evade giving definite information (which they do not" have)? The four signers say they" do not knr w, and then find fault with them for not telling. They do know and have been and are now willing to give any information on proper

SOME OTHER THINGS.

There is no doubt in the mind of all who are acquainted with the facts regarding the Wednesday night confernce in Indianapolis, that Berger knew Dobs was to accept. The fact that Berger insisted, and argued and took up so nuch time/in order to get a qualified pledge from some of the S. L. P. dele gates, and that he at first refused to go ind see Debs, unless Benham would also yield, shows, with the other cirtind closed doors to make the S. L. P. lelegates personally pledge themselves to the name S. D. P. Hayes was not here; they did not care for him. was already openly pledged. Only for he imprudence of one S. D. P. delegate, the had been talking with Debs, and let the matter out by mistake, the trick yould have succeeded. There are several others implicated in the trick, unoubtedly Gordon, and others higher up the S. D. P. ladder. Their names it does not seem to me necessary to an-

BROKEN PLEDGES.

On Monday Berger pledged himself o Benham to "use his great personal influence with Debs" previous to the presentation of Mr. Debs' name for nomination. "At the conference Wednesday evening, after Debs had been ominated and had declined, Berger ald he HAD NOT used his influence. If not, why not? The fact is not to be oubted that he had, and knew the renit of the efforts in that direction.

On Thursday morning Berger promsed Harriman and Hillquit that he culd not present the name of Harrioan for vice-president. Berger went lirectly from the hotel (where he left farriman and Hillquit) to the convenion and placed Harriman in nomina ion. Was that because he was so enhusiastic for Harriman? Was it beause Berger leved him so? 'No. was another trick with a double puree. First, to get Harriman before the cople in a secondary, yet, prominent osition; second, to be able through his sing in this position to force him from he S. D. P. ticket, and thus prevent the ontinuance of the friendly basis upor chich the relationship between the onrties then existed.

ANOTHER VICTIM SOUGHT. In the Conference Committee when the S. L. P. brought in the list of Your tames for candidates from New York. name was not there. Sted nan and Haile immediately protested. Both insisted that he must be a candi date as he would be the most valuable man that New York could send. A the solicitation of Halle and Stedman Hillquit was made a candidate. I enteerd protest then and there, knowing the characteristics and desires of the two who most strenuously insisted. It was my opinion then, since made an abcolute fact, that Hillquit was set up as candidate that he might be knifed in full public view, as he has been by those who insisted upon his candidacy for the Provisional Committee. When I made the protest, every member of the Joint Committee pooh poohed the idea of the charges ever being mentioned again. Hillquit's name was the only recomsendation made from either party.

As for the purport of the manifesto, t is in keeping with the facts above

I may yet be obliged to acknowledge hat in my weal for union and in the ope of its accomplishment. T verestimated both the wisdom and sinerity of the Social Democratic party. If the membership can be driven from he plain duty to the socialist movement by the cry of "stop thief" set up y the Chicago imitators of De Leon then I shall be forced to the conclusion that there are yet men professing so halism, but who still yearn for the hand or usurpation and the lash of party masters.

There are some other matters of inerest in connection with the unity matter, and I shall in the future be pleased to make some comments upon the diosyncrasies and weaknesses of some their peculiarities are made known to

I see that Edwards and Gordon, con-

May Festival and Ball

FEDERATION HALL, 3954-56 State St.

SATURDAY EVE., MAY 5.

Speech by THOMAS J. MORGAN Music by O. Nielsen's Orchestra

TICKETS 25 CENTS.

scieus of how lightly their ordinary statements are regarded by their party membership, have sought to make impressive their statements in this case by apearing before a notary and swear- Telephone Main 3701.

