

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. 67.

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A STRANGE LOCKOUT

British Policy in the Soudan a Puzzle to Missionaries.

PUTS UP "NO ADMISSION" SIGN

Propagation of the Gospel Clashes with Material Interests and Is Therefore Forbidden.

After the great slaughter at Omdurman nearly two years ago, the British government found it necessary to inaugurate the usual policy of "pacification" in the conquered territory of the Soudan. Our readers will easily recall the circumstances which led up to the separation of this vast province from Egypt in the early eighties. A so-called "false prophet" made his appearance at that period, and by methods closely resembling those of the modern "revival," succeeded in inspiring the warlike Mohammedan population of the Soudan with a destructive religious fanaticism which quickly swept out of power the representatives of the Khedive's government, annihilated the armies sent for the purpose of reconquest, and even compelled Great Britain, who had stepped into the breach when it was evident that the military power of Egypt was insufficient, to relinquish the struggle temporarily. British capitalism, however, was not inclined to abandon the attempt as hopeless. New markets, large profits, fresh populations to enslave and exploit, were objects of great promise, which forbade the ruling classes of Britain to desist from the accomplishment of the conquest of the Soudan. Accordingly, after years of careful and thorough preparation, Sirdar Kitchener, with an Anglo-Egyptian army, completed the work by the total destruction of the successor of the Mahdi, his chiefs and his army, in 1898.

The Soudan was conquered. Now was the time to carry the gospel of "peace on earth and good will towards men" into the dark places of the earth, amongst the brutalized, bloodthirsty, horde whom the Mahdi had lashed into a frenzy of hatred against the powers of modern civilization, and had at last led into the shambles of Omdurman to be swept down in countless thousands under the hell of fire-poured upon them from batteries of machine guns and modern repeating rifles.

Those who survived were at least to share the blessings of the "good government" which Great Britain evidently exists for the purpose of giving to inferior and undeveloped races. The "truth" was to make them free. Even though they who brought it were dripping with the blood of the intended recipients, this by no means detracted from the intrinsic value of the gift. They had got to take it. They, of course, didn't know what was good for them, but their conquerors did. The slave was to be set free, the Gospel to be preached, and the benighted inhabitants brought up to date as quickly as possible, after the customary mode.

This was put forward as a justification for the reconquest of the Soudan. This was what "the world" expected to see, but then "the world" doesn't possess quite as much foresight as the British government.

They didn't see it. They didn't even see the attempt made. But they saw something else. And what they saw was an exact opposite of what they had been led to expect. Not understanding these things, many of them yet express their surprise and disappointment, and occasionally a howl may yet be heard on the subject.

What, then, did the British government do? Did they strike the shackles of the slave and elevate him to the dignity of "free man" in the capitalist sense of the word? Did they start churches, theological colleges, missions and Sunday schools for the evangelization of the Mohammedan fanatics they had just subdued? Did they throw the country open to orthodox men of piety for the dissemination of the "eternal truths" of modern Christianity? Did they discourage the religion of Mohammed, which we have been so often told was "propagated by the sword," and which was responsible for the fanatical fury which made the conquest so costly to the victors? No, they didn't do any of these things. On the contrary, they did exactly the reverse.

They left chattel slavery untouched. They prohibited the Christian missionary from entering the conquered domain, and they spent an enormous sum in founding a college at Khartoum for the teaching of the Mohammedan faith, and "the world" wonders at this new departure.

Even Bishop Hartzell, who has made himself prominent as a champion of Britain in the war with the Boers, stands puzzled before this phenomenon. He cannot understand why the usual pioneer of capitalist civilization is forbidden to enter the domain lately opened up. He thinks Christians are "unjustly discriminated against" and Mohammedanism unduly privileged. "English Christian missionary work,"

says the bishop, "has done more for the civilization of the colonies of the mother country than any other influence. This," he says, "is recognized by the British government itself," and yet missionaries are to be excluded from the Soudan.

There is but one reason for this. A reason so simple that only those who allow themselves to be humbugged with the professions of the ruling classes of the world, are unable to see it. That reason is simply because no other policy would be profitable—it wouldn't pay.

The position of the Soudan is not like that of the other "colonies" in any sense. The Soudan is not a "colony." It is a country whose inhabitants can not be exterminated and their places filled by members of the conquering race. It is populated by people with an infinitely stronger faith in religion than is possessed by its conquerors, a people to whom life itself is of no value when the creed which they hold, is insulted or endangered, a people who require the most careful handling if profits are to be derived from the possession of the country, a people who require no long years of training for the battlefield, who stand in no need of large supplies of modern war material to raise a dangerous insurrection which would certainly destroy all hope of extracting profits for years. Their natural weapons, the sword and spear, are easily obtainable, and they have before this shown that they can use them with deadly effect. All these things, with many others, the British government has also recognized, even if Bishop Hartzell hasn't.

There are other nations also looking on with hungry and jealous eyes; there are Egyptian bond holders clamoring loudly for "per shent" on their investments; there are thousands of others whose exploiting power is inseparably bound up with the maintenance and expansion of the British empire, and these are they who have determined the new policy which puzzles the good Bishop Hartzell, and "the world" in general. If they cannot use Christianity profitably, as an adjunct to capitalist exploitation, they are quite ready to abandon it. They are not willing to stand sponsor for anything which might endanger their interests, no matter how much they may use it as a pretext. If the sheep cannot be expeditiously shorn under the sign of the cross, why then, if they can be induced to yield it up in the name of the Prophet, what's the difference?

The British government is not departing from any settled policy in dealing thus with the Soudan, notwithstanding that the method adopted in this case may seem apparently a departure from usual procedure. The interests of the ruling class have at all times been the determinant factor in any given line of policy pursued, and the failure to understand this, and the wonder that an exceptional example evokes, is merely an expression of the general economic ignorance upon which the capitalist system relies for its continuance.

The Cause of Defeat.

If the laborers are defeated in the present struggle in Chicago one of the causes that will contribute to that result is that those whom the men have elected to positions of trust have betrayed them into the hands of capitalist politicians. From beginning to end of this contest The Workers' Call has stood for the men and the unions against the employers and the contractors. But at the same time we have pointed out that every contest on the economic ground was rendered difficult of success because the laborers were fighting within a legal and governmental organization determined by the employing class. Now if the laborers allow themselves to be deluded into endorsing the stool pigeons that the employers put up for office they have simply expressed their satisfaction with present conditions and given the boss a club with which to whip them.

Kruger threatens to take his capital (which is at present located in a railroad car), out of the country. But this sort of bluff doesn't deter the British ruling class. It is only effective when made against fool workmen.

Seven St. Louis deputies were jailed in that city for refusing to obey the commanding officer. "Freedom of contract" doesn't apply in cases like this.

The "Boxers" are evidently trying to impress upon European robbers the fact that capitalism is opposed to (Chinese) "human nature."

Please recollect that it is not the socialists who are engaged in the "dividing-up" process that is now going on in China.

Some alleged "socialists" are trying to usurp the capitalist function of "union smashing." Beware of spurious imitations.

Sixteen-to-one has fallen on the political garbage pile with a dull sickening thud. And great was the fall thereof.

The greatest "sphere of influence" in the world is that occupied by the socialist movement.

MURDER IN ST. LOUIS

Unarmed Workmen Shot Down by Deputy Sheriffs.

FUTILITY OF STREET COMBATS

The Only Effective Weapon Which the Bowers Can Use Is the Socialist Ballot.

Again the soil of America is red with the blood of workers shed in hopeless strife upon a battle-ground chosen by their enemies and with the advantages so against them that the contest is a massacre and not a battle. The laborers on the St. Louis street cars have been for the last five weeks engaged in a contest with their masters to secure the right of common action and a trifle more of the products of their toil. During that time every effort has been made to goad them on to acts of violence that an excuse might be found to shoot them into submission. Two thousand five hundred deputy sheriffs, chosen from the ranks of the natural enemies of labor, have been armed with repeating shotguns and paraded before the strikers continuously. The "alum proletariat," the natural allies of capitalism and their most faithful supporters, have been permitted, if not incited to commit outrages which could be charged to the strikers.

The old trick of defending the transmission of United States mails has been brought into play as a means to intimidate the union men. Sympathizers with the laborers have been dragged into court and fined for even daring to scratch their arm, as a sign that a traitor to labor was present. Finally the whole contest is being made the occasion of a farcical political contest between different divisions of the capitalist politicians, with the idea that the workers will be again befuddled into electing their masters' representatives into office.

It is significant that while the capitalist press is filled with accounts of the desperate deeds of the strikers, yet when the list of dead and wounded appears it contains only the names of laborers and innocent bystanders. In the case of the most "desperate struggle" where the deputies were attacked by an armed mob, and where several dead and wounded laborers, but no deputies, were left upon the ground, the same account naively says, a little further on, that "a search of the man's body, the premises and his companions, failed to discover any firearms."

Meanwhile the strikers are being gradually baited into a condition of desperate anger where it is almost certain that they will commit some foolish act of violence that will give an excuse for calling in troops, and then it is all over. The strikers, as many of them can, will go sullenly back to work. They will mutter threats of revenge, dream of desperate deeds that they might do and then—vote at the next election for the very men that clubbed and shot them. So long as they do this, while we may pity their ignorance and hope for their victory in time of strike, we are forced to recognize that at the bottom they are responsible for all they receive.

The struggle of today does not demand the performance of heroic and desperate deeds in some street fight. It does not call for men to die in the heat and danger of battle. Indeed all these things partake of the ridiculous, because however great the bravery and energy of the workers the fight can after all be but a stage struggle with a foreordained result so long as the capitalist class prepares the surroundings and decides the terms and conditions under which the contest shall be fought. No, the battle of today is fought with ballots rather than bayonets or bullets, and five thousand votes for a socialist ticket at the next election in St. Louis will do more to better the condition of the workers than the lives of a thousand martyrs lost in hopeless street fights, while fifty thousand such votes would strike terror to the slave-driving class of the entire country.

There is one little point that in connection with the St. Louis strike, that is more significant than all the rioting that has taken place. That was the action of the police in stopping the use of wagons by the strikers in competition with the street cars. When the strike first began the laborers realized that some mode of conveyance must be provided for those who refused to ride on the cars. So various forms of vehicles were pressed into service. This was really proving effective, and so the strong arm of the law was called in to "preserve order." These wagons were forbidden to come into or stop at the places where their customers wished to get on or off. "Free competition" did not cut any ice. The "rights of property" and "free contract" were not in it. The thing that the police were there for was not simply to see that the street cars ran, but that people rode in them, and they proposed to do their duty.

