THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

SECOND YEAR .- WHOLE NO. 63.

P

7



JULES GUESDE.

Keen Character Analysis of the Great French Socialist .- Logical, Positive, Forceful A Socialist Champion Whose Life Has Been a Continual Struggle for the Interests of the Working Class.

appearance of calm, live without re-broken but never bent, pose, spurred on by the desire to propa-In his meetings with gate their faith. ate ones who have undertaken a great retouched but must be taken as it came and dangerous work. He is prompt in from the stamp, the counsellor indisfigure his theory of the material or divergent conception is a heresy, the moral well-being of man in society. In democrat in whom a socialist schism him sentiment has little place-logic inspires the same horror that a Chrisrules. He is neither a dreamer longing tian schism might have inspired in an ric idea of fraternity scarcely glimmers people. The thing that embitters his its most effective strength, its Reenest humanity, outside the common manpenetration. It is not in his heart to agement of common property produced plead for future delights, but his brain by common labor; the unshaken convic sends forth the most terrible indict- tion that the collectivity can and must and in the personality which shows family the group. through his work, the most striking The authority of his doctrine reflects demonstration of collectivism has no his system makes his attitudes absochampion more harsh, more learned, lute; and he appears autocratic, inflexipositive. more mind:

Pathology would describe him as a which pierced and lacerated, he seemed compound of the nervous and bilious like the essence of revolt, the symbol of temperaments. Psychology would class the irreconcilable, the synthesis of myhim among the great restless spirits risks of resolute spirits waiting in the that have linked their life to one fixed shadows, the visible expression of a thought, and self-collected under an faith so rigid-that it might indeed be

In his meetings with the people his He has the violent sharp corners do not soften, he is still for indefinite delights nor a post al- Innocent II. And it is not his person-lured by some noble vision, nor a phil-ality that he puts in play in the battle osopher speculating over the move- of theories of social theologies. He ments of the human race. The chival- sinks his own personality in that of the the Union Men asked for a little larger in his patient propaganda; the noble intolerance in the details of tactics, this Ruler sent forth strong Men to union men while the shooting of union In his patient propagands, the mode into the table of the patient sent forth strong men to union men while the another of the sent forth strong men to union men while the another was contained in his writings that stiffens his opposition to every-and apseches with so hale a light as thing that is not in the rule laid down, used their Staves with all diligence upon sidered a highly homorable pastime hardly to be distinguished, but the peel- is the sincerity of his attachment to the heads of those Workers who were reaches in him its fullest development, no safety for the people, for society, for ments against the social system of the become the universal person in which hauled before them they should Give present. His 'revolutionary tactics' shall merge (as in a pantheism of labor- Him the Limit, which is by interpretamight be summed up by algebraic rules, and of well-being), the individual, the

thing is its demonstrative aspect. The authority upon him; the absoluteness of their legal Masters-the Capitalist Class The very titles of his ble, because, with his thought fixed on mind: "The Law of Wages and Its surroundings, forgets himself and be- And even this is not the Consequences," "The Republic and comes the obstinate on the march, go- Tale of the Iniquities that this Mayor

CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 19,, 1900.

A MODERN PARABLE THE GREAT LOCKOUT

In Which Is Set Forth the Tale of Evidence of the Class Struggle a "Friend of Union Labor." Grows Clearer.

HIS ACTIONS, RISE AND FALL. THE SITUATION IN CHICAGO.

And Detailing the Manner in which He Capitalists Bring Up Their Reserves for Dealt with the Laborers, and They · insTurn with Him.

It came to pass in the days when Marcus Aurelius Hanna of the Dynasty clearly drawn in the city of Chicago as of Capitalism ruled in the land of the at the present moment. Never during Trust and the home of the Slave, that all the stormy days of '86 or '94 were the in one of the Cities of his Dominion forces of capital and labor marshalled there was a Mayor who was a great into as compact a line as now. Begin-Friend of Labor, and who from the ning with a dispute between the building coming up until the going down of the trades and their employers over detail Sun tarried not in his task of "helping of work and organization this great the Laborera." "He sought out their strike has gone on until measured in chief Men and gave them places of high days lost, men idle, amount of busines Honor in his Court, and he always had involved and interests at stake; it a Glad Hand out for such as had found ranks among the greatest of the favor among the Working Classes. He struggles ever engaged in by capital gave orders to his Blue Knights of the, and labor upon the economic field. Club that they should turn their blind Early in the contest the original Eye toward any Union Men who might grounds of conflict were sunk in the atbe engaged in persuading Scabs that it tempt by the bosses to force the dissowas wicked to take another man's Job jution of the Building Trades Council away. He prided himself much because and thus abolish the system of feder he had a Union Labor Clause in all the ated unions, knowing full well that with Contracts for public Works, albeit that the perfectly consolidated form of capi-he knew that the judges would let the ial at the present time it would be an Hot air out of all such clauses with an easy task to crush the unions one by Unconstitutional Punch. But the par-ticular Long Suit of this Friend of the It has been pointed out in previous in-Workingman was protection of the nes of The Workers' Call how Carter poor Laborers' Street Car Franchises Harrison and the Democratic party from being stolen by wicked Capitalists were whipped into line to aid the emfrom Philadelphia. favor of great benefit /to the Tolling ways posed as the great friends of un-Masses all were agreed save some evil- ion labor. Steadily one reserve force disposed Descendants of a Wicked and after another was brought to bear by Perverse Generation called Socialists, the capitalists. The police, the courts, who laughed scornfully and denied that the grand jury, the press, all the time the laborers ever owned any Franchises tried instruments for ruling rebellious and overshadowing pride of the obstin- the profile of a medal that can not be to be stolen. But a majority of the la- workers were used to their full capacborers heeded not these Foolish Bab- ity. Every effort was made to inclie blers, and voted solid for the Only true the workers to violence that an excuse his suspicion and jealous of everything posed to indulgence, unsparing toward Friend of Labor and he was elected by might be had for bringing in the United that can, in his opinion, warp or dis- folly, the irritable orator to whom any a large Majority, and forthwith his States troops. But in this they have so Trump Card with the Machine was his far signally failed. Although over 30,cast iron Pull with the Unions.

> and so it happened that there came to disorder. Even the sensational press sit in the Mayoralty Chair, a Ruler who have magnified every individual who knew not the Laborers and laid dispute into a riot have had hard work grievous Burdens upon them. Share of the Wealth they were creating used their Staves with all diligence upon sidered a highly honorable pastime. rected by a Ruling Capitalist Class had Co., who shot and killed Peter Miller, condemned them.

tion Sixty Days in the Bridewell. And that all might come to know the fate in store for those who rebelled against -he gathered a Procession of Gatling Guns and armed Troops and marched them past the House where the Labor-

And even this is not the End of the

the Destruction of the Labor Organizations.

That this was a ployers notwithstanding they had al-000 men have been idle nearly three But this was too good a Shap to last, months there has been practically no When to find material for scare heads,

In all these local troubles the courts bore with greatest injustice upon the Only during the present week the corowho is only described in the capitalist Furthermore he issued grders unto press as a "sympathizer of union la-his Justices that when any Laborer was bor." The report goes on to say that

"The testimony of the detectives and polloemen was all against Miller. Lit-tle effort seems to have been made to obtain any evidence from the men who wre with him when the shooting oc-curred."

While the evidence of those who did ee the shooting was that the murdered man was pursued into a butcher shop and there shot to death, the bullet entering the back of his head.

the combined capitalist forces of Chicago. But this joint attack by the inited employers had the inevitable effect of bringing the class struggle to view and closing up the ranks of the workers, ' The Allled Printing Trades decided to call a delegate meeting of the united laborers of Chicago. At this meeting there were representatives present from 146 organizations, From beginning to end of the meeting there was but one sentiment and that was that the present strike must go on and that it must receive the support of every union worker in Chicago. It was recommended that each union assess its | war of his own volition. members fifty cents a week for the support of the strikers, this assistance to continue as long as necessary. It is estimated that this will give the relief

commultee at least \$1,000 a day additional funds and will enable them to hold out for a practically indefinite time

SPEECH BY PROF. GRAHAM TAY. LOR.