I still have an unconquerable desire for a united socialist movement in the United States. And union will come, and soon, in spite of all interfering of-Acials and their 'aggressive tactics' of personal vilification and wholesale re-

While thoroughly cognizant of the enstable character and unsavery acts of some individuals in the S. D. P., the delegates and members of the S. L. P have no disposition to allow the miseeds of a few individuals to stand in the way of unification of the socialist forces in the United States. The ne essities of uniting the socialist organizations (representing the same principles) are above the acts of individuals, or the personal desires for con-To all acquainted with the facts in the 79 Dearborn St., rooms 228-330, CHICAGO. matter, it is apparent that the charges nade and reasons given in support of the manifesto, are simply filmsy ex-

uses to block the road to unification. Jesse Cax, V. Berger, Seymour Stedman and F. Heath by promulgating this manifesto, have vilified those foremost in the work of unification in both parties; they have scandalously attacked Harriman, the unanimous choice of the Indianapolis Convention for vice-president; they have disowned and repudiated the majority of the Social Democratic Conference Committee; they have refused to accept the work of manded it. the Joint Committee.

Will the membership of the S. D. F. llow a few individuals to everthrow or hamper the work of the Indianapolis Convention, the work of its delegates to the Conference, and the work of the Conference Committee?

Incidentally, would it not be very adantageous for the Republican party o have as many Democratic parties in the field as possible? And might not the Republican party so "interest" the four signers of the manifesto that they would make the stand they have for "Democratic" as against anything and expression of the manifesto) that such is the case, "yet we contend that" it

might be so. In any event the action of the four ecutive Committee is a sweet morsel any practical significance to the workfor every enemy of the socialist move-) ingman. Who are the "we," "us" and mnt. All or any opposed to socialism "our," that the speaker alludes to? If mnt. All or any opposed to socialism could afford to pay almost any price the average wage earner can yet ident. for such a service for the cause of ify himself as being included in the

G. B. Benham.

"WE TOLD YOU SO."

When Capitalists Speak Truth, They Endorse the Socialist Positio

The events, which within the last two years have launched the United States into the full tide of international capitalism, to stand side by side with other capitalist national groups, who previously were denounced by the public press as grabbers and plunderers of or neonlo's territory these events their causes and significance, have been onstantly insisted upon by the socialist press to be the natural and logical outcome of the system of capitalist production, which in its development must inevitably burst the national boundaries in which it had been confined during its earlier stages; that such process was not and could not be attributed to the ambition, greed or other qualities of individual politicians, but to the inherent forces developed by the economic system of the present. To those reasoning power- was confined within the narrow bounds of the socalled "individualism" of capitalist so ciety, this explanation seemed incom prehensible. But if we can add to it the straight testimony of a prominen capitalist statesman, it may perhaps be ensidered worthy of further inquiry by those who at first rejected it as imsatble and visionary.

Below we give some extracts from the Emory Smith before the Commercial club of St. Louis, which, agreeing as it the subject will perhaps be of interest to those for whom the name "socialist causes distrust and alarm. The speaker commenced as follows:

"Our pathway is determined by our requirements. The country has grown up to this step, and its growth cannot be stopped. Commercial development is the inevitable necessity of our agricultural and manufacturing supremacy. The demands of our industrial position compet us to enter upon commercial expansion."

It will be borne in mind that the speaker was addressing an audience of point "business men," commercialists, men to Some ver year: 25 cents for six months whom the upholding of the system whom the upholding of the system which compels expansion, is of the very highest importance. Such utterances would be absolutely unfit and unwise as a political speech addressed to a

Peter Sissman Attorney at Law

Suite 507, 100 Washington St. Residence 1065 Milwaukee Ave. Suite 507, CHICAGO.

J. J. CAPPELS,

Manufacturer and Jobber of Cigars and Tobacco. (Smokers' Articles.)

PHONE-HARRISON 403. 420 STATE ST. - - CHICAGO.