PRATES OF THE FLAG

Spurious Patriotism Excited by Decoration Day Addresses.

STARS AND STRIPES AS A BLIND

McKinley Sees the Work of Lincoln and Grant Overthrown but Utters No Word of Protest.

One of the strongest bulwarks behind which the robber system of capitalism has entrenched itself against attack is the spurious "patriotism" which the upholders of that system shrewdly foster and cultivate. The old phrases used during the Civil War, and which at that time represented in some sort a reality, are being constantly exploited by and pressed into the service of those who understand their value in keeping the masses ignorant of the frauds perpetrated upon them under cover of such phrases.

The so-called patriotic addresses, which formed a large part of the recent Decoration Day exercises, are a striking instance of this. They attracted general attention, and the false "patriotism" which they generated seemed to thoroughly blind people to the fact that the sentimental side of the Civil War is at present utterly discarded.

At these exercises, William McKinley, the Republican successor of Grant and Lincoln, spoke in praise of the flag that once more floats over a "united nation," at the same time when the legislatures of Virginia and other southern states are completing preparations to disfranchise hundreds of thousands of citizens within their respective borders, citizens who belong to the working class and who only differ from their fellow citizens in the color of their skin.

And yet the successor of Grant and Lincoln has not entered one word of protest against this infamy. He sees those states deliberately undoing the work of the men who died that the slave might be free, the very men whose memory he hypocritically professes to honor, and whose example he inculcates as a model to be followed by the rising generation. Upon this subject he is silent, but he prates about "the flag."

Speaking literally, a flag in-itself is an indifferent thing, neither good nor bad. Speaking figuratively (and all will admit that a flag is emblematic), the ideas that it represents determine the qualities of good or bad that may be ascribed to it, and this in turn depends upon the ideals (judged by actions) of those who gather round it. As these change, whether for good or evil, so the attributes of the flag also change. Some years before the Civil War, Chas. G. Halpin denounced the stars and stripes in a poem which appeared in the New York Tribune, one line of which read, "Tear down that flaunting lie," because under its folds at that time the fugitive slave was returned from the North to the tender mercies of his Southern owner, yet this did not deter Halpin from fighting under that flag in the '60s, when it represented the ideals of freedom which he desired to realize. And yet McKinley glorifies that flag, utterly oblivious of the fact that the sacrifices then made are being wasted, and that an even worse fate than chattel slavery is being prepared for the colored man in the South by such champions of the "common people" as Tillman, Jones and McEnery, and is acquiesced in by such Republicans as McKinley, Depew and Mark Hanna.

There is a reason for the silence of the latter and the class to which they belong. This infamous work in the South is but a prelude to the disfranchisement of the working class in the North. The "patriotic" capitalists above mentioned know this, and knowing that such attempt will become necessary in the near future, are accordingly dumb upon this question.

The Constitution plainly says that Congress shall guarantee a republican government to the states. Where is the republican government when a majority or even a minority of the population is disfranchised?

The Republican party has a large majority in both Houses and cannot evade the responsibility incurred by keeping silence while this infamous work is being accomplished.

And Bryan, William Jennings Bryan, that champion of the cause of the "people," the "plain people," where does he stand upon this question? Has there been one word of protest heard from his lips upon this matter?

Not one! Here is a question that does not deal with the interests of the dying middle class, but positively with the rights of the common people. Will Bryan remain silent? Yes. The task is not for him, or the wing of the capitalist class which he represents, no more than for McKinley and the interests of great capitalism. Not for those who dishonor the flag by lip service, not for those who prostitute "patriotism" for the continuation of a system of legalized plunder, not for

those "who would not spit in church, though their deeds defile the altar," but for those who champion the cause of economic and political liberty, those whose mission it is to establish socialism, is this great task allotted.

"Anti-Trust" Fakirs.

But take a broader view of the subject. The notorious "ice trust" in New York is shown by recent developments to be almost wholly composed of Tammany Democrats—Bryan men, who expect to support him for president on a strong "anti-trust" platform. Is it possible that these men would support any measure that would destroy or even diminish the evils of trusts?

Then there are leaders on the Republican side—Chauncey Depew, who claims to be a director in seventy-two corporations, and Mark Hanna, the boss "trust smasher" of them all—will they lead us out of the Egypt of trust slavery?

The fact is that the Republican party could not exist if it had any honest or determined purpose to oppose trusts, and the Democratic party is impotent to accomplish any relief even if its leaders were so disposed.

RECORD OF SLAUGHTER.

The Results of Two Days' Capitalism in Chicago—London's Suicide List.

Here is an item from the Chicago Record of last Saturday that may help people to realize that other things besides war are hell:

Five men committed suicide yesterday by four different methods. One woman attempted to end her life and her recovery is not probable. Here is the list:

JACOB THEIN, 55 years old; manager Chicago Tailoring and Merchandise company; shot himself while at his desk; financial trouble.

W. G. PRIDDY, 35 years old; painter and decorator; jumped from window of his room, 217 Cottage Grove avenue; his home is in Darien Springs, Mich.; he was despondent because he was out of work.

CHARLES F. FLIEGGE, 45 years old; cigarmaker; found dead in his room, 42 Larabee street; he had taken carbolic acid; domestic trouble.

VACLAV KALL, 36 years old; laborer; hanged himself in the basement of his home, 125 West 16th street; had been unable to obtain work since the strike began and was despondent.

OSCAR TAYLOR, 27 3/4 street, jumped into the lake at the foot of 22nd street; despondent because he had no work; body recovered.

MRS. IDA BUTTERFIELD, 20 years old; attempted to end her life with carbolic acid at her home, 22 Boston avenue, after a quarrel with her husband; taken to county hospital; cannot recover.

Monday's list shows no sign of diminution. Here it is. Some savages in the South Sea islands kill and eat their aged fellow tribesmen. Modern capitalism goes one better. It makes the aged kill themselves. We are a "progressive" people!

JOHN D. WEBER, 79 years old, former wholesale notion dealer; swallowed carbolic acid while in his room in the La Pierre hotel, 181 Washington street; died in the county hospital; despondency.

GUSTAV A. KURTZ, 54 years old, a leather salesman; hanged himself in his room, 118 Oak street; no cause assigned.

EDWARD BENEFUS, 49 years old, a harnessmaker; turned on the gas in his room at 607 Washburne avenue; out of work and despondent.

JOHN FALLENSTEIN, 46 years old, tailor; shot himself through the head in his room, 214 Ernsfeldt avenue; no cause assigned.

MICHAEL STEINGRABER, 77 years old, 1263 W. 21st place; hung himself in a flowerhouse in the rear of his home; had been in poor health for some time and was consequently despondent.

SOCIALIST POINTERS

There is but one way for socialists to unite, and that is to unite.

Everybody is a "friend of the workman" when he wants office.

Mr. Bryan evidently does not know that Eugene V. Brewster is on the face of the earth.

People cannot be so very smart who elect politicians to office and then howl when they go wrong.

From now until after election "friends of the workmen" will be found on every street corner.

Mr. Neely may be in jail when China is opened, but there will be others to give object lessons in civilization.

Thousands of people will never know what is the matter with them unless some socialist goes and tells them.

If Mark Hanna looks on the majority of the voters as cattle it is only because of the experience he has had with them.

Now that the gold mines are safe the British public does not care how long guerrilla warfare continues in South Africa.

Nominations made so far would indicate that the people of Illinois are not very particular who they send to the legislature.

The saloon question is so vital that the majority of church members talk against it 264 days and then go and vote for it.

The party press is obliged to depend on socialists to expend its usefulness. Outsiders do not care whether the papers live or die.

It does not speak volumes for the intelligence of a voter who does not know whether or not he is prosperous without being told.

The person who thinks that socialists own anything to any individual or set of men should study the subject and find out what socialism is.

The competitive system heeds not the cry of the widow, the orphan, the aged or the sick. It only gives the more to him who already has plenty.

Being in the majority the workingmen would rule if they possessed the intelligence. It is the mission of the socialist party to educate them.

Politicians have allowed the St. Louis street car strike to go just about far enough. The capitalists will not stand it much longer without calling out the troops.

It is not probable that a single workman has been elected as a delegate to the convention that is to nominate McKinley, but they will be relied on to furnish the votes.

When a brick manufacturer adds a few dollars to the price of thousand brick it is business. When the workman wants a few cents more for making them it is anarchy.

The way that St. Louis capitalists ran for the woods when they were called on to shoulder a gun, goes to show that their whole system will fall when they can no longer line the workmen to shoot each other.

Wasting Valuable Time.

Socialism is in the air. It is everywhere. There is not a trade union paper in America that is not now printing more or less of it. The name has turned from a term of reproach into a word to conjure with. And yet in the midst of this hunger and thirst after the truths of socialism about one-half of those who bear the name and are most capable of teaching the philosophy are spending their time in calling one another various delightful epithets.

Patrick McCauley, paper-hanger and ex-soldier, driven desperate by want, endeavored to accumulate wealth by burglary. Watchman Delaney, guardian of the sacred rights of capitalist property, happened to be in the vicinity while the starving paper-hanger was occupied in his new industry. Result: McCauley loses his life from a pistol bullet through the head, while Delaney also gets two bullets in his body. The dead man was the sole support of his widowed mother and a sister. There is a "moral" for workmen in this little incident. Either vote for socialism and discharge the boss, or prepare to get off the earth.

We are glad to see that the laborers are beginning to realize where the Democratic and Republican parties stand. Now as soon as they get brains enough to realize that the only party that stands with them is the Socialist Labor party, and put in their efforts for that party, they will be on the road to better things.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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Editorial Announcements: To secure the return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed. Communications must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.



OUR SPECIAL NUMBER.

We are glad to be able to report to our subscribers that the Special Educational Number of this paper, issued last week, was in all respects a distinct success. The orders for copies are still pouring in, and a fresh edition of this issue will be necessary to supply the demand which is being made.

THE PARTITION OF CHINA.

Last week the attention of the readers of The Workers' Call was directed to the opportune appearance on the world's stage of the so-called Chinese "Boxers." These gentlemen were referred to as having "just happened."

The good old rule, the simple plan. That he should take who has the power, And he should keep who can.

A half-mad emperor, a designing dowager empress whose schemes after all will prove of little avail against the powers of hungry capitalism, a "patriotic" populace, whose "patriotism" takes the not uncommon form of hatred of all foreigners, all these considerations go to show that the propitious movement has at length arrived, and the preparations that are now being made for the general scramble which is expected to mark the disappearance of the Celestial empire, justify the conclusion.

But another self-appointed legatee has also appeared on the scene, "just happened," also as it were. The U. S. government, which heretofore gloried in its "splendid isolation" and which impressed upon its citizens that the principles upon which it, the freest government in the world, was founded, forbade all interference with the rights of foreign peoples and the governments under which they chose to live, is now found amongst the other vultures clamoring for a share of the expected carrion, and signifying its intention

with battleships and fighting men, after the manner of the effete monarchies of Europe whose actions in this respect it formerly condemned. And the entrance of this new candidate as a "world power" amongst the others has also necessitated a change of attitude on their part, a re-arrangement as it were, to admit the newcomer and still preserve the balance of power intact.

That the end of this will see the dissolution of the Chinese empire, either by "spheres of influence" or, literal possession, cannot be doubted. As to the part that the United States is taking in the game it will be judged differently from different standpoints. The Republican party representing the interests of great capitalism will disguise the nature of the action under those high-sounding phrases of "civilization," "progress," etc., etc., to which we have been partly accustomed since the war with Spain, and which have been worn threadbare already in Great Britain. The small capitalist and "anti-expansionist," identified largely with the Democratic party, will unavailingly "deplore" the departure from the "principles upon which this government was established," etc., and denounce the "greed" of those whom they conceive to be engaged in "destroying this republic," while the socialist, knowing that the material interest of a ruling class have throughout all history been the determining factors in deciding the movements of nations and communities, will see in the partition of the Chinese empire merely a confirmation of the materialistic conception of history, the economic necessity which chases the capitalist class over the whole surface of the earth, the need of a constantly expanding market which compels them to "settle everywhere," establish connections everywhere" on pain of economic extinction. This is what is now "happening" and the socialist, though no prophet, has long foreseen it.

Circulate These Leaflets.

Those "Questions to Bryan," by E. V. Brewster, that were published in the Call two weeks ago and then printed in a leaflet form are just the thing that everybody wants to hand out in a crowd at street meetings, to pass around when you go to the union, to leave in street cars, to drop in hallways, to scatter around Democratic conventions and other meetings, etc. It seemed as if everyone who saw the article was of that opinion, and the first edition was exhausted by advance orders before it came from the printers, the second is practically gone, and the third will be ready in a day or so. Arrangements are now being made to run them off in hundred thousand lots and to sell them for cost of press work and paper. We will send five thousand by express to one address, receiver to pay express charges, for \$1.75. If a section wants to take fifty or a hundred thousand so they can come by freight they will be made at a still lower rate. There is a place on the back to stamp in the place and date of meetings with a rubber stamp if desired. Bundles of one hundred, postage prepaid, fifteen cents.

Book Premiums.

The postal card system of securing subscriptions is proving a great success. It is so simple and easy. All you have to do is to take the subscription price and hand over the card. We do the rest. But the special election offer is almost out and so we want to give the comrades a chance at another scheme. Every socialist ought to fit himself to make other socialists. The best way to do this is by owning and reading good literature. We propose to make it possible for everyone who wishes to get some of the best socialist works published, and this without any red tape trouble. Look at the following offers and decide which of them you will take advantage of:

Send in one dollar and you will receive cards good for a dollar's worth of either yearly or six months subscriptions, and a choice of either a copy of the cloth-bound edition of Engel's Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, or fifty cents' worth of the Pocket Library of Socialism.

Notice of Meeting.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by Central Committee, Section Chicago, S. L. P., at its last session, a delegated meeting of the section is hereby called for the purpose of discussing matters of importance, and ways and means of holding the various conventions necessary for the pending campaign. The meeting will be held on Saturday, June 16th, 8 p.m., at Wellington Hall, 70 N. Clark street. Branches are hereby requested to elect five delegates each for this meeting, and furnish them with proper credentials. If necessary, secretaries of branches should call special meetings for the above purpose. By order of Central Committee, Jas. S. Smith, Sec'y.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

We notice that a large number of the men who have taken the places of the St. Louis street car strikers come from Cleveland and Milwaukee. This, which seems probable enough, is easily accounted for. A large number of men have been blacklisted by their employers in those cities, and there is no doubt that many of them, driven by want, have supplanted the striking street car men in St. Louis.

The present capitalistic hell depends largely for its continuance upon the fact that men can be starved into becoming the ready helpers of the class who oppress them. In vocations where special training is not a prerequisite, the ability of the workers to offer resistance is fast disappearing.

It will not be difficult to perceive that the constant improvement of the machinery of production is the chief factor in destroying the skill of the worker and rendering him less and less capable of defence against exploitation. And as all improvement of machinery tends toward the point where the machine becomes automatic, it can readily be deduced that the progress of modern capitalist production ultimately means the thorough enslavement of the working class. But with this process grows the feeling that no redress can be obtained except through united action at the ballot box.

But this united action cannot be accomplished by trying to lead the working classes in a spirit of revenge against the Republicans in one locality or the Democrats in another. It can only be achieved by uniting everywhere on the one issue, the overthrow of the system of private ownership in the means of production, and its substitution by collective ownership. On that question the working class must ultimately unite. Whatever false ideas they may follow in the meantime, the inevitable discovery of their futility will have the effect of bringing them into the ranks of the socialist army of emancipation, as it even now is doing.

The politicians, who thanks to the stupidity of the workers, guide the destinies of these United States, are loudly proclaiming that Bryan cannot secure the presidential nomination unless he consents to abandon the 16 to 1 fetish. Bryan is first, last, and all the time, a politician. He will drop anything, everything, to get a chance at the loaves and fishes. And those who shout for him, and expect a share in the spoils as a reward for their lung exercise, will be found equally compliant. The sacred 16 to 1 will be unceremoniously discarded when an "issue" that promises more success as a vote-getter can be discovered.

But whether McKinley or Bryan be elected, so long as the private property interests stand dominant, no change for the better in the conditions of the working class may be expected. The capitalist candidates all stand on the same platform as regards that question. The merely represent the antagonistic interests of two competitive groups of individuals of the plundering class, a quarrel with which the workers have not the least concern.

It is possible that Bryan may be elected. Suppose he is. What might be expected to happen then? A glance backward at very recent political events may help us. The only manner in which the future can be judged is by the experience of the past.

Cleveland was elected in 1884. And the excuse put forward by those now pushing Bryan, was that during that term, Grover was unable to "do anything" for the "masses" because of a hostile Republican majority in the senate. He was elected again in 1892, and with him an immense majority of Democrats in both houses. The period of complete control which they enjoyed from '93 to '97 will not easily be forgotten. One of its most glaring productions, one that is indelibly impressed upon the minds of hundreds of thousands of workmen, was the invasion of the state of Illinois by the regular troops in 1894 as a result of the great A. R. U. strike. Thousands of blacklisted workmen who have been outcasts ever since, have good reason to remember the great things which Cleveland and his satellites "done for them" in that year.

Then McKinley was elected. And the workmen were fooled again. The remembrance of the dastardly outrages perpetrated upon the workers during the last four years of Mark Hanna's administration is hardly necessary to speak of.

And now some papers are already declaring that the "people" have nothing to fear from the election of Bryan, for the reason that an opposition majority in the senate is already assured. Which means that a term similar to that of Cleveland's in 1884 may be expected. It is merely a question of how long the working class can be fooled into marching into the capitalist shambles.

So far as the socialist movement is concerned, the political field seems to be rapidly clearing. There will, after all, be only one socialist ticket in the field, no matter what the outcome may be. Those who place the cause of socialism above all else, are uniting their forces in spite of the feeble efforts of disappointed would-be "leaders." The union-smashers have declared themselves and their intentions in that respect being similar to those of the capitalist class, they need no longer be

reckoned as socialists. The others who still oppose unity may busy themselves, as they probably now are, in finding excuses to support Bryan, as they did in '96.

The situation in the building trades has not altered perceptibly during the last week, in spite of the falsehoods published in the press, and notoriously so in that union-baiting sheet the Tribune. This paper, which is a very Mephistopheles regarding union matters, had the lying effrontery to publish an account of the bricklayers withdrawing from the Building Trades Council. The union itself, by a unanimous vote to the contrary, demonstrated the lie. Then this same inventive organ asserted that union men and scabs were being generally employed together on the same job, which the next day was proven to be a lie, in its own columns.

All of which proves, amongst other things, the necessity of a socialist daily paper in this city. Such a want becomes every day more and more evident. The workers must have the means of ascertaining the news relating to the struggles in which they are engaged, from a source whose interests are identical with their own.

In Italy, as in Belgium, the workmen, untried by the powers that be, have again succeeded in immensely increasing their representation in the legislative chambers of that country. They have made good their pledge that Signor Colombo should never preside in the chamber again. Our capitalist press, as may well be imagined, does not care to dwell much upon this, to them disagreeable subject.

But all the same the fact remains, and is ever present under any and all circumstances in every capitalist country in the world. Even in England the triumph of Roberts, at Pretoria is not nearly so much an object of interest to the workmen, who are beginning to turn their attention more and more towards the subjects of shorter hours, child labor, old age pensions, etc., subjects which lead up to the recognition of the class struggle. This is as it should be, and no attempt to ignore or underrate its significance and prevent its spread. But at present the capitalist policy with regard to the growth of socialism, is one of silence. They say, "Let us not speak of it."

The workmen of Holland are putting all their energy to obtain universal suffrage, and the trades unions are also taking an active part in the agitation. The ruling class of Holland, who well know to what use the workmen will put the power they are trying to secure, are stubbornly contesting the matter. We in the United States have yet something to learn from our European brethren. The Dutch workmen are fighting hard for this power, which they intend to employ for their own emancipation, while here we stand idly by and see hundreds of thousands of workmen in the South deprived of the franchise, without uttering one word of protest. We may yet suffer for this stupid apathy. When the negro is disfranchised, it may be our turn next. The socialist, at any rate, will not keep silent while this infamy is being perpetrated.

The "Federation of Women's Clubs" have met and elected a southern woman as president. She will draw the color line so far as lies in her power, not because she has any "enmity" against the negro. Oh, no! For did not the lady say that she was doing all she could for the negro, and did she not praise the colored race as being the best domestic servants in the world?

But they must learn to "know their place." Oh, yes! "Their place." And when all the working people "know their place" in present society, when they understand how they have been used and abused by those who pretend solicitude for their welfare, there will be an end of the nauseous hypocrisy and insolent patronage expressed in such gatherings as the "Federation of Women's Clubs."

There is a growing suspicion amongst local "statesmen" that socialism would seriously injure the ward-healing industry.

The common everyday burglar is also in favor of the "open door" policy.

A great many "steps toward socialism" were recently taken in Italy. Each "step" was a socialist vote.

That thousands of famine-stricken people in India are dying, only proves that capitalism is still alive.

Come to the Central Committee next Tuesday night prepared to purchase a quantity of postal cards for use in your branch. See some of the other comrades and have them send by you for what they can use.

Sombart's "Socialism and the Social Movement of the Nineteenth Century," Lissagary's "History of the Commune," Frederick Engel's "Socialism: Utopian and Scientific," and Devilles' "The Peoples' Marx" are among the classics of socialism, and the Call now places them within the reach of everyone who wishes. See particulars in this issue.

Be sure and take advantage of the "Book Offer."

Make no engagement for August 16th. You are going to the picnic that day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Ohio State Convention.

In accordance with action taken by the Ohio State Union of the Social Democratic Party, and the State Committee of the Socialist Labor party (Anti-DeLeon), a joint convention of the two bodies is hereby called to meet in the city of Columbus, Ohio, Wednesday, July 4th, 1900, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the state offices to be filled at the coming November election; selection of presidential electors, and the transaction of such other business as may be decided upon.

Each branch or section shall be entitled to as many votes as there are individual members in good standing. Any duly selected delegate shall be entitled to one vote for each member whose name is signed to his or her credentials, no member shall sign his or her name to more than one credential.

Branches or sections not sending their own delegates may select those of other branches of this state to represent them; provided that in each case the delegate shall hold the proper credentials with signatures attached.

All signatures of members attached to credentials, as above provided, shall be certified to by the officers of the branch or section to which they belong. The officers of each branch or section shall forward to the secretary of their respective state committee, not later than July 1, 1900, a list of the delegates selected by the branch or section, with the number of credentials held by each, etc. Blanks to be supplied by state committee.

Chas. R. Martin, Secretary Ohio, State Union, S. D. P. M. S. Hayes, Sec'y Ohio State Committee, S. L. P.

Missouri State Convention.

The socialists of Missouri met in state convention in the City of St. Louis, June 2, at David's hall, with 250 delegates representing both the S. D. P. and the S. L. P. The convention was harmonious throughout and placed a splendid ticket in the field. They endorsed Debs and Harriman as the presidential ticket and the following state ticket:

Governor—Caleb Lipcomb, Liberal. Lieutenant-Governor—Leon Greenbaum, St. Louis. Secretary of State—Wm. H. Stripe, Kansas City.

Treasurer—Wm. H. Brandt, St. Louis. Auditor—L. M. Richeson, Kansas City. Attorney General—John F. Delaney, Kansas City. Railroad Commissioner—Thomas Hessler, Harvill.

Supreme Court Judge—Albert E. Sanderson, St. Louis. Justice Court of Appeals, Eastern District—M. Ballard Dunn, St. Louis. Judge Circuit Court, Western District—N. B. Vaughn, Kansas City. Presidential Electors—G. N. Kuntz, Kansas City, and R. D. Morrison, Milan.

The convention adopted Social Democratic party as the name. The following resolution was adopted:

That this convention congratulate the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of St. Louis upon the grand struggle they are making for the rights of free men and we pledge ourselves not to ride on the cars of the St. Louis Transit company during our presence in the city of St. Louis as delegates to the state convention.

That we call upon all labor, organized or unorganized, to rally to our standard and stand at the head of an onerous endeavor to abolish the evils of the capitalist system (an example of which is furnished by the strike of the St. Louis street railway employes) by the substitution of the public ownership and operation of the machinery of production and distribution in the interest of all the people instead of the private control by a few capitalists in the interests of corporate greed and regardless of the consequent suffering inflicted on the masses of our citizens.

We publish the following correspondence by request of the undermentioned branch of the S. D. P. in New York. (ED.)

N. Y. Branch No. 20, S. D. P. of Am., No. 310 Mott Ave., near 138th St. New York, June 9, 1900.

To the Editor of The Workers' Call: Dear Comrade:—The following statement appeared in the Social Democratic Herald of June 2nd:

"Branch No. 20 has returned to its allegiance and renounced all connection with all other political parties or 'fractions' of parties, and will be heard and soul with the genuine S. D. P. All communications should be sent to Mr. J. Hay, No. 702 East 132d street, New York City." (signed) James Allman.

Enclosed you will find a copy of our reply to this statement. Should you mention this matter in your paper, the undersigned would very much like to receive a few copies of that issue. Yours fraternally, Ernest Spranger, Sec'y, -317 E. 149th St., New York.

N. Y. Branch No. 20, S. D. P. of Am., 310 Mott Ave., near 138th St. New York, June 9, 1900.

Editor Social Democratic Herald, 125 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Dear Comrade:—We are surprised to see in the Social Democratic Herald of June 2nd, a communication signed by James Allman, (Comrade Allman is not a member of our branch and never has been), stating that New York Branch No. 20 had returned to its allegiance to the party; also that communications should be addressed to J. Hay, (Wm. Hayes).

LETTER BOX.

On the Pacific Slope.

Mr. Editor: On my way northward in search of a job, I stopped over a few hours in this little town; a friend handed me a copy of your excellent paper which I read over carefully; by the way, I had seen several copies; and I was always favorably impressed by its honesty and fearlessness in the "wage-workers' cause. You would hardly think that there is a strong socialist sentiment in this neck of the timber; but such I found to be a fact. It is not all confined to the workmen; but it prevails among the business men, who have suffered from high taxes and the land boom, which swamped so many. I heard that the Social Democrats had a section here presided over by a lady of culture; I didn't learn her name. The advice has been to young men to go West, but many find themselves locked out here, as well as elsewhere on this slope; in fact the country over. The next step they will have to take is into the far north, or into the sea. But what will it matter, the Japs are coming over by the shipload to take the places of the poor and disinherited whites? The mills here claim that they will have to shut down if the strikes go on in the building trades in this country over. The next step they will have to take is into the far north, or into the sea. But what will it matter, the Japs are coming over by the shipload to take the places of the poor and disinherited whites? The mills here claim that they will have to shut down if the strikes go on in the building trades in this country over. The next step they will have to take is into the far north, or into the sea. But what will it matter, the Japs are coming over by the shipload to take the places of the poor and disinherited whites? The mills here claim that they will have to shut down if the strikes go on in the building trades in this country over.

The women here being less numerous, have better opportunities than the men; but their sisters will hear about it and will come in and compete with them, if they are not forestalled by the Japs; then they will be no better off than their sex in the East. But enough of this; it is the same old tale of injustice and exploitation. If socialism prevails, things wouldn't be thus. Why can't we present a united front? The robber class like to keep us split up. The field is good here in Washington and you may expect to see her climb right along.

Yours truly, U. H. Morris. —Olympia, Wash., June 7th, 1900.

A Denial From Saginaw.

Editor of The Workers' Call: The article in the Social Democratic Herald saying that the socialists of Saginaw don't want union is a falsehood. We are unanimous for union, and nothing else. Only one man in Saginaw, whose name is Jones, opposed it, and its only a personal matter with him. We must have union. Yours, John W. Clark, —Saginaw, Mich., June 6, 1900.

At the last meeting of the Central Committee of Section Chicago there were five localities in which there were nearly names enough to form new branches. All Chicago readers of the Call who really wish to do some work for socialism should at once send in their names to this office, when they will be turned over to the organizer, and the sender will be notified of the nearest organization if there is one in his immediate neighborhood, and if not he will be notified as soon as sufficient names are received to organize a branch.

Count Tolstoy is engaged in writing a book detailing the effects of excessive hours of labor upon the Russian railway employes who often work thirty-six hours at a stretch. It is said to be a terrible picture of the human degradation which always marks the wage system. The growth of capitalism in Russia carries with it the same horrors and infamies which marked its progress in England during the first half of the present century, and which are so vividly described by Marx in his famous chapter on "The Working Day" contained in "Capital."

Special Campaign Offer.

All comrades who collected clubs on the Special Campaign Offer are requested to send them in as soon as possible, as the names are already being set for the mailing list and it will cause less expense if they are sent in time to be set in the regular course of the work. Not that we want the comrades to stop getting clubs before the first day of July but it would be a great convenience to us if those already gathered were sent in.

By the way, there are some of the comrades that have not yet sent in any club at all on this offer. There is plenty of time for all such to get in line. It is dead easy. Remember we send the Call for the twenty numbers from the first of July until the number after election for fifteen cents, in clubs of ten. That is just the time when socialist votes are made.

All through the week there have been countless rumors of compromises and agreements to end the strike in the Chicago building trades, but as yet nothing definite has resulted. There is a general feeling on the part of the politicians that it must be settled somehow soon or the laborers will not be willing to fall in line for election. This uneasiness of the politicians is much heightened by the continued interest shown by the strikers in the doctrines of socialism. Almost every union is beginning to discuss in a more or less regular way the principles of socialism, and it is evident that unless something is done soon thousands of the Chicago workers will have learned to vote as they struck by next election.

Have you any Call postals in your pocket?

Woman and Socialism

Address by Mrs. A. M. Simons Before the Socialist Women's Meeting
65 North Clark Street on June 10th Inst.

I wish this afternoon to state as briefly as possible the position of women industrially, the problem that as workingwomen we are bound to face, and the one evident solution of it. To do this with any degree of clearness we must go back a hundred years or more and begin with woman as she worked in the last century. At that time we find all industry organized on a domestic basis, that is to say, each little cottage was a workshop or factory where the master workman spun or wove or made shoes with his apprentices. The workman owned his tools and the materials he used, and when the finished article was sold he received its full price as pay for his labor. In this home industry the women assisted only in the minor processes, such as dyeing. Their work was to produce things for consumption in their own household; the final stages in the production of food, clothing, and other goods for the family.

Then in the close of the last century came the great transformation in all industry, wrought by the introduction of steam power. The great factory and great establishment took the place of the hundreds of little home factories. Finding themselves unable to compete with this new power in industry and no longer able to earn a livelihood, the master workman with their apprentices abandoned the home shop and entered the factory as wage earners. This revolution went still further. Heretofore woman from lack of strength could not profitably handle the clumsy tools used in domestic manufacture. The new machines, with their power of steam, required only a guiding hand. This could be done quite as well by women or even by children, as by men, and capitalism early in its career began to fill every available place with women, since they were cheaper and had less power of resistance. I do not need to recount to you the horrors of those early factory days, of the thousands of women and children that died in England from long hours, overwork and unguarded machinery. Our labor world today has its own horrors that history will point back to with wonder. Enough to say that every step in the further evolution of capitalism has only served to identify the interests of men and women wage earners.

In this way came the great change that transformed woman from a hand producer to a producer for commercial exchange, that for millions of women changed economic dependence on father or husband to economic dependence on an employer. To what extent have women thus entered the labor market? In the United States there is scarce an industry, from the heavy farm work of the South or the mines of the central states to the factories of New England, that has not been recruited from among women, until today near 4,000,000, not counting the thousands of wives and mothers employed in the home work, are actively engaged in industry.

This line of thought you have frequently heard traced before, but it seemed necessary to dwell on it once more that we might clearly see that the problem of the workingwoman has grown up with that of the workman and is inseparable from it. What then is this problem? Under the old domestic system the workman owning his tools and the materials received for his labor the full price of his produce. Today men and women own no share either in the factory in which they work or in the machines or material. They receive for their labor but a bare living wage. We see society sharply divided into classes. In the hands of one class lies the ownership of all the tools of society that men and women must use in order to produce. To them goes all the profit of the toll of labor; in their hands as well, lies the ownership of the working class itself, since to them we must sell our labor-power, that we may live. This class produce nothing for society in return for what they receive; like those famous lilies, "they toil not neither do they spin." "Poverty is the share of labor—riches the portion of the idle," says the old German writer. Long ago a part of our laboring men recognized these conditions in industry; they saw their class growing ever greater; the tools of industry passing into the hands of fewer and fewer, who no longer performed any useful labor, and they set themselves the task of pointing out these conditions to other workingmen, that the laboring class might seize as their own and profit by the change that is destined to come in society. Workingwomen, though making up such a great part in the labor world, have not yet either actively engaged in this movement or recognized its vital interest to them as a part of the laboring class.

Today the time has come when workingwomen must see where their interest lies, cast in their lot with workingmen and work for the economic freedom of their class. But someone objects—women are not on the same economic plane with men, they do not receive the same wages for the same work, have never organized in unions, and cannot therefore, work side by side with men in this movement. If the first is true, does the conclusion follow? First, as to wages: Statistics show that in over 60 cases in 100 men receive higher wages than women for the same work. But the final case is not yet

proven. Wages, whether of man, woman, child, negro or foreigner, tend always toward the subsistence point, that is, the least on which one can live and perpetuate his kind. Capitalism recognized that this point was lower with women than with men from the first and before ever a trade union in the modern sense was formed women were receiving lower wages than men. But if this is only a question of sex how shall we meet the fact that women are so frequently underbid in the labor world by workers with a yet lower standard of life than their's, who at the same time show the same lack of resistance.

For instance, the shirtmakers of this city were a strong and well-organized union when the Russian Jew began to enter the trade. He, from certain causes had grown accustomed to an extremely low standard of life, and has little power of resistance. We find him, therefore, constituting the great majority of the workmen in the "sweated trades."

Stronger physically than the women shirtmakers they could run the machines longer, and willing to work even cheaper than the women, the latter soon found themselves constantly underbid in the labor world, and eventually their union was destroyed.

Again the Chinaman, living on his few pennies a day, can easily compete with women in the laundry trade. Numerous other instances go to prove that in the economic fight it has been the one maintaining life on the barest necessities who had at the same time little power of resistance who has been soonest pushed to the wall, whether man or woman. In industry, before the machine, in the view of capitalism, men and women are looked upon merely as producers, as human attachments to the piles of steel and iron, hired by the piece without regard to sex. Capitalism takes the labor embodied in man, woman or child, that is the cheapest, and asks no questions. As to trade unions, many men members of such unions though continuing to work for better wages and conditions in their unions have long since seen that the pure and simple union has well-nigh done its service and that industry has advanced to a new point, where political action alone counts. If you are in a trade where a union exists unite with it if you wish, get better wages and shorter hours, but FIRST of all join yourself to that body of workers who have recognized that the time is ripe for a complete overthrow of the whole wage system. To many of you the ideas of socialism are already familiar, to others, perhaps, there have been outlined this afternoon for the first time. They may be reduced in a word to this: The recognition of two economic classes with interests opposed to each other; one a body of producers, the other idlers; that the rapid concentration of capital in the hands of a few points out plainly to the laboring class the way in which to change this order of things, by their political majority they must gain possession of those things with which men must work and operate them for the good of society, not for the profit of a few. Again some one objects but woman has no vote, no political power, in politics she has no existence.

How can she aid in the socialist movement, which is a political movement to emphasize the fact that the laboring class will gain its freedom through the ballot? Workingmen fought long years for the ballot, but before that was a period in which they had not risen to action. Women has been long in this state of stupor. Now recognizing the extent to which, because of this fact, she is bound, and her consequent less power to effectually aid the socialist revolution. The socialist woman will use every opportunity to obtain for themselves the ballot, and where better can we work for this political right than within the socialist party, the one political party that stands for equal suffrage for men and women?

We may hesitate from going into this movement from a sense of our own ignorance. The one remedy is, begin to think and read. Education cannot be provided by shutting away the source of knowledge. We must enter on our training, and the school in which to learn must be the socialist sections. Take a part in debate and discussion. We have never been trained in this? Neither have many of the workingmen beside us, but think you they would offer that as an excuse for not taking a part in a struggle for their own life, that perhaps never knew a childhood, but began work before the beginning of an education, or the long years of work with only a bare existence to show for it, of the horrors of uncertain employment, the struggles to bring up their children and the future that they must face, and whether wives or mothers or unmarried women as workers and members of an exploited class we unite to gain our economic freedom.

Finally, the question arises in what way can we best undertake this work and where make our effort count for most? First, we naturally ask, does an organization exist that aims at all the things that socialist women seek to accomplish? If it does and we are freely admitted to it, then we want no duplication of machinery: it is not the machinery of organization but the end it produces that we are for. Such an

organization does exist in the Socialist Labor party. That touches hands with the laborers all round the world. It is to this organization that the workingwomen of other countries are slowly but surely turning in Belgium and France and Germany, in Austria and England. They are moving from every nationality. Shall we behind them in this struggle for our freedom? I do not believe the workingwomen are so blind to their own interests. First of all let us rouse ourselves to unite at once with this socialist party. But, objects some girl, I cannot speak in the meetings and I cannot even attend them often. You can take a party paper, read it, go to meetings whenever you can, talk to the girls beside you at the counter, in the kitchen, or at the same machine, and awake them to their condition. Is not your freedom worth at least this small effort? If not we are the most abject of slaves.

Some wife says, I can do even less. You will not be able to attend the meetings, perhaps you are tired at night, but after all is done, read the socialist papers. Some neighbor comes to your house, talk to her of socialism, is not your freedom worth this small effort and the freedom of your children?

Aid the party press by getting as many subscribers as possible for its papers; distribute its literature. Now to make our work effectual it is necessary to carry it on continuously and not in the fitful way it has heretofore been characterized by. It would seem wise, therefore, for every woman to at once unite with the branch of the S. L. P. nearest to her; that in addition be recommended to the Central Committee the name of some woman, with the request that she be elected to the organization committee, her work to consist in distributing socialist literature among women, informing them of meetings and bringing in new names of women members to the different branches.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Editor A. S. Edwards will address the "Federation for Social Justice" at Hull House, Halsted and Polk streets, Tuesday, June 19th, at 8 p. m.

Don't forget the socialist annual picnic to be held at Calumet Grove, August 15th. You can secure tickets by applying at this office, 36 N. Clark street.

The famous "Appeal to the Young," by Peter Kropotkin, which appeared in our last issue, can be procured in pamphlet form from Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill. Price, 5 cents.

At Peoria and Madison streets last Sunday evening a very large audience listened to Comrade Klenke's exposition of socialism. Close attention was paid to the speaker's remarks, and much discussion ensued after the conclusion of the address.

On Sunday afternoon a well-attended meeting was held at California and North avenues, where Comrades Collins and Goodspeed addressed the audience. Their remarks were well received, and many subscriptions for The Workers' Call were gathered.

The 7th Ward Branch will meet hereafter in Porges' Hall, corner of Maxwell and Jefferson streets, on the first and third Monday of each month, for the conduct of the business of the branch. Members of the branch will please take notice of this change. Next meeting, 18th inst., at 8 p. m.

A most successful meeting was held last Sunday at 62 N. Clark street, by the women socialists of the party. Mrs. Charles H. Kerr, Mrs. Taft and Mrs. A. M. Simons addressed the audience. A resolution was passed urging the women to join their respective branches of the party, and Mrs. Stokes was recommended to the Central Committee as a member of the organization committee.

Open air meetings were begun by the 33rd Ward branch Saturday evening, at 32nd street and Commercial avenue, South Chicago. Chairman Stibhoff opened the meeting with some pointed remarks, after which Comrade Klenke made the principal speech of the evening. A large crowd was present and 50 copies of The Workers' Call were sold. Meetings will be held every Saturday evening.

It may not be out of place here to observe that the term "a good meeting," so far as our outdoor propaganda is concerned, has changed considerably during the last two years. The phrase now indicates the number of people who can crowd within hearing distance of the speaker, while a year or two ago, an audience numbering one hundred was considered a very large congregation. In connection with the above we also remark that the "it will never come in your time" objection is not nearly so plentiful this year.

LABOR ITEMS.

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

A Coal Unloaders' Union is to be formed at Waukegan, as the coal trade in that port is increasing rapidly.

Japanese miners are being introduced at Nevada City, Cal. They are paid one dollar per day as wages, and board themselves.

In Kansas City the building contractors have adopted the Chicago idea and started to smash the unions by a lock-out. The unionists are seeing the bluff and calling out all men.

The striking sailors at Milwaukee have succeeded in compelling vessel owners to grant their demands, which were \$2 per day. The battle lasted one month.

Nearly 4,000 idle workmen who were employed by the furniture factories at Grand Rapids, Mich., are at present a standing proof of the nature of the "prosperity" we are said to be enjoying.

Professor C. W. Gibbs, a colored school teacher of Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, is making socialist speeches in the West. It is a relief to find one negro who is not a race fanatic or a

snug tool of capitalism.—Haverhill Socialist Democrat.

Over fifteen hundred workmen in the employ of the McCormick Harvesting company have been laid off, and it is said that a still larger number will be discharged during the next ten days. Evidences of "prosperity" like the above are of common occurrence.

Professor Sumner, who holds the chair of political and social science in Yale college, has thrown the eastern plute organs into a confusion fit by a recent statement. He said: "The real issue that men of the future have got to meet is the struggle between plutocracy and democracy." First thing we know the head of the professor will drop into the basket.

Those who think that McKinley prosperity is confined to the United States should take a look across the border into Canada. In Winnipeg the painters, bakers and tailors, are all out on a strike. The tinmiths, plasterers and builders of Toronto are having more or less trouble over conditions of labor, while almost every other city is having some kind of "labor troubles." How the Canadians workers expect to get any relief when they are denied the privilege of voting for Bryan is hard to see.

An incident occurred during the street car strike which aptly illustrates how the great corporations hereabouts are knitted together, and proves that they believe that an injury to one of them is the concern of all and they act accordingly. One evening a few wagons went down to the state line to get some passengers from among the thousands who are employed by the Armour Packing Co. Several workmen who desired to aid the street car men, got into the wagons and as they did they were "tabbed" by one of the foremen who had been sent there by the company for that purpose.—Kansas City Midland Mechanic.

The National Travelers' Protective Association, which met in New Orleans recently, raised a big howl against the trusts. The "drummers" claim that 250,000 of them have been thrown out on the cruel world in consequence of the growth of the trust. They also claim that the country newspapers have suffered to the amount of \$3,000,000 per day by reason of the loss of advertising which is found useless under the trust system of doing business. There is, according to the travelers' association, a direct saving to the trusts of \$8,000,000 per day by reason of the entrenchment in those two lines. Yet these salesmen expect that the trusts can be forced to return to the old wasteful system of spending \$6,000,000 to employ them and useless country editors. The fool-killer is behind in his work again.—Cleveland Citizen.

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

AUSTRIA.

I referred some time ago to the gerrymandering of the districts of Vienna. An election has just taken place and a large majority of Christian Socialists have been returned. These people may be Christians, but they are certainly not socialists; they are really anti-Semites, and their "rat" was to send a message of congratulation to the Paris Conservative municipal councilors. This is a very bad result, but with the suffrage existing in Vienna, it was not expected. The "Arbeiter Zeitung" has not lost hope, and still valiantly carries on the fight.

BELGIUM.

The general election was held last Sunday. Owing to the new system of voting, the result is not yet officially known, but it would appear that the socialists, who were 28 in the last chamber, now have 34 seats, having gained 13 seats and lost seven. The Liberals have also succeeded in winning some seats, and though the Clericals have still a majority it has been largely reduced. As was to be expected it is in the Walloon and industrial districts that the socialists have been victorious. At Brussels they have gained seats and also at Ghent and Antwerp, where Terwagne, an able writer in the Flemish paper, "De Werker," has been elected. But the Flemish country districts have voted for the Clericals. Still, the result is hopeful, and much credit is due to the leaders for the marked ability with which they organized the party.

GERMANY.

An election for the Landtag, the local parliament of Bavaria, at Nuremberg, has taken place. The socialist, Haller von Hallerstein, was elected; the elections in Bavaria are indirect, first delegates are chosen and these elect the member. In the same town the Dr. Sudedum, a socialist, has been elected to the Reichstag, which is the parliament for the whole people of the German empire, by over 4,000 majority. In this case the election is by universal manhood suffrage. The new member is the editor of the local socialist organ. Both these seats were filled by a socialist who lately died.

RUSSIA.

The Morning Leader correspondent at Vienna says that private advices from Lemberg report a serious revolt among the peasants in the Russian provinces of Kieff, Podolia, Volhynia and Khar'kov. The rising is due partly to the widespread distress which prevails in those provinces, and partly to harsh administration. The extent of the revolt, combined with the fact that it

was simultaneous throughout the four provinces, shows that an organized movement existed. Several thousand peasants from the country around Kieff marched into that town, surrounded the governor's residence, and clamored for relief from their distress. The students joined the mob, which stoutly resisted the attacks of the troops sent to disperse it. At Proskorov, near the Austrian frontier, the infuriated peasants stormed the local magistrate's official residence, dislodged the inmates, plundered everything of value, and burnt the building. A police official, specially hated by the people, was murdered at Davanka, in the province of Khar'kov. Treasonable leaflets bearing the words: "Death to that tyrant the Czar, down with the oppressors," were found in thousands of the country districts round Lutsk. Conflicts with the troops occurred in many places, and a state of siege has been proclaimed in all four provinces.—London "Justice."

SWITZERLAND.

Ten socialist municipal councilors have been elected at Chaux de Fonds and eleven at Locle. Cantonal elections in Switzerland show first victory for the socialists in Schwyz, where two seats were won; in Solothurn two seats were gained, making a total of nine; in Bern the referendum on the socialist proposition to reduce the price of salt was carried by 44,178 to 15,929. In St. Gall two seats were gained. Similar local incidents show a gratifying increase in socialist sentiment in the little republic.

THE "TYRANNY" OF TRUSTS.

An Attempt to Confuse the Laborers by "Roasting" Rockefeller and Havemeyer.

The New York Journal, which for some time has been posing as a "friend of labor," with an eye to the candidacy of Bryan in the coming political campaign, is at present rather loud in its expressions of "sympathy" with the workmen whose "oppression," according to the Journal, is largely due to the "baneful effects of the trust," which are operated by the Rockefellers, Havemeyers and others.

The following "denunciation" of the above named capitalists is a good example of the bait set forth to be nibbled at by the political gudgeons upon whose votes the little capitalists hope to ride into power next November. It is implied without actually saying so, that the treatment accorded to workmen in the employ of the petty producer is infinitely more humane than is to be hoped for at the hands of those who control a trustified industry.

Not that the article in question does not contain a certain amount of truth, enough to be dubbed "socialistic" by those sentimentalists who suppose that by "roasting" Rockefeller in the public press something of great moment is accomplished, but the evident intention of the article is without doubt, to induce the workmen who read it to range themselves politically alongside the middle class exploiters, whom the trusts are rapidly driving into bankruptcy. Here is the bait, and it is ingenious one:

"W. R. Hearst, Editor of the Journal: 'I see a great deal in your paper about the oppression of workmen by Rockefeller, Havemeyer, and other big financiers. How is it that we do not hear anything from the workmen themselves about oppression? Is it not a sign that they are contented? What lilies are they called upon to endure? M. D. O.'"

We do not remember having said anything about the oppression of workmen by Rockefeller or Havemeyer, except through the baneful effects of the trusts which they operate.

However, the subject may not be altogether barren of interest. THE SILENCE OF WORKINGMEN IN GENERAL IS NOT THE SILENCE OF CONTENTMENT, BUT OF WISDOM. They do not care to be kicked out of positions, however miserable, through indignant complaints.

Over in Mr. Havemeyer's sugar refinery, in Williamsburg, big strong men come to work only to quit again after a few months, when they have become physical wrecks, and other strong men take their places.

These men work in a temperature of about 150 degrees Fahrenheit. And what is their pay? Just 14 1/2 cents an hour for ten hours' work. Does this look like anything but mean and sordid oppression? Does it not look like man-killing at \$1.50 per day?

But this is not the worst of it. The terrific heat generates an equally terrific thirst, which Mr. Havemeyer turns to profit. Magnanimous Mr. Havemeyer furnishes his men with unlimited quantities of beer. Free? Oh, no. At cost? Not a bit of it.

Mr. Havemeyer buys the beer at wholesale and sells his workmen twenty-five tickets for one dollar. Each ticket is good for one glass. The men used to get thirty tickets for one dollar, but when the war tax law went into effect Mr. Havemeyer put the burden upon his workmen by reducing the number of tickets.

Mr. Havemeyer now receives four cents for every glass of beer sold to the workmen to whom it is a necessity. This gives Mr. Havemeyer a very fine profit. As the men drink at least ten glasses each per day, their wages are brought down to about one dollar a day for ten hours' work, in a heat calculated to raise visions of hell.

Does not this look something like petty extortion? If not, what is it? We are glad you asked us about this matter, as it is one in which we are deeply interested.

"The silence of workmen is not the silence of contentment, but the silence of wisdom," which is quite true, while capitalism exists and its victims know nothing better than making futile complaints. But as not the power of the small exploiter equally efficient in compelling the same kind of silence upon the worker? Both possess exactly the same power of compelling it, viz., the power of discharge.

The treatment accorded to the em-

ployes of Rockefeller and Havemeyer is foolishly described as "useless oppression" and "petty extortion" on the part of the labor skinner. The writer of this is not so ignorant as not to know better; but he evidently presumes that his readers are. Mr. Rockefeller owns the Consolidated Gas company, which is operated for profit, not for "oppression," and above all, not for "useless oppression." The trust eliminates the "useless," which means everything which does not conduce to the business of profit-making. The attempt to hold an individual responsible for what is inherent in the conditions of capitalist production, is at once ridiculous and contemptible.

Why any sane man should expect Havemeyer to sell beer at cost price passes our understanding. It would be just as sensible to expect him to sell his sugar upon the same principle, that is, without profit. He shifted the burden of the war tax on beer onto the shoulders of his workmen. Well, why not? What capitalist does, or could do otherwise? We are then asked, if this is not "petty extortion what is it?" Well, the writer has answered his own question a few lines before. He says it is a "very fine profit" for Mr. Havemeyer. The two statements don't hitch very well together.

The terrific heat of the gas houses and sugar refineries no doubt makes "physical wrecks" of the workmen engaged in them, but it is not for that purpose that Rockefeller and Havemeyer own and control them. They are held primarily for the purpose of making profit, and even the "terrific heat," which engenders the "terrific thirst" is also turned into a source of profit. There is nothing "useless" around those establishments from the capitalist point of view.

But the Journal is careful not to point out these facts to the dupes whom they expect to whip into line for Bryan and the small exploiter. The profit system must not be attacked while the latter see a chance of imitating the Rockefellers and Havemeyers in "oppressing" the laborers. When this hope utterly fails the Journal may perhaps point out these things but not before. The workmen will have to stand the "baneful effect of the trusts" until they gradually get intelligence enough to take them for their own use, and during this process, the little exploiters will continually drop into their ranks, which will have the effect of changing their views as to the "mean and sordid oppression" exercised by those whose power of aggregated capital has forced them there.

Instead of attacking the individual capitalist, they will turn their attention to the system itself. Instead of "sympathizing" with the victims of exploitation they will find it necessary to join with them for its abolition, and from all present signs that day is not far off.

SHIRKING THE BURDEN.

Unattached Socialists' Cannot Advise the Party While Refusing to Join with It.

There has been considerable talk during the last few weeks of "unattached socialists," and we are told that they should be consulted in the present party crisis. As a matter of fact the term "unattached socialist" should be one of reproach, and is the surest of all signs that its possessor should NOT be allowed to have any voice in determining organization and policy. It simply means that the person in question, while conscious of the nature and importance of the socialist movement has avoided all the burdens of carrying on the organization of the workers to achieve socialism. If he really is a socialist then he knows that the first step toward socialism is the political organization of the workers. He knows that nothing can be done until that organization is formed, and yet he boasts that he is an "unattached socialist," that is, has completely avoided all work in this direction.

It might be incidentally remarked for the consolation of this class at the present time that the troubles now existing within the party organizations are in no small degree traceable to their small size. It would be impossible for the child-like tactics that have marked some features of the "late unpleasantness" to have happened in a party of twice or three times the size of the present organizations. Not that size will put an end to party dissensions. Not at all, it is apt to even increase them. But it is hard to believe that a half a million of men would allow themselves to be led aside and their intentions thwarted by a "manifesto" or permit themselves to be deceived into the idea that all knowledge was included within the brain of one "professor" and could only be conveyed through the columns of a single paper.

The moral of all this is that the place to do any work for socialism is within the bodies that are organized for that purpose. If you do not so co-operate, but only stand outside and grow, you will have little effect on anything besides your own imagination. You can not expect to dictate policies, determine nominations, write platforms, compile constitutions, or to any great extent propagate socialism if you work on the individualistic plan in this day of concentration and organization. The first and foremost duty of everyone who believes himself to be a socialist is to join with other socialists in a political organization and work in co-operation with them to bring about socialism. Then if things do not go to suit him he will at least have a chance to make his influence felt at a point where it will carry some weight.

It is easy now for every socialist to have the best books on socialism. See particulars in this issue.

Call for State Convention.

To all members of the S. L. P. and S. D. P. in Illinois, greeting:— You are hereby fraternally invited to elect delegates to represent you in a state convention to be held July 4th, in Chicago at 70 N. Clark Street, 10 a. m. for the purpose of nominating a united socialist state ticket, and to take such other action as may be necessary related thereto. The basis of representation is five delegates for each section or branch. Credentials should contain names and address of delegates, name of number of branch and section, and locality and signature of chairman and secretary of the meeting electing delegates and date of such meeting.

In considering and acting on this call we request your careful perusal of the following statement of principles and historic facts which are essential to a correct conception of the importance of this call.

Socialist principles are the same the world over, but forms of socialist organization and methods differ with local or national circumstances. Underlying all forms of organization and all methods of action, one universal principle is dominant; this is called self-government, the rule of the membership. The usurpation of this right, the violation of this principle, is in all cases an attack upon the very principle of socialism itself.

Usurpers have appeared and will continue to appear in the socialist movement, claiming the right to rule on the ground of exceptional ability, virtue, sacrifice, etc. Capitalists honor these claims. Socialists deny them.

Socialism and the socialist movement rests solely upon the ability, virtue and sacrifice of the "common" people and common MEMBERSHIP. The socialist movement in the United States has had its share of these usurpers. Some are forgotten, others have marked its history, and still others are now following those who have gone before.

The unseen and the unknown members of socialist organizations make and maintain the stage on which these transients play their comic and tragic parts. These "common" members work as best they can for socialism; in this work they exhibit ability, courage, endurance and sacrifice unsurpassed. Yet usurpers who strut on this stage refer to this work as "a movement which does not move," and to these workers in the shadows and in the silence, as "unclean and unfit for their association."

It is important to note that the founding of the Social Democracy was not a protest against the usurpation of power by the "leaders" of the S. L. P., but was based on a supposed discovery of a short road to socialism, along which economic relief could be had by all socialists who could see the advantage of this short cut over the longer route traveled by the S. L. P. and the international socialist movement.

This bright illusion faded in one year and the new "leaders" of socialists confessed their mistake and followed the international socialist program. This exhibit of assumed infallibility and public confession of error proves that these "leaders" are very human, just common clay, pressed into various shapes by the power of circumstances.

the members of the S. D. P. and S. L. P. waited expectantly for their formal plan of union, these "leaders" prepared the "Manifesto," and in issuing it became usurpers. Every one interested was astounded, even the experience of the members of the S. L. P. had not prepared them for such an utter disregard of socialist principle and common sense. With one despotic sweep these usurpers brushed aside the action of two national conventions, repudiated the right and denied the opportunity of the membership to explanation, discussion, adoption or rejection of the committee's report.

There was no emergency to prompt them to this inexcusable action. The committee's report was not ready for publication when these usurpers raised the cry of treason, and publicly branded comrades as traitors and picketers whom the convention had selected and trusted. By this "Manifesto" they assumed the power of despotism, they denied the fundamental principle of socialism and socialist organization.

They tore to pieces the convention's enthusiastic conception of a united party and a million socialist votes and in its place set up a slanderous picture of treachery, fraud and imbecility in the socialist movement that drew roars of delight from the capitalists who saw it.

They followed this up by a scheme to block union in this state. A state convention was called. The request of the S.L.P. for a united convention was refused. A ticket was nominated and resolutions "diplomatically" drawn to deceive were sent to the S. L. P., demanding the exit of that party from the political field.

The S.L.P. notified these leaders that it would not do that, but desired a united convention and united ticket. Our members and organization desire this, and a general mass meeting of the members of the S. D. P. and S. L. P. voted unanimously for such union. This mass meeting adopted resolutions unanimously in support of self-government, in condemnation of all usurpation, in favor of unity and ratifying the nomination of Debs and Harriman.

The "leaders" of the S.D.P. have not heeded either our communication or the resolutions of this mass meeting, and still block the way to unity, therefore we address this call for a united convention July 4th next direct to you who are members of the S. D. P., for these "leaders" and usurpers have placed themselves beyond the further consideration of self-governed socialists, who love the cause of socialism more than they esteem individual "leadership."

We invite all who are free from such "leadership" and who can see the absurdity of two socialist parties struggling, not for socialism, but for the political supremacy of a few persons, to send representatives to this convention, and unite the socialist forces of this state.

Fraternally,
The Illinois State Committee,
R. A. Morris,
Recording Secretary,
65 N. Clark St., room 1,
Chicago, June 3, 1900.

Got Them Right Here.

We must protect our missionaries against the "Boxers." We positively cannot allow these brutal villains to slaughter the pioneers of capitalism which we are ever ready to send amongst them. The wretches are actually trying to prevent their race from embracing modern Christianity, or being embraced by modern capitalism, which amounts to the same thing. They must be suppressed. And there is a most peculiar fitness in the United States stepping forward to "suppress barbarism" in China, for within our own borders, the "Boxer" methods of persuasion are in full blast without attracting undue attention upon the part of those who flare up with indignation when something similar appears ten thousand miles away. On the 5th inst. the following appeared in a morning paper:

Mobile, Ala., June 5.—A mob of Hansboro, Miss., took a negro named Askew, accused of murdering a girl named Winterstein, from the Mississippi City jail at 11 o'clock last night and carried him to the home of Winterstein, near Biloxi, where the Winterstein child was murdered Saturday afternoon. Mr. Winterstein, the father, was called out, and all went to the woods where the crime was committed.

There the negro was put through an ordeal with the intention of forcing a confession. He was strung up by a rope and later fire seems to have been used, for the report of the Register is that "Askew is badly burned." The negro continued, however, to protest his innocence. He was returned to the jail at 5 o'clock this morning. Mayor Nash telegraphed to all points for suspects to be held.

This unfortunate man, a citizen of the United States, was thus treated, not because he was proven guilty, for the murderous wretches who tortured him could not find the slightest evidence to justify their hellish work. But they go unpunished, and the United States sends additional warships and fighting men to prevent occurrences of the same nature in China. Missionaries abroad are evidently of far greater importance than workers at home.

Chas. F. Burgeeman, secretary of the Mental Science Association of Sea Breeze, Florida, will deliver a series of lectures on "Science and Health" in the Athenaeum Hall, 25 Van Buren St., Athenaeum Building. The opening lecture of this course will be delivered on Friday, June 15th, at 8 p. m., and the succeeding addresses will be given at the same hour on the 16th, 17th and 18th. These lectures are particularly adapted for men and women who are conversant to some extent with an understanding of the scientific propositions of the age.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW.

On the first of July we shall issue the first number of the monthly review under the editorship of A. M. Simmons, until lately editor of The Workers' Call, who has recently returned from studying social conditions in Europe. The socialist movement has now reached the point where it can claim to offer the only philosophy pointing the way to a positive solution of present-day problems. It constantly increasing strength at home and abroad makes it a force with which all must reckon. In Europe the best minds of the colleges and universities are devoted to expounding its doctrines and a majority of the leading economic reviews are under the direction of socialist writers and thinkers. Editorially the attitude of the Review will be strictly in accord with the recognized principles of international socialism. Signed articles will, however, be welcomed from writers of all schools and parties who accept the socialist ideal, however they may differ as to methods and tactics. We are convinced that a free and full discussion is the shortest and best road to the general acceptance of the methods and tactics of international socialism by all who aim at the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

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- 1. History of the Commune of 1871. Translated from the French of Lissagaray, by ELEANOR MARX AVELING. 8vo., 515 pp.; clear and large type. Cloth, \$1.00.
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On the first of July we shall issue the first number of the monthly review under the editorship of A. M. Simmons, until lately editor of The Workers' Call, who has recently returned from studying social conditions in Europe. The socialist movement has now reached the point where it can claim to offer the only philosophy pointing the way to a positive solution of present-day problems. It constantly increasing strength at home and abroad makes it a force with which all must reckon. In Europe the best minds of the colleges and universities are devoted to expounding its doctrines and a majority of the leading economic reviews are under the direction of socialist writers and thinkers. Editorially the attitude of the Review will be strictly in accord with the recognized principles of international socialism. Signed articles will, however, be welcomed from writers of all schools and parties who accept the socialist ideal, however they may differ as to methods and tactics. We are convinced that a free and full discussion is the shortest and best road to the general acceptance of the methods and tactics of international socialism by all who aim at the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

The International Socialist Review will be the first periodical in the English language to bring together to any extent the original contributions of the great socialist thinkers of the different countries of Europe. It will also publish each month letters from foreign correspondents giving the latest news and a review of the situation in each country. Here is a partial list of those who have already promised to write: France—Paul Lafargue, Jean Jaures, Emile Vandervelde, Henri Lafontaine, Emile Vinck, Lilla Kufferath. Belgium—Emile Vandervelde, Henri Lafontaine, Emile Vinck, Mme. Lilla Kufferath. England—H. M. Hyndman, Walter Crane, Samuel Hobson, H. Quelch, Keir Hardie, J. R. McDonald. Italy—Dr. Alessandro Schivi. Denmark—Dr. Gustav Bang.

Arrangements are now being completed for correspondents and contributors from Germany and Holland. And we hope to announce their names before the first issue. It will be seen at once that this list of contributors places the International Socialist Review in a class by itself so far as periodicals in English are concerned. But it must not be supposed that the American situation has been neglected. Already articles have been promised by Job Harriman, Rev. Charles H. Vail, N. L. Stone, Leonard D. Abbott, Rev. Wm. T. Brown, William Mallory, Gay Andrew E. Lee, Ben Hanford, Marcus Hitch, Jos. Washope, W. H. Noyes and others, and no effort will be spared to secure the best work of the best thinkers upon the problems of socialism in America.

The plan of the magazine will be approximately as follows: About forty-eight pages will be given to contributed articles and the remaining sixteen pages will be divided as nearly equally as possible among the following departments: First. Review of the events of the month from the socialist point of view. Second. News of the socialist movement in America during the month just passed. Third. Items concerning the struggle in the economic field, including trade union news and labor troubles. Fourth. Foreign correspondence, giving news of the socialist movement the world over.

The need of such a periodical as this is apparent to every socialist. We believe that once it is brought to their notice every comrade will be willing to take hold and help. There are two ways in which such help is wanted at once. In the first place further capital is needed for its establishment. A comrade has agreed to give \$250 for this purpose as soon as an equal sum is raised elsewhere. Of this sum \$125.00 has already been raised leaving only \$125.00 more to get. If this offer is not to be allowed to lapse. To raise this one hundred dollars it is proposed to sell shares of our capital stock at ten dollars each—their par value. That the money thus invested offers immediate and desirable returns aside from being an aid in the establishment of the magazine is shown by the following special prices on books published by us which are made to stockholders only: Five cent books in small lots, 25 cents; 100 assorted copies, \$1.75; 500 assorted copies, \$8.00; Post free in the United States outside Chicago. Ten cent books in small lots, 5 cents; 100 assorted, \$3.50; post free in the United States outside Chicago. Twenty-five cent books in small lots, 12 1/2 cents; 50 assorted, \$3.00; post free in the United States outside Chicago. Other books at half list prices; post free on paper books; on cloth books it will be mailed postpaid will average about 19 per cent of the retail prices.

Once the magazine is established it will be run without further expense to the party, and will be distributed, not only through the ordinary socialist channels, but also through regular trade channels to thousands of people entirely inaccessible to the ordinary socialist propaganda. It will be a means of capturing and holding the intellectual proletariat for socialism as well as an organ for the education and training of socialist speakers and writers. Every section that intends to do any distribution of literature will find the ownership of such a share of stock a good investment, while individuals who wish to assist the socialist propaganda will scarcely find a better opportunity or greater need than this present one.

We would call special attention to the very small sum that is to be raised between now and July 1st on the capital stock. All has now been secured but THIRTY DOLLARS, and if but three comrades more will each take a share, the promised \$250.00 can be secured at once. More than this is needed to carry out the full plans we have in view, but the above amount will serve for the present emergency.

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Directory of Section Chicago.

- SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY. Secretaries will please send notice of any omissions, changes or corrections in the following list and notify the editor of The Workers' Call, 36 N. Clark St.
- CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF SECTION CHICAGO, 65 N. Clark St., 1st and 2nd Tuesday. Sec. Jas. Smith, 243 W. Monroe St.
- BRANCHES.
FOURTH WARD, 2533 Armour Ave., 1st Thursday each month; Sec. N. Kroger, 3533 La Salle St.
FIFTH WARD, 2300 Wentworth Ave.; business meeting every Monday night; public meetings every Sunday at 8 p. m.; Sec. Joseph Trent, 259 3/4 St.
SIXTH WARD, Street meeting Sunday, June 10 at 3 p. m., corner 37th and Mursdell Aves. C. E. Lawrie, Sec., 1794 37th St.
SEVENTH WARD, Street meeting Sunday, June 17, at 3 p. m., corner Archer and Western Aves. C. F. Lawrie, Sec., 1794 37th St.
EIGHTH WARD, meeting at Forge's Hall, corner Maxwell and Jefferson Sts., 1st and 3rd Monday each month. H. Bodonowski, Sec., 106 Gilpin Pl.
NINTH WARD, 116 W. 24th St., every Friday night; Sec. H. Abshand, 106 3/4 24th St.
THIRTEENTH WARD, meets every Wednesday 8 p. m. at Mehl's Hall, 5th Grand Ave.; Sec. P. Schubert, 1013 Washington Blvd.
FOURTEENTH WARD, holds meetings in Schoenbofen Hall, corner Milwaukee and Ashland Ave. the 2nd Sunday in each month at 10 a. m.
FIFTEENTH WARD (Danish), meets at 709 W. North Ave. at 8 p. m. every 2d and 4th Wednesday of each month; Sec. A. P. Nielsen, 854 Maywood Ave.
SIXTEENTH WARD, 662 N. Tolman Ave. 2nd and 4th Friday evening each month; Sec. Adam Harvey, 923 N. Tolman Ave.
SEVENTEENTH WARD, 815 Milwaukee Ave. every 2nd and 4th Friday evening.
EIGHTEENTH WARD, 583 Larabee St., 2d and 4th Mondays; Sec. G. Orlicke, 94 Rees St.
NINETEENTH WARD (Scandinavian), holds business meetings 1st and 3rd Friday days each month at 108 E. Chicago Ave.; out-door propaganda meetings every Wednesday, at 8 p. m., at corner of Oak and Sedgwick Sts. E. Ekenberg, Sec., 311 Orleans St.
TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, holds business meetings 1st and 3rd Fridays each month at 65 N. Clark St.
TWENTY-FIFTH WARD, holds business meetings every 1st and 3rd Monday in the month at 1475 Roscoe St. Sec. Andrew W. Lindgren.
TWENTY-SIXTH WARD, meets regularly, 2d and 4th Mondays at 8 p. m. at Southport and Belmont Aves. J. A. Runberg, Sec., 2993 N. Claremont Ave.
TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD, Brett's Hall, corner 4th Ave. and Lake St.; 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings each month; Sec. Carl Peterson, 2944 Lake St.
THIRTIETH WARD, 2439 Paulina, every Saturday night; Sec. H. Phillips, 2439 Paulina.
THIRTIETH WARD No. 1 (German), meets 2nd and 4th Monday each month at 487 S. Ashland Ave.; Sec. H. Steiner, 340 W. 40th Pl.
THIRTIETH WARD, Scandinavian, 1149 63d St., 2nd and 4th Thursday; Sec. A. Rasmussen, 645 Center Ave.
THIRTY-FIRST WARD, 6801 Sangamon St., 1st and 3rd Thursdays each month; Sec. J. Washope, 6801 Sangamon St.
THIRTY-THIRD WARD, meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at room 19, 9296 Commercial Ave. Sec. M. H. Taft, 7919 Escanaba Ave.
THIRTY-FOURTH WARD, 112th St. and Michigan Ave., every 2d and 4th Wednesday at 8 p. m.; Sec. G. F. Denne, 11437 Purry Ave.
THIRTY-FOURTH WARD-NO. 2, Sec. M. L. Klaiber, 677 69th St.
POLISH BRANCHES.
POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE—meets every Monday at 484-486 Noble St., 8 p. m.; Sec. A. J. Burkowski, 709 W. 21st Pl.
SIXTH WARD (Lithuanian), meets 1st Thursday of each month at e. corner 3rd and Morgan Sts.
NINTH WARD, meets every Saturday at 803 S. Ashland Ave. (Polish's Hall), 8 p. m.
FIFTEENTH WARD, meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays each month, at corner Leveit and Hubbard Sts. (Sobaski's Hall).
SIXTEENTH WARD, meets 1st and 3rd Fridays each month; public meeting every Wednesday, 8 p. m. at 484-486 Noble St.
THIRTY-THIRD WARD, meets at 8413 Superior Ave. second floor front every 1st and 3rd Sundays at 8 p. m.; Sec. Majk Pleck.
LADIES SOCIALIST BLANCH, meets 1st and 3rd Sundays each month at 65 N. Paulina (Comrade Odalski's house), 8 p. m.; Sec. M. Tylicki, 709 W. 21st Pl.
ILLINOIS.
QUINCY, first Wednesday of each month at Pink's Hall, 613 Main St.
MURPHYSBORO, every Thursday evening, D. W. Boone, Sec'y.
PEKIN, C. E. Crandal, Sec'y.
SPRINGFIELD, Aug. Von Behrens, Sec., 11th and Madison Sts.
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