But perhaps the most significant feattres of the meeting was the address of Prof. Graham Taylor, from which we take the following extracts:

"Public opinion on the one hand holds the Contractors' Association responsible for its part in the critical situation. It is, however, widely conceded to have just cause of complaint and even exas-peration, which mitigates the criticism of its inconsistencies. A fair-minded man cannot see its consistency in insist-ne man, dishandhar the council while of its inconsistencies. A fair-minded man cannot see its consistency in insit-ing upon disbanding the council while resolutely maintaining its own associa-tion; in demanding the creation of the sympathetic strike while busily organ-sing a sympathetic lockout: in protest-ing with not a little justice against the interference of organized labor with the liberty of contractors to purchase un-ion-made material from whom they pleased while aiding and abetting. If not compeling, a boycoit by building material producers against the employ-ers of union labor allied with the Build-ing Trades Council; in charging the un-long with refusing to keep thely agree-ment while in some instances at least locking the men out for taking the Sat-urday half-holiday granied in the agreement between them; in complan-ing against what may have been too great a limitation of the amount of a day's work while falling to recognize the complaint of the sne against the pusher being allowed to set the nace

ing against what may have been too great a limitation of the amount of a day's work while falling to recognize the complaint of the men against the rusher' being allowed to set the pace for a fair day's wage; in avowedly war-ing their warfare for industrial liberty and free labor while curtailing the small contractors' freedom to compete, if they refused to join the association, by cuiting off their supply of material and labo. "Public opinion on the other hand claims the right to criticise frankly and fearlessly the policy of the Building Trades Council. It criticises the policy that tolerates the acceptance of ap-pointive political offices as the most disastrous policy that has ever para-iyzed the power or menaced the future of organized labor in Chicago. These offices are offered as subsidies. Their incumbents are really held as hostages for the delivery of the labor vote. This policy keeps even the best and most ha-corruptible upion officers under a cloud of suspicion:tempts the works and weaker leaders to pervert both their labor leadership and their political of-fice from the public stroigs the conf-dence not only of the public but of the rank and file of the unions in the in-tegrity of the movement and breads the foul fear that mercenary motives and even blackmailing methods character-ize the fairest and, most sacrificial struggles for economic justice and in-dustrial rights. If organized labor would really have and exercise political power, why does it not come out into the open to nominate and elect its own representatives to elective offices, through which its principies can be car-ried into public but of its peech, which was punctuated with frequent

During the delivery of this speech,

SOLIDARITY OF CAPITAL. which was punctuated with frequent proportion of socialists' according to its class have continued to close up their of the unions who had held office under ranks and strengthen their forces. the Harrison administration sat with The banks refused to cash city warburning cheeks. There were many in line. rants until the police beran a persecupoints in Professor Taylor's speech with tion of union pickets. This last week which The Workers' Call is far from has given several new testimonials of agreeing. We consider the attempt this solidarity on their part. The conwhich he makes in another part of the tractors sent around to the "business same speech to consider the "public" as men" for an "endorsement" of their in some way an impartial third party share of it. position and twenty-eight of them to labor disputes as most pernicious Everybody who has things fixed so promptly responded with the following and ridiculous. In present society all are either capistatement: talists or laborers, exploiters or ex-ploited, and as such their interests in To the Building Contractors' Council:

Acting on Professor Taylor's sugges-

tion an endeavor is being made to se

cure a committee of investigation and

position found support among so

(Continued on page 4.)



PRICE TWO CENTS

No man can serve two masters and the federal judges do not try to.

One difference between a man and a mule is that the mule never goes to

Carnegie thinks McKinley will be reelected because it helps him sell armor plate to think that way.

The hope of the country lies in the fact that the courts cannot enjoin a workingman from thinking.

The competitive system is cruel to the aged and the children; two classes that socialism would delight to provide for.

Suppose for argument Bryan is some thing of a socialist; what good does it do so long as he is not working at it?

It is a worthy charity to give away ice in the slums during the summer but it is better to remove the cause of the slums.

It must dawn on the strikers some day that it would be much easier to secure their demands if they held political power.

Some day the middle-ofthe-roaders will discover how hopeless is the task of attempting to save the middle classes.

It will be observed that the courtswere very pollte to John W. Gates, as becomes them in dealing with a man of millions.

Capitalists are careful never to run prosperity to such an extreme that there are no idle men to take the place of strikers.

Once get the socialist idea instilled into the minds of the workingman and Mark Hanna's money will not be able to buy him.

The broken down middle class man who is kicking but does not know what is the matter is a good man to reach with literature.

Has anyone hear of Roosevelt attempting to remove the democratic judge who issued the injunction against strike benefits?

When socialism suddenly blossoms out in some unknown corner of the country it is all because socialist literature has been scattered there.

The mails are a much more sacred bject when hauled by a street car during a strike than when handled by a gang of political shysters in Cuba.

It is strange the Methodists cannot see they are straining at a gnat when they object to the selling of beer to the soldiers and never think of denouncing war.

Carnegle thinks that trust stocks are great thing for small investors. Here is a pointer for the workingman who has saved a few millions from ." his wages..

Oklahoma is said to have the largest

up with formal propositions, sometimes ods that seem only intended to prove the laborious efficiency of the writer, heart-beat of the man, and where life, in short, would seem to have been driven away by philosophy.

There are certain deep correspondences between things and persons. Born on the 11th of November, 1845, on the Isle of St. Louis-a cradle become a tomb, a last pleture of the old Paris where, through the peep-holes of alleys, the eye falls upon either the immense bony corpse of Notre-Dame or tors-Jules Guesde is himself an incarcontroversy, disdainful of consequences. He is all rugged philosophy, willcately and shapely chiseled, his great brow of lvory, his eyes gleaming behind his giasses, his assertive voice the Class Struggle; he been isters the only one who startled the represenselves and the workers. With his long they plowed with an ever-repeated gesture, his figure leaned forward threatthe effort of cold, logical, deliberate hatred, and his voice, always his voice

tion," "A Problem and a Solution," ii-neven to turn aside, not even to avoid Domains. He sent forth word even ties that seem like statements of theo- an obstacle. He is in the fullest sense rems with their corollaries, pages built a party leader.

Up to his graduation, which was aled sparkling with wonderful meta- lowed him before the usual age, Guesde there sametimes with rhetorical peri- was the pupil of his father, a free professor. Thereafter he ignored the college. This solitude of his early years but where the reader never feels the may explain certain phases of his character. Two facts will illustrate: A eleven years, the age when it is usual to play marbles, he read and learned by heart the "Chatlments" and an

nounced himself a republican to the surprise of his conservative family. At seventeen, the age when it is usual to make bad verses, he was analyzing the "Critique of Pure Reason" and proclaiming himself an opponent of metaphysics. From that time he threw himmense bony corpse of Notre-Dame or self into the struggle. Frail in body upon that Mount Saint-Genevieve but with a contempt for disease due to which was an outbill of priests and doc- his remarkable will-power, he leads the feverish life of a soldier whose thought nation of an austere monk, ascetic, al- and deed are untiring. He tabors ac ways ready for dispute, passionate in tively on the newspapers that attack the empire and in 1870 founds at Montpellier the "Rights of Man," a daily, christened power without tenderness. In the mid- by Cluseret, Delesciuze and Barbes. On dle ages, with a different thought, he the 4th of September, not yet knowing might have been the inquisitor or the what was going on at Paris, he marches scholastic heretic, Dominique or Luther. on the prefecture of Mountpellier and With his frail, Christ-like head, deli- with a handful of republicans , takes nossession of it. By the light of confingrations, Guesde sees the outlines of mes a so rising ever and again to the higher reg- clailst, in his paper he enters on the he offers the painter something struggle with extreme violence, incurs disquieting, formal, decisive. At the two sentences, one to a year, the oth tribunal of the Palaise-Bourison, he was to four years in prison, escapes to Geneva where his socialist ideas take form tatives of present society into a sense and assert themselves by the organizing of the impassable gulf between them- of a section of the International, establishes a new daily, the "Reveil Internahands clenched on the support which tional," and publishes at that time that famous "Red Book of Provincial Justice," a stinging blow full in the face of eningly, his angular profile lighted by the bourgeois press whose terribly base (Continued on page 4.)

unto his Grand Jury that they should indict such of the rebellious Workers as the Justices had not yet caught and cast them into Prison from which they could in no wise come forth except under heavy Bonds and threats of yet greater Punishment. And such of the Workers as might be found within his Court were given the Marble Heart and sent forth into the Cold, Cold World. And it came to pass at last that when all these things were accomplished that the Workers came close and looked upon the Face of this Enemy of Labor and Crusher of Unions and Lo Behold his Features were like unto those of the former Friend of the Workers and Choice of the Union, and when they came yet nearer and saw him face to face they saw that it was the same Person who had done all these thingsand that Person was Carter II., Ruler of Chicago.

And when these things were accom plished and the Workingmen perceived how they had been betrayed and had sold their Birthright for a Mess of Politics, they gathered in a great Party of their Class around the Red Banner of Universal Brotherhood and went forth as a Mighty Host to the Ballot Box and smote Carter the Second and their Masters the Capitalist Class, Hip and with - Socialist Ballots. Thigh. when the Tickets were counted this Mayor with all of his Class were cast into the outer Darkness of Political Oblivion, and there was Walling and gnashing of Teeth.

Then the Laborers having selected Men of their own Class to rule over them, organized Society in their own interest and the Result was wonderful to see, for each Man received what the Labor of his Hands created and there were no more Capitalists or Wage Slaves, or Strikes or Lockouts or Con-Game Politicians, and all was Peace and Plenty. And the name of that So-ciety was SOCIALISM. the present struggle are with the par-

To the Building Contractors' Council: Referring to the present labor situation in this city, we have carefully looked over your circular of April 24, as modi-fied by your circular of April 29, and is seems to us that your position as there-in defined is an entirely fair one for both sides of the unfortunate contro-verses, one which must mast the as ties of their respective class. But this is not the time nor the place both sides of the unfortunate contro-versy; one which must meet the ap-proval of all fair-minded men; one which secures to the labor unions all their demands, which will be approved by an intelligent public sentiment, and at the same time enables the contrast-ors to go forward with their operations with the ability to execute their agree-ments. and as such the only thing to do is to join with them in this fight and give them all the aid possible.

Then Jas. H. Eckels was asked to say that he thought the interests of his class were being cared for all right by the contractors and responded with the following gem:

"I do not see how any thoughtful citi-ples. They are so wholly fundamental to the business and social well-being of any community, where rights of per-sons and rights of property are highly regarded, that public sontiment must always be found supporting them and insisting upon their enforcement. No one of them contravenes anything which tends for the public good or the pendence of right of action which is as necessary for the workman as the em-ployer."

LABORERS CLOSE UP RANKS. This was the situation up to last Sun-day. The building trades had been who are holding positions under capipractically alone in this fight against

that he is not obliged to work for wages, thinks the demands of the members of the Chicago building trades most unreasonable.

The struggle for existence under the competitive system so hardens men that a large part of the milk supply of Chicago is adulterated until it is unnealthy, according to the milk inspec-

rapidly but of course it would be trea son to hint that perhaps he finds he can get action on his money in the senate as well as in the Montana legislature.

While the members of the ruling class are visiting the Paris exposition this summer what a surprise it would be for them if the workingmen should take possession of the country during the absence of their rulers.

The republican candidate for governor will rest at his summer home in Michigan before beginning the campaign; the tellows who are expected to whoop it up for him will stay home and work, provided they have jobs, no matter how oppressive the heat may be.

Send for a bundle of the extra eight. page number to give to teachers and schol children.

Send in a club of ten this week

the laborers themselves. Those officers

to discuss our divergence of opinion or minor points with Professor Taylor, any more than our similar disagreement with the trade union officials. Th present is a fight for life for the unions. tor. a fight for existence by the workers

Senator Clark is not being fired very COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

population. If the workingmen do not hurry up the farmers will be first to get

The strikes all over the country may have resulted from the belief of some of the workingmen that prosperity was here, causing them to attempt to get a

THE WORKERS' CALL.

ry Saturday at 26 N. Clark St. Chi at the post office at Chicago, III., as mai The Workson Call is published for and under the control of Section Chicago of the Sociality abor Party of Illicols, a corporation without apital sterk, the whole revenue of which must expended for exclusion propagation. d for socialist propaganda. Sees may be made by postoffice momey order or bank draft.

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. Te seture the return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed. Communications what reach the office by Mon-day evening proceding the issue in which they are to prover. The fact that a signed article is furthight of t that a signed article is 'published doe it. The Workers' Call to all opinions ex

Contributions and liems of news concerning the labor more ment are requested from our readers. Every contribution mins be accompanied by the manse of the writer, no maccomarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.



ENERGY AND APATHY.

It is often pleaded for some one that he has made great sacrifices for socialism. Let it rather be said of others common task. It will generally be cialism depends upon the degree of understanding. Let a man once enter into a full comprehension of all its meanings and, as has been the case with thousands in its history, life itself will seem slight in comparison. It has been this fuller comprehension joined with physical and mental courage that has clogged the prisons of Europe and worn out the energies of capitalist oppression of socialist revolt.

The American socialist has yet to arrive at that degree of comprehension of the philosophy that he claims to follow and its significance to him and his class to be able to make the effort it demands. So far from being willing to endure imprisonment or persecution and exile he refuses to forego even slight comforts that he may ald the cause for which his comrades of Russia, is impossible while socialism under and Italy are still giving their liberties and their lives. Under these conditions one sometimes wonders if a homeopathic dose of suppression and oppression might not be a good thing. If the circulation of the gospel of human free dom meant the imprisonment of those concerned it is not likely that socialist papers would be allowed to languish for the lack of a few cents or a few hours' work a week from each comrade. If speaking for socialism was a felony the opening of the opportunity to talk would be halled with rejolcings. But the opportunity is here and we are too lazy and indifferent to bestir ourselves and take advantage of it.

Let us rouse from this lethargy. Our activity and our efforts should be in proportion to our knowledge. Before we scoff at the laborer who refuses to vote

italism tells his heavers plainly that the course which the ruling classes of Great Britain have been pursuing, and which heretofore has been disguised under such phrases tas 'carrying the light of civilization to foreign lands." "bearing the torch of progress," "spreading the gospel." etc., etc., has now drawn upon them the hatred and enmity of other nations, a hatred which

may not unlikely soon transform itself into an armed coalition against the British empire. The Premier wastes no time in denunciation of the probable adversaries of Britain, he sees that it is, to use a well-known phrase, a condition, not a theory which confronts the British ruling classes at present, Czech). But the capitalists UNITE. and he bluntly tells them that it is necessary to prepare adequate means of resistance at once. He does not con-

sider or entertain any idea that thi feeling of European enmity can be allayed by the usual pretexts of friendly relations, he makes no attempt to placate those who stand in a position of hostility towards British interests, more, they receive less. whether these be within the bounds of the empire or outside them. The nnusual tone of the whole speech show that Salisbury considers that the wisest course of action is to prepare for the inevitable: while his assertion that he apprehends no present danger can

not very well be harmonized with the decided note of warning, which runs through the address as a whole. Tak. en in its entirety it is a striking con firmation of the correct diagnosis of the socialists, who have never failed to that they are shirking their part in the point out that the present economic system of society, in which the materfound that the degree of effort for so- ial interests of the ruling classes, though conditioned upon universal peace, nevertheless cannot avoid for menting war and destruction, and when the representative of what is perhaps the leading capitalist nation in the world bears out this statement in a public address, in words which cannot be misunderstood even by those most willing to be deceived, the belief is fairly warranted, that capitalist civilizain a vain effort to crush out the spirit tion has almost run its course. This threat of universal war which the shrewdest of the ruling classes now appear to regard as a not very distant reality, when viewed in conjunction with the internal revolt against economic conditions in all lands, known as the socialist movement, leaves no doubt whatever as to the form which society must assume its next stage. Capital ism means war, and its continuation

For Teachers and Pupils.

which alone universal peace can be se

oured, is inevitable.

The issue of The Workers' Call for the 9th of June will be a special number for use among teachers and pupils in the schools and colleges. For this purpose an extra supplement of four nages will be insefted containing amon other things Kropotkin's "Appeal to the Young," omitting those few sentences inciting to violence or attacking re ligion. In addition to this there will be special articles by various comrades on the connection between modern pedagogic philosophy and socialism, on the overcrowding in our present publi: schools, the closing of opportunities to the young under capitalism, the economic position of the teacher, the attitude of capitalism toward popular education, etc.

It will be a number that will reach a

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

According to the cable dispatches, th glass manufacturers of Austria, Belgium, England, France and Germany, have-united their interests and formed a European Glass trust.

Now please note this, fellow workingmen: The manufacturers, that is to say, the capitalists who own and control the means of production in the glass ndustry of those countries have Do you understand it? UNITED. United-combined their interests.

You have no doubt also read in the daily papers the accounts of fierce quarrels in the Austrian Reichsrath (the bitter struggle between German and . .

That is, they join together for the purpose of cheapening the production least will have ample opportunity durof glass, so that more profit may be made. To do this they must cheapen everything which goes into the production of glass; which means that the glass workers, wage earners, are also to e cheapened, their hours 'of labor lengthened, and while they produce

So the capitalists UNITE. Not in on ountry alone, but in five. They KNOW that UNITY IS STRENGTH in this case, strength to coerce the workers into submission when the latter become dissatisfied with their conditions.

Now, turn to the front page of this saper, and read the motio which runs along the top under the name. It says: Workingmon of all countries, UNITED You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain." Do you comprehend it?

Siberla as a place of exile is to be abolished; acording to the newspapers. Thus does modern capitalism in its development sweep away the old estab. ished forms of feudal dominion. The rising capitalism of Russia cannot afford to waste its property, the proletar. lat in such antiquated fashion Whether the report at this juncture be true or not, there is no doubt that the knout and the horrors of exile will ultimately be supplanted by the more "hu mane" method of cpaitalism, which substitutes the lash of hunger for the crude penal methods of a past age.

In the building trades lock-outs and the developments arising therefrom many interesting exposures have been made. The claim of the building material men that they sell material on the open market to anyone who will buy, is a huge joke. Let anyone go to any material man and he can buy at list prices, but the discounts go only to the contractors who are in the combine It is this fact that compels most of the email contractors to remain in the organization, many of them against their will. They are between the devil and the deep sea. If the Contractors' Council win, they cannot compete with their "brethren" the large contractors. If they get out of the combine they can not get material with which to work. This state of affairs is what is called "free competition" and those who up hold it are generally the most bitter in their denunciation of the "tyranny of the labor unions."

The "prosecution" of Gates the manipulator of the Steel and Wire deal which severely nipped some of the saintly Wall Street gang, is to be renewed with greater vigor than before This is probably due to the fact that Gates is by this time over in Europe, and the small fry speculators have plucked up courage in his absence to rehearse the farce once more.

"Public ownership" has received another set-back. The United States senate has defeated a proposition which a cloth-bound copy of Engel's "Socialwould permit the government to build class that is ready for socialism and and operate an armor plate manufac tory. Public ownership of the means of destruction doesn't concern the socialist particularly. What he wants is the collective ownership of the means of procirculation will be sure to attract a duction, and when this is accomplished. armor plate will most probably be obso ete. It may however be found in the museums of the future as an evidence of the barbarity and folly prevailing at the close of the nineteenth century.

employment, and second, lower wage those lucky enough to be employed On the other hand there will be greater profits for the capitalists who own the machines. The stereotypers will short. ly begin to think that socialism is not only not unreasonable, but that it is the only remedy that fits their case, as it does with that of all other members of the working class.

And it would be well for the stereo-

typers to pattern their activity more after that of their musters, who are not content to stop after one triumph in the economic field. When the workmen make a gain in that field they should follow it up by carrying the struggle into the political arena under the banner of international socialism. for the complete overthrow of capitalism. It worse than folly to wait until driven to the inevitable. However the stereotypers or the majority of them at ing their enforced leisure to study the question. No socialist has any doubts as to the ultimate conclusion they will

reach.

Teddy Roosevelt is ambitious. He does not desire to vice-president, but is reported as saying that he would like to be the first civil governor in the Philippines. Being a republican he of ourse will "strenuously" endeavor to secure the "consent of the governed" before accepting the office. This should not be a difficult matter if we can judge by the reports of slaughter in the islands which have been almost dally published in the press. The Filipino natives are fast being convinced by the unanswerable and irrefutable logic of American capitalism-the Krag-Jorgensen. If the campaign is conducted a few months longer with such signal success, the consent which Roosevelt as a republican must secure, will be forthcoming. It will be given by silence, and Krag-Jorgensen will make it unanimous if possible.



Clear-sighted Capitalism Discerns the Real Question Underlying the So called "Bace Problem."

The Chicago Tribune is one of those clear-cut capitalist papers that occassionally hit the nail on the head in a beautifully naive way. An instance of this is the following extract from a recent editorial opinion on the "negro problem:"

Laying aside sentimentalities, it ap Laying aside sentimentalities, it ap-pears that the negro problem is largely a labor problem. There are now some indications of a movement to organize the blacks into labor unions, and if this should ever take place the South would be face to face with a genuine "problem." Up to the present the ne-groes have remained outside of all la-bor unions and have accordingly conber unions and have accordingly con-tinued to work cheaply. If they now should be induced to organize unions on an extensive scale and imitate the white unions in their wage demands, while unions in their wage demands, there would be a state of affairs con-siderably more serious than any attending the purely imaginary "rever sion to savagery."

There is much more truth than poetry in that observation and we commend its study to those interested in the "ne-gro problem." Like all other such "problems" involving human servitude it only becomes serious to the masters when the slaves themselves begin to act. .

The responses to the call for a special effort to help this paper are extremely encouraging and the campaign offer is taking in good shape. With just a trifle harder lift we would be placed on solid ground and could put all our time on the paper. There is not a single subscriber that cannot secure at least one club of ten for \$1.50." Remember that you get the Call for twenty numbers during the campaign for fifteen cents and the person sending in the club gets m. Utopian and S

CORRESPONDENCE.

In New York.

The United Socialist parties in New ork State have forwarded the follow-The United Socialist parties in New York State have forwarded the follow-ing report to this office for publication: Conrades:-Unity between the So-cialist Laber party and the Social Dem-ocratic party in this state is now an assured fact, and a united front will be vshown to capitalism at the polis next November. Much work for social-ist organization and agitation remains to be done before that date, and it is of importance that the comrades

of importance that the comrades throughout the state take action at

The state committee of the S. L. P. and S. D. P., which are now meeting in joint session, recommend that a state convention be held in the third week in June. We also recommend that the convention be held in the third week in June. We also recommend that the convention be held in New York City, and hope that the out-of-town branches and sections will be well represented. Every branch of either party is enti-tled to one delegate. We should like to have the views of the branches throughout the state on these various points as score as mossible

these various points as soon as possible. We urge upon you the necessity of starting the socialist campaign immediately, and are confident that our ticket will poll in November a vote that shaft be worthy of the party and of socialism. Yours fraternally, Joint State Committee, S. L. P. and S. D. P. S. L. P. Committee.



Secretary Joint Committee. 336 W, 71st St., New York. For Joint Action.

Joint meeting of the members of the S. L. P. and S. D. P. branches of Bronx Borough, New York:

S. L. P. and S. D. P. branches of Bronx Borough, New York:
The joint meeting of the members of the S. L. P. and S. D. P. branches of Bronx Borough was held at the Bronx Casino, on Friday evening. May 4th. Comrade Finger of the S. D. P. was elected chairmas, and Comrade Fowter of the S. L. P., vice-chairman. The minutes of the Joint Unity Committee were read and adopted.
Comrade Wm, Butscher of the S. D. P. spoke on the necessity of union. Comrade W. I. Stone of the S. L. P. had also begn invited to speak, but was not present. A discussion followed the ad-dress, after which it was decided to vote on the question Shall we take united action? The question was de-cided affirmatively by a unanimous ris-ing vote. A committee of five was sleeted to arrange for a mass meeting to be held in about three weeks in Bronx Borough.

to be held in about three weeks in Branx Borough. A motion was made and carried to notify the various party organs that we are vary much displeased that so much valuable space is taken up with matter abusing comrades, and other harsh language, instead of matter which would make them useful for propaganda purposes, and so that it would not be necessary to hide them for fear that they may do more harm than good far the cause of socialism. The Joint Unity Committee was dis-charged with thanks. The next meeting of the joint body will be held at the club house, at 547

will be held at the club house, at 547 E. 157th street, on Friday evening, May 11th.

Ernest Sprane Sec. Joint Meeting, S. L. P. and S. D. P.

Notice to Massachusetts Socialists.

All persons who are in favor of call-ing a conference meeting of all social-ists in the state of Massachusetts re-gardless of present party affiliations, are requested to at once communicate with M Kaplan

M. Kaplan, 164 North St., Boston, Mass. P. S. The main object is to devise ways and means of uniting the socialists (organized and unorganized) of this state.

For Union of Forces.

To the members of the Social Demo-cratic party and, the Socialist Labor party of America: Comrades: We are confrorted by a crisis in the socialist movement of America. The vote on the manifesto of the National Executive Board of the S. D. P. stands 1,213 against union to 353 for union. Out of a membership of 5,500 D. P. stands 1,213 against union to 939 for union. Out of a membership of 5,509 it appears that only 2,152 members or less than a majority have voted. The members who voted for union are as strongly in favor of it as before and news has reached us that a reaction has already set in among those who voted against union, which may re-verse the above decision later on, when the vote is taken on the report of the Joint Conference Committee. We have not take a single step nor said a word in favor of union that we would retract and we shall continue to demand and work for union until it is completely effected. Union has been accompilshed on the presidential ticket in the nomi-nation of Debs and Harriman. The combined efforts of the members of both parties along local and state lines will bring about union in spite of maniboth parties along local and state lines will bring about union in spite of mani-festoes. The matter of union issa ques-tion of tactics. The success of social-ism, the main result desired, should predominate on account of the presi-dential election. The nomination of Debs and Harriman has Joined the two parties on the question of results. This nomination must and shall stand for the sake of socialism. Comrades of both parties, work shoulder to shoulder for success of the joint ticket at the polis in Navember. One million votes for Debs and Harriman will obliterate party lines, submerge tactics, and reparty lines, submerge tactics, and re-sult in a union of both parties that will no longer be a matter of question, but an accomplished fact.

THE "FREEHOLDER."

R

The Hope of the Populist and His Wan ing Power in Society,

C. J. Arntzen, one of the leading pop ulists of Minnesota has the following : say concerning socialism in a recen number of The Representative, edite by Ignatius Donnelly and E. Twitchel:

Twitchel: There is too much difference betwee socialism and populism to harmonise them together off-hafd. Socialism em-braces all the people as a unit-a deity -society everything. Individuality nothing. Socialism destroys energy, entsrprise and development. It has no instigation to exertion and invention. It is social slavery. It allows no per-sonal freedom. It is all society. So-cial slaves and bonded slaves have about equal chances in Hie. Patriot-ism finds a very poor soil in a tena-ment row. Lord society is just as mucha tyrant as a feudal ind. Social-ism makes man give up to society all that is dear to him, his homestead with all improvements and orchards that heall improvements and orchards that he-intended for his children, his down body and that of wife and children, to so-ciety home and common homes. It is too ethereal. If we were all angels it would be proper; but incompatible with imperfect mankind.

Of course anyone who is familiar with the doctrines of socialism knows that this is absolutely nonsense culled from capitalist lies about socialism that have been exposed thousands of times in the last half century. Socialism proposes to restore the individuality that the modern machine and wage slavery has crushed out of 90 per cent of the population. It proposes to free the individual from the present slavery of class rule and open up to him the opportunity to develope his individuality by taking him out of the "tenement row" and the mortgaged-cursed and corporation-ridden farm and giving him a chance to produce what he has need of and to keep what he produces It proposes to abolish 'capitalism'

which at present is forcing the farmer to give "all that is dear to him, his homestead, . his own body and that of his wife and children" and points out that the only thing that is not "ethereal" is the absolute certainty that collective ownership of the means of production and distribution (not of bodies of men, women and chlidren). will supplant the present class ownership of those things including the bodles.

But Mr. Arntzen's communication evidently made a strong impression on the editorial staff for Mr. Twitchel makes the following comments upon it:

Socialism as represented and taught by Social Democrats, and all other so-claiists, makes too much of the col-lactivity or the commune, and too lit-tle of the individual. The danger to any country lies in wiping out the free-holders. When the freeholders are wiped out, the backbone of the nation is broken, and universal paralysis sets in. Freeholders cannot be harded at the polls; they are the reliable voters of the country. They constitute the only hope of pure democracy and a free republic. The labor vote of the nation is fickle and unreliable. Today it may be in Massachusetts, tomorrow in the mining regions of the West, and the next day it may be on the turn-pike. When election day comes labor will vote-for a job, and the day follow-ing will strike or be locked out, and hurah for Debs. Half of labor that has employment will fight the other half, the unemployed. The labor vote-is the shuttle-cook of populiem to show him his pow-er. The labor vote-is the shuttle-cook of politics, to be counted out or counted in at the leist freeholder strikes and when the last freeholder strikes the when the last freeholder strikes and when the last freeholder strikes the unrighted and embraces socialism, American liberty has had its day. We admit that there is altogether too by Social Democrats, and all other so-cialists, makes too much of the col-

We admit that there is altogether too much truth in what he says about laborers fighting each other at present, but the history of other countries shows that when the pressure gets hard enough they will forget their little differences and unite against the common enemy. But his talk about "freeholders" and the attempt to include the farmers in that class and then set them against the laborers would be comic

for socialism because of his ignorance. let us make sure that we are not much more foolish because of our greater time when graduating exercises are goknowledge of the consequences, in refusing or neglecting to do our share in the spreading of the knowledge of socialism. Be sure that you have given and done as much for socialism as it de- exercises at this time and if the occaserves, and that'to the last full measure of your power, before you criticise the Inactivity which springs from greater ignorance than yours.

CATTALISM AND WAR

That the ruling classes of the great capitalist nations of the world earnestly strive to stave off the menace of universal war which constantly hovers around the development of capitalism. is a fact which cannot be denied by those who have watched their efforts in this direction. That as the years go by, this menace draws ever nearer in spite of these efforts, is equally true. and the latest acknowledgement of this fact by Lord Salisbury the Premier of England, before the Primrose Leagu club, may be taken as a public avowa that the ruling classes of Great Britain at least are convinced that the approaching terror cannot for much longer be postponed. There is very little trace of what is known as "diplomacy in the Premier's speech, none of the smooth and ambiguous phrases which are looked upon as, the correct language of statecraft, when there is something to conceal, and some possible advantage to be gained by conceal ing ft. This mouthpiece of British cap.

Sheet and the

among which little propaganda has been made. It will come just at the ing on in all the schools and when its great deal of attention wherever it is distributed. There is not a town in the country where there is not some sort of sion is taken advantage of it-can be made an opportunity for first class

propaganda. Owing to the fact that a comrade has

enough to pay for the extra expense in. curred in sending this double number to the regular subscribers we are able to make the following very low rates on bundle orders to single addresses. One hundred to five hundred, 70 cents per hundred; five hundred to one thousand or more, 50 cents.,

Arrangements having already been made to send all the sample copies of this issue the postal authorities allow, no single numbers can be mailed to separate addresses.

Attention !

Members are requested to attend their respective branches and vote on the unity question.

Secretaries will please fill out the re turn blanks and mail same to Jas. S. Smith, 245 W. Monroe street, not later than May 26th, as the vote MUST reach the national secretary by May 30th.

As the question of when the twenti. eth century begins seems not quite settied yet, what's the matter with Bryan using it as an issue in the coming cam palgn?

Send for a bundle of the extra eightage number to give to teachers and schol children.

The stereotypers in Chicago struck wo years ago for increased pay on acmade a donation for this purpose large count of the onerous character of the work. The great capitalist press of this city suspended * publication for four days, and by so doing whipped the union into submission. But the capitalist class do not rest on their oars after victory. The stereotypers will have a still harder battle to fight and the tac-

tics they employ will be considerably less effective than those of two years ago, if the following news item can be relied upon;

After six years Henry A. Wisewood of New York has devised a machine which does away with the old and slow method of making stereotype plates used in printing a daily newspaper from a perfecting press. The new ma-chine takes a matrix in a done end and passes out metal plates at the other at the rate of four a minute. The plates are as perfect as those made in the old way. One of the machines has been in use for a week and it has given com-plete satisfaction.

The Stereotypers union did not contain any socialists, but judging from the significance of the above item, many recruits may be expected from their ranks. They will be given leisure to chink.

Their work being thus lightened, what is going to be their share in this im- recently awakened, and arouse them by ement? All they will get out of it will be, first, a greater uncertainty of scription to The Workers' Call.

It is not strange to hear the man who has been yainly hunting for a job, symnathize with the Boers who are to be deprived of their "independence," A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind

The capitalist may insist that socialism is a "dream," but he doesn't want to see it brought to the attention of the working class, just the same. When that happens it becomes a nightmare for him.

The populist convention was held in ; circus tent, which proves that even the populist has some conception of the eternal fitness of things.

Socialism does not depend for its ultimate success upon the lives or actions of any particular individuals or parties It is a class movement not a party organization, a social revolt not an individual crusade.

With one-third the sacrifice and effort that is, now being made to gain slight concessions through strikes the workers of America could elect Debs and Harriman and abolish the whole wage system.

To the Reader.

.Did you order and pay for the paper you hold before you? No! Then it was paid for by some friend, who seeing the light, desires you also to see it. If are convinced of the justness of the doctrine, that the toller, under a rational lighted.

system is entitled to the full produc of his toil, and that this he can never

secure, while another owns the tools with which he toils, then seek out a few of your friends who are still in that deep sleep from which you may have

sending each one a three-month's sub

G. A. Hoehn, --St. Louis, May 12th, 1990.

The capitalist press says that the French socialists have just discovered "Looking Backward," and are delighted. If our capitalists could only persuade themselves that the French socialists were "going, backward" they would be considerably more than de

When you see the republicans and emocrats, pulling together in some paricular locality, you may be reasonably vertain that such action is caused by one of two things-socialism or strikes

Have your section order a bundle at

The answer to this position is best given in the concluding sentences of Mr. Arntzen's letter which read as follows:

Twelve to twenty years ago farmers could run in and out of debt. Now farmers must stay out of debt to be independent. The person who starts in farming on borrowed capital is sure to fail.

In other words the farmer at present eceives no income from his nominal "freeholding", (as if he did he could pay intérest on that capital), and really owns nothing but a CHANCE TO BE A LABORER, AND RECEIVE WAGES. Under these conditions the boasted ownership is a snare and a delusion and the farmer and the wage laborer stand on the same footing and have the same problem to meet and must unite to meet it.

And the only way in which that union can be accomplished is to bring the farmers to a realization of these facts and to impress upon them the fact that in socialism lies their only hope of freedom, or individuality. When this is done they will unite at the polls under the banner of socialism and American liberty will for the first time have its day of victory.

Taking His Measure.

When a socialist begins to talk about 'saving the party" it shows that he either has a most contemptible idea of the party or a most exaggerated idea of his own importance, or most probable of all he has absolutely no comprehension of the socialist philosophy or move ment. In any case he is a poor man to be concerned with the management of socialist organizations.

Confinement in a 'capitalist 'bull pen" has a tendency to decrease the number of voting cattle.

USELESS APPEALS.

ting Class Must Bely Upon Its Own Efforts as a Class for Batter Ma-terial Conditions.

quently receive an appeal from organizations calling attention to plorable condition of the work ople and stating 'that 'many ands of capable, energetic and g workers can find no employ-Such appeals usually conclude an entreaty to aid in creating a thy public opinion in favor of seng to workingmen the right to la-But such appeals do not intimate what way they expect this end to be he subject of labor, and, perhaps, prouse public opinion concerning the pression, and fearlessly proclaim the present deplorable condition of working people will not be effective in pro-tion-the collective ewnership of the widing employment for those who are means of production and distribution. involuntarily idle.

p

TX.

Why is it that men willing to work are unable to find employment? To tide of the social revolution. Let us the socialist this condition is no enig-The cause is not other than the private or corporate ownership of the means of production and distribution. Enforced idleness is a permanent feature of the capitalist system. To be sure, in so-called times of prosperity a wage slave can more easily find a master. But it will be impossible for all to find employment for any length of time, for the reason that if the means f production were fully utilized the upply of products would exceed the nmercial, demand, and production, ing carried on for private, profits, as soon as profits are threaten.

Machinery is constantly displaclabor and rendering it superfluous. le machinery takes the place of the rer in production, it cannot take lace in consumption, consequently tets are glutted and business stagon ensues. Under the wage systhe laborer gets but one-fifth of wealth he produces and so is unao buy the entire product of his toil. ods cannot be sold they cannot be duced, for production can only be stained by consumption. Of course, goods cannot be produced because lack of commercial demand, men annot be employed. The very fact hat men are unable to employ themselves, compels them to submit to this exploitation. The only remedy for this condition is the abolition of wage slav-

Why should not the laborers own collectively the instruments of production and carry on production for themselves and have all they produce? What is are possessed of any political observathe sense of giving to idlers the lion's tion whatever, are perfectly familiar share of the product? As long as la- with the part which they play in the borers do this, and compete with each other for the privilege of doing it, they will remain simply a part of the ma- at almost any time in our daily press. chinery for the production of private that capitalist politicians calculate beprofits and will be used only when profits are in sight. What laborers need to see is that these social groups should produce wares for their own use. If they want the desirable things of life they must transform this competitive system into a co-operative system, and produce goods for the satisfaction of their own needs. If they are not logical enough to accept this remedy but prefer working for others, then They should not complain at the result.

Under the present system if a man can secure possession of the instru- through their agency the emancipation ments of production he need not labor -their ownership confers upon him the privilege of appropriating the results of other's labors. Under chattel slav-ery it was necessary, if men were to in Idleness, to own the laborers as chattels, But under capitalism it is only necessary to own the tools which are necessary to their labor, and economic serfs are at your disposal. Men being unable to employ themselves must submit to the terms imposed upon ing of all that the Republican party them or starve. It is useless to talk about the "right to life" and the "right to labor" unless one points out the way by which this can be realized. The so-cialist points out the fact that this the start of the the the principles" to range the start of the points out the start of the principles in the principles in the start of the principle in the principles in the start of the principle in the principles in the principle in the principle in the principles in the principles in the principles in the principle in the principles in the principle in the p

to comprehend their historical function which to adjust disputes between the and to realize that the time has come different warring factions of the capifor its fulfilment. The whole history talist class. This political system. of the class has been one of prepara- | which is known as "constitutional" tion for its mission-the mastery of the government serves a double purpose public powers and through this the re- by indulging the laborers in the belief organization of society. The working that they are doing the ruling, and at cias is ready for action, it only need the same time using this deception as to be shown the way. Those who are a means for perpetuating their condiconstantly appealing for outside aid tion of ware slavery. When this franand seeking more palliatives, are, nev- chise ceases to exist, whenever ertheless, good material for socialism, wherever the laborers are no longer a We only need to carry them the light. Comrades this is the business before under the necessity of loudly proclaim us. We are to proclaim the gospel of ing their mutual antagonism and dif-emancipation in season and out of sea- ferent "principles;" such matters they son. Carry to those of our fellow worksettle amongst themselves. complished. Surely simply to "aid ers sitting in darkness, the light of socreating a healthy public opinion on cialist teachings. Point out to them lions working class will always bring the cause of their oppression and sup- apparent unity into the ranks of the capitalist class, in the first instance only solution of this iniquitious condibecause, the function of the working class from a capitalist point of view. is suspended, and in the other, becaus Preach, agitate, organize, and victory the necessity of unity to oppose the is assured. Already we see the rising common enemy becomes clearly appar

take new courage and push onward. The future is ours. Rev. Charles H. Vail.

EASILY EXPLAINED,

Why the Disenfranchisement of the Ne-gro Tends to Unite the Capitalist Political Parties.

Writing upon the distranchisement of the negroes in the South, the Chicago of the negro would be brought out prom-Record's Washington correspondent, inently. This would serve its purpose Wm. E. Curtis, makes some interesting remarks which throw much light upon the class-unconscious worker, as it has the manner in which the capitalist many times before. classes regard the colored workers, and

their political tools in securing the pub-lic powers to their masters from the unthinking dupes whose votes are necessary to this object. He says: Furthermore, the long-headed demo-cratic leaders are of the opinion that the removal of the negro from politics by depriving him of his ballot will be followed by a split in the democratic party. The oaly way in which they have been able to hold a large part of the younger generation to be positical faith of their fathers has been by AP-PEALS TO RACE PREJUDICE. If the voting power of the negro is curtailed and he is no ionger a factor in politics, it is believed that the DEMOCRATS who believe in protection, a gold stand-ard, expansion and other republican principles WILL JOIN THE PERFORM. LABOR ITEMS. and, expansion and other republican principles WILL JOIN THE REPUB-LICAN PARTY, and many democratic newspapers and orators are pointing out that danger of a change in the sufference laws Notes From Trades Union Journals and suffrage laws.

Appeals to race prejudice need not be commented upon here. Those who game of capitalist politics. Besides it is an admitted fact which may be seen forehand upon the amount of such prejudice and are careful to use it upon all' possible occasions and this is so common, so customary, that it passes unnoticed.

will probably be the gubernatorial But the Record's correspondent make nominee. a very significant admission in the

next sentence. He says that as a refrankly declares a congressman from that state, "would greatly surprise the sult of the disfranchisement of the negro the DEMOCRATS WHO BELIEVE IN REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES will join the Republican party. The latter have heretofore claimed that it was and political enfranchisement of the Democratic party is a pure fabrication. negro was carried out, and they have ever since, allowed no opportunity to scape whereby this fact could be proclaimed. For over thirty years the as-sumed credit for this action has been instrumental in procuring millions of votes for that party and has been perhaps the most potent factor in its political success since the war. And now ing, is coming to this city to consult we are told that the negation and undo-

with the contractor, who insists that

THE WORKERS' CALL, CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 19, 1900

A distranchised, or politically rebel-

by flattering the alleged intelligence of

The workers in the North may not

Exchanges, Throughout the

United States.

In Redlands, Cal., all parties com

bined in a "Good Government League"

The Union Record, Seattle, Wash

organ of Western Central Labor Union.

Municipal election in Terra Haute,

Ind., Debs' home, last-week, resulted in

socialists securing 225 out of 4,809 votes.

state licket in the field. G. C. Clements

"The growth of socialism in Kansas,"

uninitiated." It's coming! Stand pat!

The recent cable from Berlin to the

effect that the miners of Germany had

withdrawn support from the Social

The Standard 'Oll trust has voluntarily

raised wages of nearly all its workers

except cierks, bookkeepers and other

office help. A New York daily frankly

admits that the advance was made to

disarm the trust-smashers in the com-

Architect Cobb of the postoffice build-

fools and madmen who seek to embroll

our two countries in fratricidal war.'

This was in answer to the jingoistic cry

working class to do the fighting while

and started off by introducing a cigar

-Cleveland Citizen

ing campaign.

Kansas socialists will put a complete

is out for Debs and Harriman.

to defeat the socialists.

state legislature saw fit to remove the control of the St. Louis police force from the hands of the mayor. But this makes no difference so far as the strikers are concerned. They are learning the lesson that the words "republican" and "democrat" are merely expressions of one and the same thing, the interests of the capitalist glass. The orders of the chief of police have a familiar ring; "Disperse all mobs; by persulation, if possible; by clubs or sabers, if neces-sary; by bullet, if absolutely required; political factor, the ruling class are not

but disperse all mobs." The strikers of St. Louis are getting exactly what they voted for.



The cigarmakers at a general meet-ing in this city decided to assess their members \$1 for the benefit of the strik-ing and locked-out craftsmen in New York, and a similar around for the benefit out building for day works and locked-out building trades workmen of Chicago. On Sunday, May 27th, at 3:30 p. m.

ent. While the colored man is being de-prived of political power in the South, the sat of twenty-five socialist books in the hands of the committee will be given away. All those who are inter-this action passes almost unnoticed among the working classes in the North, they not understanding its size.

among the working classes in the be termined will be held on Tuesday. North, they not understanding its sig-nificance for them. Any attempt to champion the political freedom of the stein, MT Roscoe street, to organize a new branch of the S. L. P. in the two tranch of the S. L. P. in the per who reside in that ward are invited to race prejudice," and the "inferiority" to attend and bring their friends.

The Fourteenth, Ward Branch, S. L. P., will hold an open-air meeting at the corner of North and California avenues, Humboldt Park, on Sunday the 'th of May, 2 p. m. A. M. Simons and other, good speakers will address the meeting. Comrades' of the Fourteenth Ward branch are requested to attend.

day, 8 p. m. Paulina street and Mil-waukee avenue; Carpenter street and Milwaukee avenue. 11th street and Milwaukee avenue; 92nd street and Com-mercial avenue; 92nd street and Com-mercial avenue; 92nd street and Com-forma and North avenues; at 8 p. m., Peoria and Madison streets. Good Apeakers present at all these meetings. Socialist comrades are requested to at-tend in their respective districts.

tend in their respective districts. A successful meeting was conducted at 55 North Clark street on Sunday the' 18th inst, the speaker for the occasion being Mrs. Covinne Brown. A large number of women were present and a lively discussion followed the address, the subject of which was "What Posi-tion Shall Women Take in the Follical World." This meeting, the first of a series especially intended for women, was considered so 'successful that a committee was appointed to arrange for similar meetings in the future. The next meeting will take place on June 10th, at which Mrs. Tatt and Mrs. Chas. H. Kerr will address the audience. Further information can be obtained by addressing Miss M. H. Strawn, 26 N. Clark street, office of this paper. A national organization of glass work.

bevelers, silverers and packers. At At present there are four independent At present there are four independent unions in this city, each one trying its best to get a larger portion of the labor product for its members, but with in-different success. The unions are learn-ing that in order to accomplish any-thing whatever it is necessary to or-fanize every branch of the business connected with the glass industry. A rious question this purpose, and through their activity a large number of unions have been or-ganized throughout the central states. a large number of unions have been or-ganized throughout the central states. Any reader of this paper who knows of any glass worker not affiliated with this union will oblige by sending his name and address to the secretary of the cen-tral committee, Walter H. Helmerich, 1989 North Robey street, Chicago,

FOR THE NEW ORDER. Graduates of Parisian Universities Call

Upon All Students to Units for Socialism.

The attention of American college students and alumni is called to the following call for a meeting of socialists, students and graduates at Paris this fall. It is hoped that it will be as widely circulated as possible; Comrades:

In 1891 at Brussels was held the first international congress of socialist students and graduates; in September, 1893, a second congress was held at Geneva. Since then socialism, which has not ceased to increase its strength the world over, has made a considerable growth within the universities; indeed today in Europe and America there are scarcely any universities without a certain number of students united in the great movement of emancipation of the working class, adhering

to the essential conceptions of modern

socialism. The present crisis everywhere confronting liberalism-the doctrine to which most of the intellectuals, the university men, were so deeply attached, the development of a barbarous "nationalism" in France, the growth made by "imperialism" in England and this "American masterpiece was quite the United States, the dangers with which militarism everywhere threatens

the essential liberties of the modern world-these have done more than all our efforts to bring close to us the most cultivated minds of the bourgeolsie. While the intellectual and moral disarray of the ruling class are thus grow ing more and more evident (a symptom foretelling its economic downfall), the

socialist theory, born of the ceaseless struggle of the proletariat for its emancipation, result of the labors of our great theorists and of the daily activity of the organized working class, this alone offers the new generation a scientific basis and plan of life.

In many universities, of Europe and America bodies of socialist students more or less numerous have already organized.

The group of Collectivist students of Paris believes that these bodies have a well-defined part to play in the struggle of the workers, and that it might be profitable for them to combine their efforts and become acquainted with boys on the street, into a "mammoth each other's ideas. At its suggestion mass meeting of 3,500 veterans"--on paan organization committee has been formed, including representatives of all this respect is fully equalled by the ca-

of Paris. As socialist students merging our as pirations with these of the international proletariat, we appeal to all those who accept the general principles of dac-trine and the practical resolutions voted in the International Labor Congress, namely, on the base of the in-ternational action of the laborers, the organization of the proletariat into an economic and political party of their class, the socialization of the means of production and of exchange. Next September occurs the great In-

A national organization of glass work. A national organization of glass work, to include in one organization all those occupied in making and handling of plate and colored glass, glass cutters, lead glazers, putty glazors, designers. A national Socialist Congress, and at the same time we propose to hold the International Congress of Socialist Stu-dents and Graduates. We invite to it the groups of socialist students of all the optics and where no groups have countries, and where no groups have been formed we invite the isolated stu-

If for reasons beyond your control you cannot be represented directly or indirectly, we beg you to send us, in any event, communications on the various questions in the programme of

Counting on your answer to our appeal, we send you, our fraternal greeting. The Committee of Organization.

PROGRAMME:

L Socialist Propaganda Within the Universities.

a. Propaganda Thus Far Accom plished.

"Peace and Order."

. 8

Andrew Carnegie, who refused to contribute to the Dewey arch fund, has siven \$1.00 to the fund for the widow of Sergt. Douglas, who was killed at Croton dam during the present strike. In sending the check, Mr. Carnegie wrote: "Sergt. Douglas fought not for foreign conquest, but for peace and or-der at home."-Daily Press.

Andrew never makes a mistake in putting his case and that of his class before the reading public. "Peace and order at home" sounds well, but if translated into the language of working class interests, it would read "but for the conquest of labor at home," or perhaps, "for the peace and order of the capitalist class." Capitalist "peace and order" in reality means the subjection of revolting workers by the physical force which the latter through ignorance of their true interests have placed in the hands of the class that Carnegie is identified with.

Eurekal They Have Found It.

The capitalist press of last Sunday, in circulating a dispatch from Paris declaring that the French socialists have just discovered Bellamy's "Looking Backward," have themselves discovered a veritable mare's nest. Jean Jaures is represented as saying that unknown to us until now." This is all the more ludicrous in face of the wellknown fact that more than two years ago "Looking Backward" appeared in serial form in the columns of "Petite Republique" which has been under the direction of Jaures himself since its foundation. Capitalist news of socialism, however, is generally of the above stripe as regards the truth.

"Men in Buckram."

The seer of Beekman street has'again demonstrated his undoubted right to the title of "the Jack Falstaff of Socialism," and yet Shakespeare's creation was a comparatively unimaginative individual when contrasted with Uncle Dan, whose capacity for "seein" things" utterly outclasses that of any character in history or fiction. The feat of making "eleven buckran men grow out of two" fades into insignificance when placed in comparison with the inventive genius which transformed a procession of a few hundred men and per. But the Professor's capacity.in the socialist students of the University pacity for swallowing this marvellous tale on the part of his "followers."

> One cannot but be amazed at the cheapness with which DeLeon holds the intellectual ability of his dupes. He is now actually telling them that the striking cigarmakers of New York enjoined themselves from helping their out-of-work brethren. Of course it is necessary for him to in some way explain how it is that the union he declared bankrupt and on the eve of dissolution is rallying in a magnificent exhibition of trade solidarity (even though it be on the inefficient "pure and simple" side), while his "progressive" S. T. and L. A. is furnishing seabs to take those strikers' places, but really he must have lost his cunning in falsification not to have told a more plausible lie than that.

Might Get Barnt.

You have noticed that the capitalist press criticizes every part of Professor Graham Taylor's speech before the Building Trades' Council except that part where he speaks upon the necessity of workingmen electing their own representatives into political office so that their class interests can be enforced. The capitalist class will readily forgive the Professor for every utterance except this one. He who advises the workers to take independent political action on their own behalf will always be, considered a "dangerous" man. But they don't exploit that subject in the columns of their press. It is too much

b. Ways and Means to Develop It. II. Role of Socialist Students in the like playing with fire and they know it. Labor Movement. (theoretic a. Socialist Education icals, statistics; conferences; enti-military propaganda; organization of the young.) b. General Education, (popular uni-

right can only be realized when so clety owns the means of production. So long as there is private ownership of the sources of life, men will be excluded from their birthright.

What is more absurd than for men to leave their economic interests in the hands of irresponsible persons? If the laborers create all the values in the world, why not keep them, instead of keeping BY them, a set of parasites to prey upon their existence?

いとう

I have but little sympathy with those who grumble at present conditions and then go the polls and vote for their continuance. If the laborers do not enjoy the condition of which they comalain they have no one but themselves to blame. They have been marching, shouting, throwing up their hats and voting for just such condition. If they wish an improvement let them investigate the cause of their servitude, but if they prefer to remain mere voting cattle they ought to take their medicine without complaint. As the laborg ers constitute four-fifths of the voting strength of the nation, they have only to upite to secure their demands. But as long as they remain in ignorance of the cause of their servitude they will duped and fleeced, and lest they find out the real cause they are kept busy by their masters fighting over the tariff, the monetary question, imperialism, etc., anything and everything to divert their attention so they will not discover the method by which they are fleeted.

It is the mission of the socialist to in the laborers from this lethargy and organize them into class-con scious bodies, not soliciting but DE-MANDING their rights and enforcing that demand by the socialist ballot. The laborers must be brought to a consciousness of the fact that if they would be free they themselves must stilke the blow. They must be made

This is by no means an original view. More than twenty years ago when George W. Curtis was editor of Harnber of the Bricklayers' union. er's Weekly, an editorial appeared in the columns of that journal pointing "As for French socialists," says, M.

out the fact that a natural affinity existed between the representative southern democrats and the northern republicans, which was only kept from expressing its reality by the intrusion of the negro vote.

All this may seem very puzzling to those who have taken in good faith the that is being raised by the professional quick move on himself, when the sopretexts over which the republicans and democrats have struggled in the past, and there are in reality but two they remain at home and get rich at groups who understand this matter in the expense of the miseries of the poor. its every phase, that is the great capialist class, and the socialists.

What are the republican priciple. which these democrats believe in and which the disfranchisement of the negro will permit them to advocate in the ranks of their alleged political antagonists1

manufacturer as the first speaker. The The answer to this can be found only Cigarmakers' Union was condemned. in the recognition of the common inter-The organization that is at present asests of the capitalist class, and the sessing itself 56 cents and \$1 per week "republican principles" aforesaid are to support the "non-members" was in merely the clearest expression of these formed that the way to win was to join interests. The expected absorption of the S. T. and L. A. No doubt those who the representative southern democrats into the ranks of the Republican party s but a proof that those who make had heard the story of Slaterville.

the prediction are well aware of the The workingmen of St. Louis who are ommon tie which binds together the engaged by the street car companies capitalist class, and which always asand who are now on strike, are being erts itself, when the necessity of classsubjected to the same treatment by

ifying under different political names the powers that be, as in other cities. with one or trifling differences. The St to longer exists.

Why is it then that the disappearance of the negro as a political factor should cause this bond to appear so distinctly capitalist class with sabres instead of clubs, but unlike Chicago the strikers o the professional politicians of both in St. Louis cannot lay the responsi bility for this upon the mayor of that North and South today? For this reason-only: An enfranchised working city. The state of Missouri is largely class is looked upon by the rulers of "democratic" while St. Louis has been present society merely as a means by "republican" for some time, and the the ballot her.

hungry enough to desert their allied fellow workers of the building trades in class "won't stick together." They've this city. He will then report to his got to. The capitalists will make 'em master, Wm. McKinley, honorary mem- even if it is necessary to pound it into them with clubs.

The fellows that say socialism "won't Jaures, in speaking of English parliawork," are really afraid that it won't mentarism, "our duty is to unite our- save them from liability to work-and selves more closely than ever with Enit won't either. glish socialists, and to fight against the

That "good citizen" whom the capitalist press persistently urge not to neglect his duty on election day, will get a patriots of France, who expect the cialist vote begins to pile up.

> The greatest international exposition is yet to come. Its chief exhibit will be the solidarity of the workingmen of the world.

DeLeon and his gang held a meeting in New York with the object of break-That stamp-stealing episode in Cuba ing the clearmakers' strike in that cicy. will give the untutored natives of the The S. T. and L. A. cigarmakers were island some idea of what the "business man's administration" is like. going to tell the strikers how to win

> What a beautiful thing socialism would be if it wasn't for that nasty, horrid class struggle.

If socialism is to come in your time t must come when you are asleep, for when awake, what you call "your time" gave this advice, assumed that nobody really belongs to the fellow who "gives on work.'

> Ignorance is bliss for the capitalist, but only so when the ignorance in question is an attribute of the working class

Socialism may be relied upon to completely cure that nasty habit that Louis police enforce the dictum of the Kaiser Wilhelm has got, of saying "my people," "my army," "my navy," etc.

> Don't say what you think of the boss behind his back-unat's useless, or be-fore his face-that's dangerous and might cost you your job. Say it through

versities, university extension, reading clubs.)

c. Propaganda in Form of Social Hy. giene,(struggle against alcoholism and tuberculosis.)

III. Situation of the Intellectual Pro letarlat.

a. Statistics, general data. b. Professional organization

Ways and Means for Establishing IV. Subsequent Communications be-

ween Groups of all Countries. N. B. As the congress will control lis

own programme, other questions may be added. This programme is of course wholly provisional.

To Chicago Comrades.

How many out-door meetings have you arranged for as yet? There is not branch in the city that cannot have at least one a week. They are the most fruitful form of agitation that is carried on and should be pushed as hard as possible.

Send in an order for a bundle of The Workers' Call and some copies of the Pocket Library and manage for at least one meeting during the coming week. See to it that all the comrades

are present at the beginning of the meting-have someone appointed to sell papers and literature and keep ber with which your subscription exeverything agoing. There never was a pirch is on the wrapper. etter time to talk to the laborers of Chicago than now when they are learn- principles the paper teaches send in ing the terrible lesson of the power of

capitalism at the stern school of ex-

Send in a club of ten this week

The trusts are to be brought "before propaganda: pamphiets, period. the bar of public opinion" by the pollticians. What's going to happen then? Why, the trusts will pay for the drinks, and carry on business at the old stand, as usual.

> There is some reason for believing that the great output of "anti-trust planks" may create overproduction in the political lumber market this season.

> To suspend sabring and shooting, St. Louis street car strikers should study socialism.

The most successful striker up to date s undoubledly boi'ermaker Jeffries, but it may be observed that he doesn't select capitalism as an opponent.

A tip for workingmen; Don't growl when the capitalist says that clubs are trumps. You should remember, that if he holds a good hand, it was you v dealt it to him-at the ballot box.

I want to be represented, not led, is the motto of the socialist.

Socialism will grow in spite of fools, freaks and fighters within socialist orranizations, but that is no reason for supposing that it would not grow much faster and healthler if such people ceased their present tactics.

No bill will ever be sent to any subscriber of this paper. If you did not pay for it some one else did. The num-Watch it and when your time is out, if you like the your renewal.

The problem of labor is corid-wide and can be solved only by an international party.

perience.

JULES GUESDE. (Continued from page 1.)

conduct toward the vanquished of the Commune had excited the disgust of the civilized world. An inflammation of the lungs obliges

him to pass over into Italy. He is unanimously chosen professor of liter. ature in the college of Maglie at Otranteo, but in him the need of propaganda was more-urgent than the necessities of life, so he founds a section of the International, assists on the advanced pa- Telephone Main 2701. pers of the peninsula, notably the Italia Nuora," writes his "Attempt at a Socialist Catechism" which does not appear till 1876; publishes a "Letter on Property," is banished, and returns to Switzerland. Amnesty being granted him, he returns to France in 1876, helps edit the "Rights of Man" and the "Radical," founds the weekly "Equality," slowly organizes an active party, is arrested at the International Congress of TEL WEST 000. - - - - CHICAGO 1978, is condemned to six months, part of which he passes in the hospital, finishes, in prison, the revision of his "Manifesto to the Laborers and Peasants of France," which appeared signed by groups belonging to more than

twenty communes. It was the basis of the constitution of the Parti Ouvrier. In 1879 was at the Congress of Marsellies, at which the Parti Ouvrier was officially founded, born in full armor, ready for battle, with its organization, its groups, its program, this last fully explained by Guesde and Lafargue, entitled "The Programme of the Parti Will tell you What Socialism Is: What It Ouvrier, Its Preambles and Articles." Schisms were not slow in appearing, s one at the Congress of Havre, another at the Congress of Saint Etlennes, upon which the original party went to hold its sessions at Roanne. With the same calm exterior and the same feverish spirit which characterize him, Guesde next undertakes a vigorous campaign of meetings in the provinces, is condemned at Allfer to six months in prison, on his release founds "The Citizen," which lasted two years, then the daily "Equality" (1882), joins the "Cry of the People" at Valles, pronounces at Chateau d'Eau a formidable indictment which nearly sent him to prison for two years, fights at once "Boulangism" and 'cadettism," is defeated in the legislative election at Marseilles (1889), on account of making no concession to secure Nationalist votes; takes a leading part, the same year, in the first great International Congress at which the manifestations of the first of many were decided on, and after the massacre at Fourmies, undertakes in the north a red-hot campaign which after seventy-eight meetings ended in the election of Lafargue. Guesde himself was elected deputy from Roubsix, and he took pride in winning with the same appeal he had addressed in 1882 to the voters of Belleville-an appeal containing this defiance: "Let no capitalist, no bourgeois, no employer vote for me!" All of Guesde is in that sentence. Defeated at the last elections, he has devoted himself to the "Socialiste," which has been published for ten years, and continues its propaganda, feverish yet thoughtful; rigidly conceived and based altogether and entirely on the class struggle.

He is a force. Whatever may be history's final judgment of him, it will count him among the obstinate ones who have most powerfully desired, prepared, combined the future of social-

Translated from the French Michael Zevaco, by Charles H. Kerr.

THE GREAT LOCKOUT (Continued from page 1.)

talist' politicians seem to be equally afraid of investigation and publicity and have joined with employers in an effort to throw discredit on the scheme and spread faise statements about it.

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