THOMAS J. MORGAN, LAWYER. We obtain PATENTS and are on-

General Practice of Law. We invite correspondence

reason-they are true. The speaker

"Had there been no war with Spain, had the new and glorjous May morn of American liberty never shed its lustre over the Bay of Manila, had no victory Ambrican Books, and the victory over the Bay of Mamila, had ne victory at Santiago brought a brilliant triumph of peace charmed with greet ferponsatibilities, we should still have been compelled to look beyond our contingnations bounds. It was inevitable that we should advance out of our isolation and turn our faces outward to the world our transcendant industrial growth and its imperative need of outlets demanded it."

Territorial expansion has not been and is not now the object of American and its rect now the object of American and the rect now the rect now the object of American and the rect now the rect needs to rect now the rect needs to rect needs t

and its imperative need of outlets demanded it."

"Territorial expansion has not been and is not now the object of American ambition. What we have done has been the inescapable, overmastering logic of events, and not the deliberate aim of any policy. It has been enough to give us such a position and the opportunity in the east as 100 years of ordinary history would not have brought, and there is no need of more. But even had there been no such glittering chapter, our continued material advancement would have required us to extend the arms of our commerce across the seas, and commerce means a navy and outposts and defense."

Comment upon the above is entirely unnecessary. It is a well-known sayeverything? "Under such conditions ing that "extremes meet," and at this we do not claim" (to use the elegant point, capitalism and socialism touch and agree. It is only necessary to say that the sense and meaning of the above are in thorough accord with the socialist conception. There is but one unbers of the S. D. P. National Ex. faise note in this address, which is of above, the conditions of his material existence may be ultimately depended upon to show him his true position in present society, and that the "we, 'us" and "our," refer to his economimasters, the capitalist class alone. When he has acquired this knowledge ocialism will have gained another re-

A base attempt has been made to steal away the reputation of the 'hero" Rocsevelt, by another "hero" called Baron, who it seems is colonel of the Seventy-first New York regi- Mil ment. The latter accuses Hoosevelt of cowardice at Santiago during the Fortunately Teddy has had a splendid opportunity to refute this unfounded charge, which he has not been slow to avail himself of. A number of Italian workingmen at the Croton dam, have had the audscity to strike for higher wages, and Roosevelt rose to the situation by ordering out the state cavalry for the purpose of to the "stronuous life" which low wages involves. You can't keep a "good man"

The twenty-five books in the hands of the propaganda committee will be given away April 29th at the Twelfth Street Turner hall at 3 p. m. All tickets or moneys from the sale of tickets must se turned in at this office, (36 N. Clark street), not later than April 28th. By order of the Committee.

THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL ORGAN socialist LABOR PARTY.

Unflinching advocate of Labor's Rights.

An up-to-date paper giving all important news of the socialist movement in this coun-try and abroad. Articles on socialism and on public events from the socialist stand-

ANDRESS THE PEOPLE

SOCIALIST BOOKS

We have published more socialist litrature in the last twelve months than any other house in the United States. In this column we have room for only a partial list. Send for our catalouge and our co-operative plan for supplying socialist literature at cost,

POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM.

Beautiful booklets, each 32 pages and cover, just the size to enclose in an ordinary envelope. Price 5 cents each; 10 copies for 30 cents; 40 copies for \$1.00; special terms to co-operators. A new number ready each month.

LEM. By May Wood Simons.

2 THE EVOLUTION OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE By William H. Noyes. 1. IMPRUDENT MARRIAGES. By Robert Blatchford.

4. PACHINGTOWN. By A. M. Simons. 5. REALISM IN LITERATURE AND ART. By Clarence S. Darrow.

5. SINGLE TAX VS. SOCIALISM. By A. M. Simora WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL By Karl Mark.

THE MAN UNDER THE MA-CHINE. By A. M. Simons. THE MISSION OF THE WORK-ING CLASS, 'By Rev. Charles H.

Vail. 10. MORALS AND SOCIALISM: study of the methods by which popular ideas of morality are made to serve the interest of the ruling class. By Charles H. Kerr.

SOCIALIST SONGS. Sixteen of the best songs by William Morris and others, arranged to familiar

12. AFTER CAPITALISM, WHAT? By Rev. Wm. T. Brown of Roches-ter, N. Y. (Reprint of the articles lately printed in The Workers Call.)

OTHER FIVE CENT BOOKS. (A dozen copies, one kind or assorted, for 55 cents; 25 copies copies for \$1.00;

bostpaid.)

Benham—The Crimes of Capitalism.

Benham—The Machinery Question.

Benham—The Red Flag.

Connolly—Erin's Hope.

DeLoon—What Means This Strike?

Sanial—Territorial Espansion, Saxon—Marx's Analysis of Money, Warren—Socialist Cartoons and Comments.

TEN CENT BOOKS. Allen—In Hell and the Way Out, Beresford—Scientific Socialism. Blatchford—Merrie England. Bond—Uncle Sam in Business. Corey—How I Acquired My Millions. Engls—Socialism, Utopian and Scien-

Kautsky-Life of Frederick Engels Liebknecht-Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish, Marx and Engels-The Communist Manifesto.

McClure-Socialism.
McClure-Socialism.
Parsons-Drift of Our Time. arsons—Drift of Our Time.

'endragon Posers'.

'tummer—Was It Gracia's Fault?

'utriam—Outlook for the Artisan.

Vayland—Trusts.

Vooldridge—The Kingdom of Heaven
Is At Hand.

FIFTEEN CENT BOOKS. Ashplant-Heterodex Economics and Orthodox Profits. Benham-What Are You Going to Do About It?
Beresford-Facts, a Pocket-Book of
Statistics
Schaeffer-Ouintessence of Socialism

Schaeffie-Quintessence of Socialism. Smiley-To What Are Trusts Leading? TWENTY-FIVE CENT BOOKS.

Adams-President John Smith. Bebel-Woman in the Past, Present and Beck-Meyer-A Story From Pullmantown.

Benham-The Proletarian Revolt; a
History of the Paris Commune.

Carlyle-Socialism and Unsocialism.

History Carlyle-Socialism and Carlyle-Socialism and Part I Carlyle-The same, Part II. Carlyle-The same, Part III. Fablan Essays, edited by Wilshire. Marks Eighteenth Brumaire. Mill-Selected Writings on Socialism. Mill-Selected Writings on Socialism. Nowhere, Mills-Evolutionary Politics.
Morris-News From Nowhere,
Morris-Selected Writings.
Owen-Economics of Spencer.
Piecnand-Anarchism and Soc
Rogers-Six Centuries of W

Wages. Vail-Modern Socialism. SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN AND SCIENTIFIC. By Frederick Engels; translated by Edward Aveling, D. Sc. This little volume is an exact reproduction of the standard English translation of the standard English (Tanisation of one of the most noteworthy books of the interest of the interest of the language of every capitalist nation, and wherever it has gone it has been an inspiration. New Pocket Edition, 125 pages; cloth, 30 cents; paper, 10 cents.

STANDARD SOCIALIST BOOKS. ombart-Socialism and the Social

Saniel-Socialist Amore Life, FREDERICK ENGELS, HIS LIFE, HIS WORK AND HIS WRITINGS. By Karl Kautsky, newly translated by May Wood Simons. So closely interwoven was the life of Engels with that of Marx and the early organization of socialism that this might almost as well be called a history of socialism or a life of Marx, 10 cents.

TO WHAT ARE TRUSTS LEADING?

By James B. Smiley. The Workers' Call said editorially: "Perhaps the best thing yet written on the trust problem and abould do valuable prop-aganda work for socialism." Price 15 cents.

NO COMPROMISE: NO POLITICAL TRADING. By William Liebknecht: translated by A. M. Simons and Mar-cus Hitch. A new pamphlet on fac-tics by the great German leader, Every socialist should read it. Price, 10 cents.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS. 56 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO.