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

SECOND YEAR .- WHOLE NO. 94.

CHICA GO, ILL., DECEMBER 22, 1900.

PRICE ONE CENT

SOCIALISTS HOLD CITY CONVENTION

One Hundred and Sixty Delegates in Session, Representing Every Ward in the City With Two Exceptions.

Platform and Resolutions Adopted-A Full City Ticket Nominated, Will Go on the Bal. How the Rand Gold Kings Are Preparcourse, but nevertheless many of their lot Under the Name of the Socialist Party-Session Lasts From S P. M. till 2 A. M. -Harmony and Enthusiasm Mark the Entire Proceedings of the Largest Socialist Convention Ever Held in Chicago.

For Mayor-John Collins. For City Clerk-F. G. Strickland. For City Attorney-M. H. Taft. For Treasurer-D. H. Daly.

The largest and most important city vention of Socialists ever held in Chicago assembled last Saturday evening at Uhlich's hall, 27 N. Clark street. Delegates were present from thirtythree of the thirty-five wards of the city. A municipal platform was prepared and a ticket nominated for the city election, to be held next April. It was decided to go on the ballot in the spring election under the name Socialist party. In a session which lasted from o'clock in the evening until 2 o'clock Sunday morning, questions of vitat importance to the Socialist movement in Chicago and in the whole countrry were discussed and disposed of in an open and intelligent manner. When the business of the convention was finished the comrades went to their homes tired, sleepy, but enthusiastic, and carried with them the conviction that a great good had been done for the cause of socialism.

The convention was held in pursuance of the call issued by the unity conference and mass meting held Nov. 18 at Brands Hall, at which Comrade George D. Herron delivered his now famous address on Socialist unity. This call provided for the complete reor-Chicago independent of any national executive authority. The ward was to be the basis of representation in the nvention, each ward being entitled to five delegates. Conventions were held and delegates elected in thirty-three out of the thirty-five wards of the city The two wards not represented, the third and the seventeenth, were handicapped in their organization by the shortness of the interval between the unity mass meeting and the convention. The 165 delegates composing the convention represent an enrolled membership of 922 in the thirty-three ward branches of section Chicago, Socialist

The convention was called to order at 8 o'clock by Comrade J. B. Smiley. Comrade T. G. Strickland was elected temporary chairman and Comrade Somerville temporary secretary. Com-rades J. S. Smith, August Klenke and J. B. Smiley were elected a committee on credentials. During the interval occupled by the committee examining credentials Comrade A. M. Simons addressed the convention on the subject "The Workers' Call." After a brief address, in which he urged the party membership to push the circulation of the party organ as the best way of making Socialist votes, a collection was taken up for the benefit of the "Work-

A committee on platform composed of W. Knox, R. A. Morris, A. M. Simons, T. J. Morgan, D. H. Daly, J. H. Bard, E M. Stangland and August Klenke composed of Comrades J. S. Smith. M. Taft, Mrs. Forberg, M. Colson, W. A. J. Freil, W. A. Lewis, J. W. Johnson, Theo. Meyer and S. Robbins, When lutions had retired cries for "Mills." the hall. Comrade Walter Thomas Mills responded with one of those clear, forceful addresses for which he is fa-

the wonderful growth of the Socialist movement in America and a few words militant Socialist, proceeded to discuss the issues of the coming municipal campaign in Chicago from the Socialist point of view. In an able manner he dinted out the sham and hypocrisy capitalistic political methods and the measures proposed by the old parties. He explained the municipal ownership farce and fully exposed the workings of this so-called socialistic measure. the instruments of production and distribution remained in private hands would never be allowed any more of the products of his labor than was neces-sary to keep him living and in condition to work. I Municipal ownership ons of capitalism would take good care

him full of lead but bread. The way to take the prostitutes off the streets and out of basements résorts was to make it possible for every child born in the world to make an honest living. Comrade Mills' speech was punctuated time and again by applause. enthusiasm of the audience throughout the evening boded well for the agitation of the future. When Comrade Mills concluded, the flelegates sang the marching song beginning:

"In our poverty and toll

Looking out upon the world, We can see the gathering armies of

the Cause;" Every voice in the hall joined in the ong. The occasion was inspiring to me who had the cause of socialism at heart. If there were any one present who was inclined to look with scorn upon the smallness of the Socialist novement he surely cannot have falled to have been impressed with the mar-rellous enthusiasm and untiring zeal of the Socialist. After the song some one started the "unity yell," and for some ninutes the roof was started by the omrades who chose this mode of announcing that they stood squarely and fairly for Socialist upity "then, now and all the time." Addresses were made by Comrade Kaplan of Massachusetts, and by Comrade Jos. Wanhope, editor of the Workers' Call.

The committee on platform filed in nd submitted a draft of a municipal platform. The draft prepared by the ommittee was discussed at length by he convention, and an attempt was nade to insert a municipal ownership lank. However, after more than an hour's discussion the platform was adopted precisely as the committee had eported it. The platform is as fol-

In view of the fact that the municipal

In view of the fact that the municipal elections in Chicago are to take place in April, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, once more affirms its allegiance to the principles of international revolutionary socialism.

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

1st. The employment of all unemployed citizens by the municipality shall furnish support and assistance to all workmen upon strike, and aid them with every public power which can be used to help them accomplish their object.

3rd. That school facilities be made adequate for every child of school age in the city of Chicago, including free books, clothing and meals, and that all children of school age in the city of Chicago, including free books, clothing and meals, and that all children of school age in the city of Chicago, including free books, clothing and meals, and that all children of school age shall be registered, and that there be a strict enforcement of the law prohibiting child labor by the municipality, the register to be in evidence. In all cases of violation of the law. That all systems of public education, adequate kindergarten and primary instruction be the first consideration, and that in the higher grades manual training be introduced wherever possible, not as a means of learning a trade, but as a means of learning a trade, but as a means of seducation.

tion.

That adequate medical and hos-are be provided free of cost by unicipality for the sick and in-

Pending the accomplishment of our ultimate purpose, we piedge every effort of the Socialist party for the immediate improvement of the condition of labor, and also for the securing of its progressive demands.

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

Comrade Stangland presented a minority report of the committee on platnicipal ownership of transportation lines, gas, etc. The minority report, was discussed in all its phases by the delegates. The discussion brought out the undisputable fact, that while the

the standard of living for the wage city might own the street cars, so long slave who is compelled to use the capi-talist's tools of production and distribution benefit will accrue to the laborer. Caption or starve. Many a workingman italism keeps the standard of living of who burned nothing but kerosene and the working class down to the point of who was utterly ignorant of the means bare existence and the money saved by of bettering himself would spend his a two-cent fare would either be filched good breath yelling for municipal gus. from the workingman by the landlord The speaker proceeded to discuss the at one end of the line or the employer crussde against vice and denounced in at the other end. It was the sense of scathing terms the men who sought to the convention that since municipal make political capital of the prevail-once of crime but who at the same time upheld a system which rade such crime a necessity. The way to put a stop to the holdup man was not to fill pal ownership at this time would be confusing and unsatisfactory. When the vote was taken the minority report was rejected by a vote of 139 to 33r

The committee on resolutions reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

The following resolution was pre-Imously adopted:

Resolved. That the matter of calling a state conference be referred to the Joint Campaign committee, with in-structions to carry same into effect.

had made up his mind beforehand that capitalist to share the spoils. He was Comrade John Collins was the proper minutes, is as follows:

Thirteenth ward.

ney, Thirty-third ward. .

It was now half past twelve o'clock, devour his subjects.

yet to come before the convention. The the Cape Town correspondent of the question of a name was one which Record are airing their new grievance pressed for solution and which could in a pamphlet entitled. "A Protest not be postponed. Klenke introduced the following resolu-

Resolved. That the candidates nom mated by this convention go on the ballot in the spring election under the name SOCIALIST PARTY.

For some time the necessity for hanging the name has been borne home to the real revolutionary Socialists of Chicago. The action was made comparatively few individuals known quarters at 126 Washington street in this city, and who claim the legal right Whother they have this legal right of to the rank and file of the revolution. ary Socialist movement of Chicago, se efforts for union have been units ing and successful. The whole Socialist organization perfected in pursuance of the call issued by the unity mass meet-Those still identified with 126 Washington street, who for private unity are henceforth a small factor in the Socialist movement in Chicago.

The proposition was discussed for an nour and a half by the convention. There were some present who were no sufficiently informed on the affairs of the party to understand that a change in name was absolutely imperative. Those who at first stood out against

(Continued on page 4.)

CRY FROM THE CAPE

'Uitlanders" Discover What the Transvaal War Means.

ing to "Freeze Out" the Small

of the nineteenth century in his famous sarily possessed of "enormous political romance, and for a concrete example power" in consequence. But much of the truth of his description nothing would be made of the statement that more strikingly palpable could possibly, the men referred to were "poor" twelve be given than the present war in South years ago, and this would give ample Africa, and the events connected there-

Resolved. That it is the sense of this convention that a delegated conference of the Socialist organizations of illinois be called at an early date, for the purpose of forming an effective union of the forces of this state.

Resolved. That this convention constraints the Chicago Federation of Labor on its recent stand in inviting the colored workingmen into equal membership with white citizens in the labor unions, and points to the fact that it is only by the union of the working memory of the working memory of the working class for the purpose of Chicago stand for a political union of the working class and the received and the victors of the state of the colored workingmen of the working class for the purpose of the working class for the purpose. But it seems they were not the only only the union of the working class for the purpose of the ware of "patriotic" jingoism which swept over England during the cally stages of the war, and which which the reliefs or Ladysmith and Mafeking were celebrated, may be taken as sufficient evidence that the mass of the British people knew not the nature of "what was doing," and were equally says that Hobson 'has shown a wonditivous to the fact that the war was entirely virginated and conducted in the interests of "usurers and forestal transvalal." Hobson's central argument is that after the war the fransvalal and conomic forces operating in the interests of "usurers and forestal transvalal" below the present war in South with.

The wave of "patriotic" jingoism which which the received and which which the cally stages of the war, and which which the reliefs of Ladysmith and Mafeking were celebrated, may be taken as sufficient evidence that the mass of the British people knew not the nature of "what was doing," and were equ

now beginning to see that they also is possible under the present system have been used to pull the chestnuis indorse the trade union movement, and extend our sympathy to the trade unions of the city of Chicago in their present siruggle for better conditions.

In ow beginning to see that they also have been used to pull the chestnuis out of the fire in the interests of the great capitalists. This discovery they have made while temporarily domining the see that they also have been used to pull the chestnuis out of the fire in the interests of the great capitalists. This discovery they have made while temporarily domining to see that they also have been used to pull the chestnuis out of the fire in the interests of the great capitalists. have made while temporarily domi-ciled as "refugees" in Cape Town and other parts of South Africa, outside the sented before the convention and unan- range of actual hostilities .. They expected to go in and occapy the land af-There was a feeling of relief when under advanced methods of British capthe time came for nominating candi-italism was to bring about. But the dates for offices in the coming munici- "usurers and forestallers of the market" candidate for mayor. His nomination quarrel which led to the annexation of was made by acclamation. The whole the Boer republics. He had a "grievticket, which was completed in a few ance." The armies of Great Britain For Mayor-John Collins, machinist, still has a grievance, and is now begin-Thirteenth ward.

For City Clerk-F. G. Strickland, of Cecil Rhodes and company is thick-For Cfty Attorney—M. H. Taft, attor—The frogs in the fable dethroned King sey, Thirty-third ward. For Treasurer-D. H. Daly, sheet monarch immediately emphasized his metal constructor, Twelfth ward. kingly prerogative by commencing to

> Against Capitalistic Legislation in the Some -parts of the correspondent's letter referring to the situation in South Africa, and the contents of the pamphlet are here reproduced. Space alone forbids the reprint. most complete exposure of the methods of latter-day capitalism which we re-Hardly one feature in the whole political gamut of modern exploftation is missing. The writer starts out as fol-

> But not even the severest opponent of Chamberlain's policy could have an-ticipated that the trouble between the Rand gold kings and the generat body of uitlanders would begin even BEFORE THE WAR IS OVER. On the other hand no critic could have exants here to play the capitalists' game so openly, so shamelessly, so early as has been done. The outcome is the issue here of a pamphlet, published by the Cape Town firm of Townsend, Taylor & Snashall on behalf of the Cape Town committee of Johannesburg refuges, under the utile of a "A Protest Again Capitalistic Legislation in the Transvaal." This publication is the chief talk in political circles; none the less so because IT HAS BBEN RECEIVED IN STONY SILENCE by practically the whole of the press, which Cecil Rhodes, Eckstein, Beit and other gold kings have captured.

There is little evidence to show that o critic or political opponent of Chain seriain's policy anticipated this move deving that many of them did actually see it, but deemed it prudent to con-ceal the fact. They knew well that no

rest of the "civilized" world would care to exploit this matter at length. There is a sort of "honor among thieves" principle, which forbids the discussion of no useful purpose" to use a convenient bourgeois expression. That part of the press not controlled by Rhodes, Beit ONCE BLIND--NOW THEY SEE, and company, also show the or the order of t Socialist press alone "anticipated" this action. Socialists are "dreamers" of dreams are verified by the logic of vents, as in this case. To continue:

"Friend," said I, "from thine own valiancy and high heart thou speakest when thou sayest that they who fail under this tyranny (capitalism), shall light to the death against it. Wars, indeed, there shall be in the world, great and grievous, yet few on this score, Rather shall men fight as they have been fighting in Prance, at the bidding of some locd of the manor, or some king, or at least at the bidding of some locd of the manor of Some USURER OR FORESTALLER OF THE MARKET.

And moreover I have been telling thee bow it shall be when the measure of the mander in the measure of the man dependence of the manor of the manor of the man between the control of the south Africa, with the assistance of the manor of the

of some USCIRER ON FORES.

OF THE MARKET.

Of unlimited wealth."

Here is a method of capitalist active is a method of capitalist active is in a method of capitalist active is in a method of capitalist active is a method of capital Thus does William Morris describe don't lisist upon the fact that the he capitalistic wars of the latter part "bargest employers of labor" are necesroom for dissertations upon "self-help,

The book goes on to quote some pages from the works of John A. Hobson, the British economist, on the war, and says that Hobson "has shown a wonderfully clear perception of the personal and economic forces operating in the Transvaal." Hobson's central argument is that after the war, the Transvaal will be in the hands of a little knot of international financiers, chiefly Jewish in race.

works are based upon the philosophy of socialism. That accounts for his "wonderfully clear perception." He is ne of the critics who did "anticipate," although it seems the others didn't think his ideas worthy of attention at the time they were given to the world. But to proceed:

Fange of actual hostilities. They expected to go in and occapy the land affect the "assimilation" had taken place. They had expected to gnjoy the prosperity which the "development of the natural resources" of the Transvall in under advanced methods of British capitalism was to bring about. But the "development of the natural resources" of the Transvall in under advanced methods of British capitalism was to bring about. But the "usurers and forestallers of the market" of had no intention of allowing the petty capitalist to share the spoils. He was found useful in helping to foment the quarrel which led to the annexation of the Boer republics. He had a "grieva" ance." The armies of Great Britain were employed in avenging him. He still has a grievance, and is now beginning to discover that the little finger of Cecil Rhodes and company is thicker than the loins of the Boer oligarchy.

The frozs in the fable dethroned King Log in Pavor of King Stork. The yeur monarch immediately emphasized his kingly prerogative by commencing to devoir his subjects.

And so the uitlanders, according to the Cape Town correspondent of the Record, are airing their new grievane; in a pamphlet entitled. "A Protest Against Capitalistic Legislation in the Transvall." Several Chicago papers that devoted to give the most responsible civil positions in the Earlie in the mentions of the Boer oligarchy.

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And so the uitlanders, according to the Cape Town correspondent of the Record, are airing their new grievane; in a pamphlet entitled. "A Protest Against Capitalistic Legislation in the Transvall." Save a grieval of the series in the matter adviser of the many into the province of the many into the provin

Having thus secured through their of the new government, the big capi- class wants it in the matter of Porto talists instantly act to work preparing Rico and the Philippines. Commerce therefrigerator for their smaller ren. They called upon the latter to 'pay,' pay, pay," after the following

These appointments were followed by the issue of two proclamations which the committee described as "two of the most giaring instances of capitalistic legislation ever witnessed," the effect of which can only be to assist the gold kings to freeze out the small men. The first of these proclamations calls upon mining claim-holders to pay up their arrear licenses and royalties. The laws of the South African republic provided that the proclamation of marrial law suspended the operation of all contracts. Therefore the refugee uitlanders believed that while the war was running their hienses stood over; besides, most of the refugees have now been away from the republic a year, and of course have had to keep their families in one of the South African seaports of in Europe or America all the time, while they have been earning nothing. Consequently they are in no position to pay up the back money. Yet if they do not pay, their claims will fall into the hands of the big capitalist firms.

The second proclamation calls upon

The second proclamation calls upon tenants of houses at the Rand to pay up land licenses, municipal rates and rents, despite the fact that the tenants in \$5 per cent of eases have been away from the Rand and have been paying out for rent elsewhere, while, 4s before stated, earning nothing.

The correspondent says that he do not think it conceivable that the Brit-

(Continued on page 4.)

Socialist Pointers

Don't forget the ball in Brand's hall or the Workers' Call.

John Collins is not a Man of Destiny; he is a man of the people,

None of the other big parties will put up a workingman as a candidate.

The Socialist party must grow by the individual efforts of its members.

It is our mission to get people to quit roting for things that do not interest

It is one thing to endorse a full dinner pail at the polls and another thing to

And now the campaign committée will be able to use every dollar that it an get hold of.

Chicago is to have two more congressmen, and at least one of them

should be a Socialist. It is not too late to send the Workers' Call to some erring brother for a year

as a Christmas present. Socialist ticket! That is a good whole-

some name and it does not need a diagram to explain what it means, The anti-vice crusade never takes

into account the vices of the rich; it is the poor the reformers are after. Socialists of Chicago unite; you have nothing to lose but a few leaders; you

have peace and harmony to gain! This is a good time to let everybody understand that municipal ownership is a minor and not a vital part of so-

cialism.

Mayor Harrison's police force will not feel natural with no street meetings for them to suppress during cold weather.

It is not so important that we get votes for the city ticket as it is that advantage of the campaign to make Socialists.

Ministers who deplore the effort to array classes against each other, forget that they divide the world into two classes-the sheep and the goats.

Isn't it strange where all the men

It is safe to say that the supreme enormous political power," the reins tion reads the way athe commercial rules the camp, the court, the grove.

> It is safe to say that neither the Democrats nor the Republicans will forget to nominate candidates for aldermen in some of the wards as they did into the Socialist camp and stay there

The bankers the railroad manipulators, and the shipbuilders did not forget to send men to congress to represent their interests, although they are mighty army of labor that is without a single representative.

evening at the meeting of the Provis hall, 106 E. Randolph street. Sunds evening at 8 p. m., Comrade Curran and Comrade Walter Thomas Mills will speak at a meeting in Roseland, at One gan avenue, over Schmidt's drug store,

ureship will hold its agitation meetings under the auspices of the regular or-ganization of the Socialist party. Meet-ings will be announced along with those

Are you selling any tickets for the Workers' Call benefit ball?

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMEMTS.

A finited number to see a special self be inserted.
Estes will be made known upon application.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

recure the return of unused manuscripts coshould be enclosed. munications must reach the office by Mon-rening preceding the issue in which they are

present therein.

Contributions and liems of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers.

Every contribution must be accompanied by the pame of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.



. THE CITY CONVENTION.

One hundred and sixty delegates, representing \$3 out of 35 wards of the city of Chicago, met in convention last Saturday, at Ulich's hall, to prepare for the coming municipal campaign. The talk of the alleged rejection were care carnestness, sincerity and determina- fully-omitted. By the courtesy of the by the fact that its deliberations lasted com 8 p. m., on Saturday evening until 2 a. m., Sunday morning, with scarcely over a dozen delegates leaving their seats. Its claim to represent the virile forces of socialism in this city is equally attested when it is considered that but two wards in the entire metropolitan district were unrepresented, and that in neither of them is there any Socialist organization whatever.

The platform adopted needs little comment. Suffice it to say that it expresses the principles of revolutionary socialism in as concise and distinct a manner as the collective knowledge of ling" may be inferred from the fact the convention could devise, and was that resolutions brought forward by ratified by an overwhelming majority of that body. It is not our intention to votes. The highest number ever before deny that the question of a municipal platform admits of much debate, and sideration can be given as to altering. amending, adding or taking from any platform yet framed, but nevertheless what has been determined by the great majority must be loyally adhered to-a statement which, after all, to the majority, of Socialists, is happily superfluous.

To the nominations for offices the above remarks will also apply. The comrades selected were those who in the judgment of the convention were campaign.

One result of the deliberations involved a change which, while not necesa name for the united Socialist organigations of Chicago.

outside of and totally distinct from any of the report of the action of the con- impulse to oppose the visorous onvention in this matter will abundantly, slaught of the Socialist advocates, show that the change of name was not resolved upon without good and substantial reasons being given therefor.

It is unnecessary to go into the question of unity again. Readers of this paper know that in its columns the de- the trades union movement with the sirability, necessity, and ultimate certainty of Socialist unity found constant encouraging and gratifying. It proves

wasting any time, space or language upon the actions of the handful who the Socialist conventions in Rochester have stood against unity. Abuse and and Indianapolis is being justified by denunciation we leave to those who the logic of events. imagine that their cause can be buttressed by it. The SOCIALIST PARTY will keeps in view the object for which it was established-the overthrow of capitalism by the united efforts of the class-conscious workers.

And the SOCIALIST PARTY is welling these qualities. It comprises the workingmen of the city. It has the speakers, the writers, the agitators, the Socialist workers in every branch of party activity. Its speakers will be seen in the lecture halls, at the branch and byways and "compel them to come

cellow workmen see the light as they have seen it-and transform them in arbitration." turn into advocates of militant revolutionary socialism.

This is the task allotted to the SOperform it and will do so. Comrades, let your activity be-the answer which expected of you.

SOCIALISM AT LOUISVILLE.

American Federation of Labor at Louisville, Ky., are by no means calculated to reassure those who imagine that the working class will be content the bounds that capitalism has laid down. We have long been aware of the purpose underlying the press reports of the doings of labor organizations, and the accounts of how socialism received a "setback" at the hands of this or that body of organized workingmen, have become almost stereotyped in their repetition. Concerning the actions of the convention at Louisville the same course was pursued by the daily press. We were informed in prominent headlines that socialism was unanimously repudiated by that body although detion of this body may be best judged secretary of the A. F. of L. official reports of the daily sessions have been placed within our reach, and a glanes over them brings conclusive evidence that year by year the opposition to wards socialism in the ranks of organized labor gradually diminishes while its advocates show a corresponding numerical increase.

> The Louisville Dispatch states that one of the most important features of the convention is the fact that the Socialists, while still in the minority, have made "startling gains." That the paper in question has good grounds for describing the progress made as "start-Comrade Max Hayes received 1,241 received in an A. F. of L. convention by the Socialists was 448,

> The number of Socialist delegates to the Lousiville convention is more than double that which took part in the Detroit convention a year ago. There is no reason for supposing that this rate of progress will not be maintained .. Capitalism with its rapid concentra tion of wealth, its ever-improved machinery of production and intensifica-

tion of labor, will see to that,

In looking over the official report of the proceedings it seems to us that the most significant feature, so far as the hest fitted to represent the principles Socialists are concerned, is not so much of socialism in the approaching local the text of the resolutions offered, as the aggressive and uncompromising manner in which their adoption was fought for. The majorify were actually sarily a part of the routine work of a placed on the defensive. Charges made convention; was unavoidable and im- by delegates too indoient or too indifperative. We refer to the selection of ferent to understand socialism were refuted so vigorously as to leave no possible chance for reply. Comrade Intrinsically there is not much in a Max Hayes, who took a prominent part name. But in the political field of to- in advocating every measure proposed day, which is regulated, bounded and by the Socialist delegates, infused so controlled by the representatives of much energy into the proceedings that capitalism, a name acquires importance | the anti-Socialist element, composed of Republicans and Democrats and indemerits or demerits of its own. A study pendent, combined almost by a common

The growing influence of socialism in more apparent than in the Louisville convention. To the comrades who have devoted time and energy to leavening doctrines of spcialism, the result is both conclusively that nothing can prevent Neither have we any intention of this process and that the attitude adopted towards organized labor at

"MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

The farce which is now being played at Steinway ball, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, is of capitalist press who, as usual, attempt equipped for this purpose. It possesses to "give to airy nothing, a local habistrength, numbers, organization and in- tation and a name." The players are telligence, and is constantly augment- drawn from representatives of all lasses and sub-classes in society as it bone and sinew of the class-conscious at present exists. Ratiroad magnates bankers, merchants, politicians, and isbor leaders, are bstensibly engaged in trying to discover that "no man's land." the common ground upon which "Jahor and capital" can meet and adjust their meetings, on the street corners. Its differences in an amicable spirit. The workers will go out upon the highways first act opens with a declaration from each side that the power of preventing in." Its literature will be pushed by disturbances lies with the other. This

ettles nothing, leads up to a discussion of another myth entitled "compulsory After spending some hours upon the alleged qualifications of this "principle" as a method of doing away with industrial war between capl-CIALIST PARTY. It is competent to tallst and laborer, both come to the conclusion that compulsory arbitration in labor disputes is to be "deprecated." will justify all that has been said and Its operation might seriously endanger the existence of another phamtom called "freedom of contract." upon which the foundations of present The reports of the proceedings of the ciety are built.

One of the speakers, a labor leader, points out very correctly that "compuldon" and "arbitration" are contradictory terms, and that if one of the parto forever confine their action within the refused to accept the award there was no resource but imprisonment left to compel acceptance.

To this a player from the other side retorts, that while this might be true, Equality League, Miss Jane Addams go on the official ballot in the spring it would be ridiculous to describe it as slavery or confincation. Call it "obedience to constituted authority," and all the "shopkeepers' plan." "It seems, will be well. "Compulsory arbitration" she continued, "as if the business men evidently has no terrors for this gentle- had captured our public schools and man. He sees pretty clearly who would be likely to go to jail under its pro-

On the whole it is a case of "as you deliberately made to subserve the in were," "Freedom of contract," everything considered, works fairly well, Even at this early stage of the proceedings the speeches of the labor leaders is also testified to by Mark Hanna. are resolving themselves into appeals who recently remarked that so long into trades unions, methods of promoting the placing of the union label upon manufactured goods, etc., while the other side are resigning themselves philosophically to the situation, by asserting that strikes, after all, are indicative of a healthy industrial state, and make the best atrikers, for they are them is to be questioned.

The class struggle will not be ignored. There is little use in crying peace, peace; when there is no peace.

The well meaning gentlemen who fill Steinway hall with their impotent oratory, might continue doing so for years without the slightest result. The specfacle of a number of supposedly intelli-'advisability" of doing things that they have no power to do, and at the same time upholding a social system the conditions of whose existence renders them powerless, is neither profitable nor entertaining. To check the revolt of the workers against social conditions which the economic structure of society, seems-like the efforts of the party who, ignoring or ignorant of the law of gravitation, attempted to lift himself into the air by his bootstraps. Steinway hall, however, was, we believe, built for the purpose of exercising the lungs, and perhaps is fulfilling its function.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

We have it on the authority of Mr. J. V. Farwell, Jr., that the recently established State Pawners' society exists for three purposes, viz: the encouragement of self-reliance, self-respect and peting pawnbrokers to reduce their rate these qualities increase in proportion as interest on capital decreases, would such accurate knowledge. it not be reasonable to expect that the reduction of interest to the virilshing ing "self-respect" and "self-reliance" to rich man-far from it-but I now see elevate character is an impossible concention for the capitalist class.

For example. Here is the preamble of a set of resolutions recently drafted for a local "business men's" association for the prevention of "vice," which appeared in the daily papers last week:

Realizing that the presence of VICE in our community DESTROYS THE VALUE OF PROPERTY AND REAL ESTATE, endangers the safety of our families and homes, and lowers the standard of moral and character, be it Resolved. That all respectable and law-abiding citizens of this community unite in organizing, etc., etc.

Another prominent merchant, in the in his locality. 'Why? Because, The latter have money with which they purchase the But the customers don't want to be contaminated," and as they cannot get to the store without undergoing that process they go somewhere else, and the business man's rivals get the profits that would otherwise have gone him. Consequently he becomes "moral" and insists that the "dives" must gonot necessarily out of existence, but at least out of his immediate neighbor-

"Vice is a monster of most frightful especially when it interferes December 22nd.

with "pusiness" in some particular locality. On the other hand when it con duces to rent, interest and profit, it is not only unobjectionable but eagerly sought after:

Some time ago a gentleman-we'll call him Jones, sithough that is not his name-sent forth a flat ordering all houses of ill fame to move from the East to the West Side. Why? Because he had houses and flats to rent over there, and the exodus would fill those houses and he would get rent.

Another "reformer" states that the business houses going into a certain down town district raised the price of property so high that the houses of ill fame were forced to move out. In this case it paid better to fleece laborers out of the product of their toil than to wait for monthly rents from houses of pros titution. So out went those who paid the least, and the "moral" character of the neighborhood was at once elevated

In a lecture before the Political gave it as her colnion that the public schools of the country were modeled too much after what is called in England, and that the schools were endeavoring to supply this demand." This is tantanount to saying that education today is terests of the capitalist class, a state ment which has over and over again been re-iterated by Socialists. The correctness of Miss Addam's observation for further organization of the workers as the American school system existed socialism would never dominate Amer . . .

President Mitchell of the Mine Work ers' union denounced the Socialists for interfering with the coal miners. He may be right so far as the DeLeonlies are concerned, but Socialists, usually the advisability of doing away with the workers that are not satisfied and never will be until they secure the full social value of their labor.

President Mitchell further says, that today our people earn as good wages as any of the crafts." That may also be true, but only two months ago official statements were made that the average wages of miners were less than \$5 per week. They have since won an Increase of 10 per cent, and if that repgent people meeting to consider the resents as good wages as is earned in any craft, is it not time that we got together to secure what belongs to us?

The indignation shown by some members of the A. F. of L. when a Socialist in that body alluded to the working class as "wage slaves," is a curious illustration of how irritating a new truth may be when it comes in contact with originate that revolt, without changing a comforting delusion. One would suppose that the resentful members would have sufficient reasoning power to perceive from their experience as workingmen that the word "wage slave" had at least some reason for coming into existence. They know that workingmen cannot employ themselves, that they have nothing, that they must ask permission to labor as their only means of supporting life, and that this permission may be witheld or refused as another party sees fit. Yet they are "Wonderful is this thou tellest of a free man with nought whereby to live."

In the "society" column of one of our daily papers the statement is made that ble argument, but the crowd goes home the securing of six per cent dividend And yet it is said that "one-half the world doesn't know how the other half tion it has compelled individual com- lives." Evidently the editor of this "society" column has been inquiring of interest, and consequently assist in into the preent condition of the working augmenting the "self-respect" and people and had discovered the item "self-reflance" of the community. If above given There is no other possible

"I love to tell what I think to be the your pocket? point would have the effect of increas- truth frankly and plainly. I am not a my way to easily paying my butcher's of "per cent" from all that goes to bills for the rest of my life, and I can afford to say what I mean." This is the reason given by Max O'Rell in an article in the Chicago American as to why he should be believed. Can it be sends us a club of two yearlies and one ity to pay butcher's bills are in any way Mr. O'Rell plainly implies that if he didn't "see his way" he might possibly lie., May be some of our university professors could dig a moral out past week. versity professors could be a control of this statement if they tried hard Comrade Berlyn has disposed to this statement if they tried hard Comrade Berlyn has disposed to the statement if they tried hard Comrade Berlyn has disposed to the statement of the statement of the statement in the statement of the state

Mr. O'Rell says also, in the same article, that he is positive that ninety- we would start the third year of the nine Americans out of one hundred sympathize with the Boers in their usiness district is taking a very ac- struggle for liberty. If this is so, the tive part in the elimination of the genial Frenchman might kindly explain the reason why "resolutions of sympa, of cards each week and the business to use his own words, "they contamin- thy" for the burghers, introduced in the senate and congress have been universally tabled by the members of those merchant's goods. This brings "per bodies. If he could do so without cent"-profit on the capital invested, pricking the bubble of "majority rule," it'would be no insignificant feat.

> We regret to announce the death of an old and tried comrade. Michael Britzius, a veteran Socialist and wellknown member of the International Cigarmakers' union, died on last Sunday. ness. His body has been sent to Chiquested to attend the funeral, which will start from Garfield Turner hall, on Larabce street, at 1 p. m., on Sunday,

CIRCULATION NOTES.

GENERAL MENTION.

The good work of the city convention last Saturday night has opened up the way for a season of Socialist propaganda the like of which has never been as seen in Chicago before. The petitions will be in the hands of the comrades by the time this edition gets to press. In a week or two haif a hundred speakers will be talking socialism all over the city. The fight next sprins will be to place the Socialist party on the official ballot in Chicago. This will be an easy matter if every comrade will do in it is an easy matter if every comrade will do it his duty. That the speakers will do their duty is assured. But the great bulk of propaganda work devolves on those who are not public speakers. Speakers are a good thing, but there is something else far more important than oratory. Literature, and first of all the party paper, must be circulated. This is work at which every comrade should take a hand. Roll up the circulation of the Workers' Cail to 25,000 and we will go on the official ballot in the spring with votes to spare. And remember, comrade, that you are individually responsible for those 25 or 20 subscribers which you can get, if you try, between this and April.

Say, comrade, have you any friend in mind to whom you confemplate giving a little Christmas present? You have? That is nice. There is nothing prettier than the good old custom of giving present have you in mind? Neckitle? Muffler? Gloves? Umbrella? Clway for a season of Socialist propaganda the like of which has never been

of a present have you in mind? Neck-Muffler? Gloves? Umbrella? Cigars? You have not decided yet? Very well, let's talk about it. Two heads may be better than one. Three presents for one pay, how does that strike you? FIRST make your friend a pres-ent of a yearly subscription to the Workers' Call; SECOND, and at the ame time, in all probability you make your party a present of a new adherent; and THIRD, we make you a present of the Socialist Campaign Book for 1900. Now! Doesn't that jar you into activity?

On the eleventh day of March, nine-

teen hundred and one, the Workers' Call will start on its third year of pub-Beation. It will have put behind it two years of hard work for the cause of socialism in Chicago. During these two years the movement has grown from insignificance into a prominence which commands respect. No one will deny that the Workers' Call has been the chief instrument in bringing about this state of affairs. The movement has now reached a point in its development when the necessity for enlarging the size and scope of the paper has become imperative. The Workers' Call-should start in its third year as a seven in stead of a six column folio. This will lengthen each page about three inches and add four new columns, making in all an addition the size of one page of the Call in its present form. We are sure that every comrade who reads this desires the change. However, it is impossible to make the improvement with the present circulation. If every comwill put his shoulder to and push the circulation of the Workers' Call up to the 25,000 mark, the change will be made March 1, 1901. Comrades fill your pockets with Workers' Call postals and work for a beter paper.

So you are a Socialist too? Are you a speaker? No? Well, that's good. We cannot all be speakers. Besides the speakers' opportunities are restricted. He spell binds his audience perhaps with his eloquence and his unansweara. and forgets all about it. The speaker's arguments need to be supplemented by six months reading of some Socialist paper. Pushing circulation of "the party press is the important thing after all. Bring your man to hear a Socialist speak and you perhaps will get him started towards socialism, but make him subscribe for six months to a Socialist paper and you have got him good and fast. Have you any Call postals in

PERSONAL MENTION.

Five dollars worth of postals go to Comrade L. H. Edmiston at Riverside.

Comrade Paul Pressel of Moline half-yearly.

Fifteen Workers' Call postals go to Comrade C. Kessler of Kansas City. Comrade L. Anderson has disposed of sixteen half-yearly postals during the

Comrade Berlyn has disposed of two If other speakers and workers would go in for subscriptions as Barney does seven column folio.

The Twelfth Ward branch is at present one of the most active in selling Call postals. It takes its regular quota of disposing of them seems to have been reduced to a most effective system. the other branches would only do likewise that 25,000 circulation would not

be long in materializing. and carried four postals away with him Comrade Fritz Nary, of Rock Island, keeps everlastingly at it. Having dis posed of his postals ordered some time ago, he now orders a further supply

A club of eleven subscribers comes to is from Comrade W. F. Lockwood, of Sacramento, Cal.

One of the best subscription hustlers in the city is Comrade John Cottrell, of the Bricklayers' union. Thirty halfyearlies and five yearlies all in a bunch is a pretty good record.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Springfield, Mass.

Chicago National Executive Board, Theodore Debs, Secretary, 126 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades: The national campaign just

practical union of the Social Democrats of the United States.

The final unification seemed now alfost a matter of course, and urgent demands for an early joint convention for the purpose of formally affecting the same commenced coming from all parts of the country, when we were apprised by your official organ that your committee find called into your headquarters a separate national convention of your members, for January 15th.

Comrades, we do not know the exact purpose of your convention, but from the fact that it was called in such haste and without consulting even your own achieves, and from the further fact, that according to the report of your official organs, the convention was decided dpon at a meeting of one of your locals, characterized by violent abuse of our organization and our members, we assume that it was not called in the we assume that it was not called in the interest of Socialist unity, and let us be frank, we suspected it to be a move to head off the threatened avalanche in

be trank, we suspected it to be a mote to head off the threatened avalanche in favor of union.

In the face of these facts, we feel it our duty towards those affiliated with your committee, to define once 'more our attitude on the issues between us. Comrades, we are for the union of the Socialist forces of this country today, as strongly and unqualifiedly as we were ever since the joint unity committee adjourned. We are willing to forget the many unpleasant incidents of the past, we are ready to surrender our mandates, offices and organization to the entire membership of the Social Democratic party represented at the joint convention, and we demand the same of you. We cannot afford to waste our time on mutual recriminations over imaginary grievances at a tions over imaginary grievances at a moment when energetic and concerted action of all earnest Socialists is re-quired more than ever in order to ex-ploit the favorable field now open to our propagands. To wantonly spilt our

our propaganda. To wantonly split our movement just now, is a crime against our great ideal, a crime against the working class of this country, and you are about to commit this heinous crime by your efforts to make the discord in the Socialist ranks permanent.

If you expect to inaugurate another era of personal abuse and controversies in our movement, we will positively refuse to follow you, and if you endeavor to keep alive the unfortunate petty controversies and divisions within the party, the membership will know how to bring about complete unity of all active and carnest Socialists in spite of all.

We request you to postpone the call-

We request you to postpone the call-We request you to postione as the carrier of the form and file of the entire membership of the Social Democratic party, as constituted during the recent campaign; has had a chance-to pass upon the matter, and should you pay no heed to this fequest. We shall address a similar communication to the convention called

Yours for the cause The Provisional National Executive Committee.
W. Butscher, Sec'y.
Springfield, Mass., Dec. 15, 1907.

Out for Socialist Unity.

Editor Workers' Call:—
The following resolution was offered by Comrade James Wright, organizer for Branch 4. Social Democratic party in Chicago, Ill., and adopted by over two-thirds of said branch:
We the undersigned consistency

We the undersigned, comprising over two-thirds of the members of Branch

We, the undersigned, comprising over two-thirds of the members of Branch 4 of Chicago, sever all connection with the Executive Board at 126 Washington street; and following the example of our worthy comrades of Iowa, will tender no allegiance to any executive board whatever, until there is only one executive board elected by the united Social Democratic party of America. Resolved, That until union has been consummated we the undersigned, will pay dues to the Illinois Strice committee that has practically derionstrated that they desire union; and we will work in hearty accord with said committee in its praiseworthy efforts to consummate a union of the Socialist forces of America; and we indorse the Workers' Call as our state organ.

Clyde Harger, John Grant, Frank King, Charles Bruesh, G. L. Spencer, Frank Mauffe, 'R. W. Suilivan, I. W. Clark, L. Kuehn, C. H. Berry, N. C. Apker, F. T. Mitchell, August Plugraff, Arthur Masters, Waiter Huggins, Joseph Conrad, H. G. Conrad, G. L. Simons, John V. Anderson, L. Mickelson, James Wright, Organizer, —Chicago, December 11, 1996.

James Wright, Organizer.
-Chicago, December 11, 1900.

The Campaign Fund.

Previously reported \$3.00 A. Dodge 50 H. Wreduweit 25 Mr. Conway 25 R. A. Morris 100 Total \$5.50,

Notice to organizers and secretaries in Chicago and throughout the state:—You are requested to send me immediately dates and addresses of secretaries and organizers. This data is for use in revising the directory of locals published in the Workers' Call.

Aug. Kjenke, State Organizer, 28 N. Clark St., Room L.

bers.

Women to the Rescue

A New Society Organized to "Save the Republic."

By LAURA WILLARD TAFT

(Continued from last week)

The element of time being eliminated, the remaining charge against the suffragists is that a woman's ballot would overthrow the home." This is so interesting and startling a charge that it requires special investigating. If it be true, here is an end of all the fine things that have been written on the "native delicacy and refinement of women" and their "instinctive love of the home," If the opportunity to do as they please would overthrow inborn traits, their heredity cannot extend very far.. A love of home which vanishes with the deposit of a bit of paper cannot be very instinctive. One would like to think that the things supposed best in women would not disappear with the opportunity freely to choose their own life. If one is to believe Mrs. Corbin, our present civilization stands above an abyss into which it is re strained from- falling by the veriest

shell-work of legal Aructure.
But let us go into details. What evidence is there of this threat of the ballot to destroy the home? Were our means of information limited to the address we are now considering, we would infer that the mere intellectual belief in the wisdom of universal suffrage, to say nothing of the opportunity to act on such belief, is accompanied in the homes of its holders by a display of ignorant, ragged and unwashed children, of absent or unloved husbands, of supperless tables, vacant walls, unswept floors and quarrelsome wives. What are the facts regarding the women who have been identified with this movement for suffrage during the past forty years? Their record is not far to seek. One calls to mind the winsome Quaker presence of Lucretia Mott, the sweet and persuasiveness of Lucy Stone, the gentle loving-kindness of Lydia Maria Child, the gracious personality of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Susan B, Anthony is still living, with her clear brain, her wide sympathy, her unfailing cheer, her love for little children, her sturdy common sense. The homes of all of these women were abodes of "sweetness and light." Not only did they work for a larger human liberty for their own sex, but they were ploneers were interested in factory legislation and the correction of prison abuses; they- were concerned for the better sanitation of cities; they used their influence against war between nations; they were influential in improving the quality and extensiveness of the public school: particularly did they have care that the minds and bodies of little children should be rightly developed and that they should inherit a sound physique. The bomes where ignorance and squalor and quarrels prevail are the homes of suffragists, but of people who perhaps have scarcely-heard be-where children are left to the care of nurses or placed in a "children's while their mothers are occupled in dressing and dining, are again not the homes of suffragists, "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth," and a love for the largest things so expands the mind that it is able to put little things low and high things high and to enter with little difficulty into the cherished plans of its dear ones.

"Purity of the home.". . What does purity mean? I remember a little girl, they will lose their own purity and de-playing with me in the sand, who stroy that of the home and state." picked up a lump and exclaimed: "What clean dirt!" It seems an error less natural than that of the little girl when that home is called the purest in which purity of motive on the part of both husband and wife is most distinctly absent. Surely the husband who them-either mentally or physically." stays in the home only because sure of the law compels him, or the wife who stays because she must or because unable to make a living-might seek for higher motives, if not for purer. adequate motive for the making and keeping of a home is the mutual tain such love and trust is worth ah the time and thought and study which been put upon marriage-and more. It cannot be bought by money or position or by physical beauty. Bu won, every grace of lintellect on spirit, every impulse of loving fancy, to strengthen its bonds. The homes in which it flourishes are homes of peace and confidence and constant growth. When husbands and wives so love each other, every intellectual gain of either, every progress in mental unfolding, is a source both of joy and of growth to prived of fishes!-There is no danger. the other. There can be no jealousy in The absence of organs for breathing such companionship, and no hint of out of water insures the absense of new joy. Every night finds the members of such a family nearer and dearer to each other. The whole world of thought and service is open to their thy of all stirs each to his-or to herhighest endeavor.

There are such homes. Yet men and women live who have never seen them and reason teach that the time has others who have not even linagined them. One finds no trace of such homes in the records of ancient history or in iern annals of Turkey or of In- ration must result. dia. Rarely, even, are they found in modern Europe or America, and only the question is one neither of ability ere perfect freedom has made exist little children do indeed grow up ed of the blessings of " a sound hysique, affectionate care, and such

moral and spiritual instruction as is calculated to make them worthy men their will by the Socialists and womanwhere they exist there dwells no fear taken these positions through sheet that the opening of a wider horizon to perversity and a pertinacious contempt the wife, or the unfolding of larger for home duties. They are there beprivilege, will separate her from her cause they can't help themselves, for husband. Free choice attains a dignity impossible to compulsion.

All, these pleas against the ballot em both puerile and unhonest when whether any one believes them. Are their advocates then hypocrites? No. We have here but the old,old battle ket," not because they find it fun, as a anti-suffrage friends, while falling in prefer this hard endeavor to either logic, have fallen back upon that in-stinct which they are fond of telling existence; which excites contempt or us is superior to reason in their sex. pity of friends. The secret of all this concern to "pro- women of the industrial class are those tect women from the ballot" is found in that portion of the address which re. of a noble home. It is true that women lates to socialism. In the realization of this class do not willingly call them-that no form of liberty can long re-I hope they have not yet presumed to call themslves "individualists." They have at least the instinctive consciousness that the Socialist is the only true individualist, and that in the freedom of the individual which would come through socialism is found the deathknell of that authoritarianism and compulsion which they would fain maintain. The very essence of the fear of socialism is distrust of the individual. Socialism is not merely the reviintegrity of the individual. Socialism, by so organizing production as to secure to each individual the satisfaction of physical needs with a minimum of time and effort, would set free to pertime and energy. But the opponents of tory towns of the South, where men and ocialism do not trust such freedom. 'Men will refuse to work at all," they ation." Perhaps the enemies of socialism are right. Perhaps no man in our own Chicago, for example, men should rule himself. Perhaps democ- in the employ of the Illinois Steel comracy is a mistake. Perhaps the past pany are obliged to be absent from can always tell better than the future their homes thirteen hours every day, how the future ought to act. But if so, in the anti-slavery movement; they let us not deceive ourselves by calling this doctrine-"individualism." Let us label it "slavery," fairly and honestly, and let us say that slavery is right.

I have never talked with an opponent of socialism who has not admitted, of work through amalgamation with a in the last analysis, that his fear of socialism came from his distrust of the individual-what he was pleased to call in a union or "interference in politics." his "human nature." If would appear that this same auman nature is quite safe when compelled from without, but sure to go wrong when guided from within.

And so one comes back to the woman uestion and finds it one with that of the word. And the homes-if such they labor and of human freedom in all time.

"Do not give this people liberty; they will not know how to use it."

"Do not shorten the workingman's hours of labor; he will spend and the extra time in the saloon." "Do not increase wages; this will but

give more money for drink." "Do not give women freedom of oc-

cupation; you will destroy all incentive to marriage."

"Do not open to them the suffrage;

It is the old, old, doctrine of Original But there have been even Socialists nome. "We would gladly give her other nome. We would gladly give her other luties, but she is not strong enough for John Stuart Mill once suggested that it the obedience of his wife or because is not necessary to make a law that filment of her prophecy of a year ago only strong-armed men shall be black- of the spread of 'socialism among smiths. Neither is it necessary to shut the weak ones up in boarding-schools they incontinently seek the forge and hammer . . . People tell us that our women and girls are only fitted by nature for a certain narrowly restricted mode of life. And lo! they build a fence about them for fear they might enter ome other life. As Olive Schreiner "If the bird won't fly and can't be made to fly, why shut the door of its cage so very tightly? . . . Fishes are fitted for breathing in water. They will die in other environment. What a danger here suggests itself! .Would it not wise to put some protection-wire netting, for example-over the oceans and rivers lest the foolish fish jump out upon the land or attempt to breathe dry air? . It were a calamity to be deimpulse so to do, and they will not even attempt it. On the other hand, when placidly in its nest throughout all the days of babyhood, content to be fed further information, and requests for The confidence and sympa- by its father and mother-when the young bird stands trembling on the

> The time has come, however, when nor of freedom nor of a longing to live one's own life. It is a matter of stern compulsion. The members of the I. A. O. E. S. W. who are reported to have scathingly denounced the machina-

ooking out to the beyond, both nature

ome for it to fly. Desire indicates ca-

strain this desire, atrophy and degene-

tear woman from the hearth side and make of her a factor in a congested labor market"-were apparently under the misapprehension that the five million women and girls now employed at wage labor in the factories, shops and offices of the United States are either forcibly detained there against and women and good citizens." And suffragists of this country, or else have the very same reason that men are in such places. No man spends twelve hours a day in the monotonous and soul-wearing life of a factory for pure examined in the light of day. I doubt love and delight in the occupation. And no woman does, either. Both men and women are "crowding the labor marwhich is fought over again in the fight sophmore cane-rusher enjoys defeating between socialism and plutocracy. Our his freshman rival, but because they most able to appreciate the meaning main by itself, the instinct of these plea of respectability. But the dear dewomen has taught them a fruth which light of honored wifehood, the clinging their logic has been unable to explain, sweetness of motherhood, mean more to them than to any society belle Shame it is to our present civilization that both men and women should be kept from marriage by any industrial necessity-that men as well as women should be obliged to choose between self respect and the joys of a home. Neither the anti-suffragists nor their honored president hint at the really serious danger, and the home of the times in which we live. They make not even a whisper of the ominous threat to val, but rather the first assertion of the family life which exists in the present industrial system. We hear no protest at the tearing of men from their home: to form parts of the great "stag camps" of the West, or the segregation of women in the "she towns" of New Engsonal initiative the larger part of both land. Nothing is said of the new facwomen and little children work long hours with only the briefest intervals cry, "unless driven by the fear of star. for meals. How much opportunity for "family intercourse" is possible when and on seven days of each week? How much suggestion of stability to the home is involved for every wageworker in his daily liability to discharge, not for fault of his own, but because of fresh industrial crises, the closing down trust, or because of the worker's own "pernicious opinions," his membership No protest is made by society leaders or anti-suffragists' when workers such as these must cross a continent in search of fresh employment, changing name and residence to escape the black list, obliged in the meantime to leave wife and children behind them for

tions of the revolutionists who would

No wonder that Mrs. Corbin think that the government she has in mind "is necessarily founded upon force." An industrial system such as this may well require an army to maintain it Like the anti-suffragist's ideal home freedom would be its death-blow.

months at a time.

In the presence of facts such as these, one may look with interest on the recent awakening of Belgian Socialists to the importance of such exension of the suffrage as shall include both men and women. The existence of any large portion of a population, ignorant of its social duties and irreenonsible for their exercise, is danger ous to the liberties of every fellow citizen. No wonder that those distrust. ful of human freedom hre fearful lest this example of Belgium shall be imitated in America. Mrs. Corbin points with both pride and dismay to the fulwomen. We can aid her with future prophecies. Socialism is bound to go on. And so is the 'enlargement of oman's life. Movements such as these can no more be resisted than the tides of the sea. Mrs. Partington with her broom sweeping back the Atlantic ocean, is a pathetic figure, but not an And the efforts of the I. A. O. E. S. W. can scarcely be more inspiring.

(The end.)

A Successful Opening. The night school of political eco established by Walter Thomas vas opened last Thursday, December 13th in the Schiller building. About 250 pupils attended the initial lesson of the course, and seemed most willing and apt learners. Almost everyone present had confe provided with note book and pencil and used them without stint. Not content with making notes the eager pupils frequently interrupted the speaker with inquiries as to parts of the subject on which they wished repetitions and explanations on points which had been previously made. thirst for knowledge thus displayed is in the highest degree indicative of the attitude of the younger generation toeconomic conditions They feel instinctively, as it were, that everything is not exactly as it should be, in spite of capitalist assurances to the contrary, and Compade Mills is wel qualified to bring to their notice the nature, structure and working of modern society, and the logical deduction

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

LABOR ITEMS

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

The United Mine Workers spend over 20,000 a month in missionary work.

During the fiscal year the Locomotive Firemens' union gained 3,700 new mem

The Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators claims a membership of

The Massachusetts eight-hour law has been crippled by a recent court de During the recent campaign the So

ial Democratic party distributed neary 1,200,000 pices of literature. According to Labor Commissioner Carrol D. Wright there are 3,500,000 men

who are willing to work, out of employ,

ment. The four delegates of the Miners' union at the A. F. of L. convention cast 1,010 votes, about one-tifth of the vote

A call has been issued for the annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, to be held in Indianapolis on January 21.

Buffalo bosses have decided not to us he union label on their product. The union has declared a strike to force the use of the label.

In New Guinea the class struggle has hade itself manifest, the miners strik ng against a-reduction of \$5 per week mposed by the Proprietary Gold Minhg company.

The international jury of the Paris xposition has awarded the grand prize f honor to the American Federation of Labor for its exhibits of trade union objects and methods, in the departmen of education and special economy.

The report of the American Federaion of Labor shews that 3,743 unions were charfered during the fiscal year and affiliated with the A. F. of L. ither directly or through their respec tive nationals or internationals. The gain in membership is 300,446.

Seven hundred women/employed in he Smith carpet works at Yonkers, N Y., suffered a reduction of 23 per cent and to permit them to make up for the loss sustained their hours were in reased from ten per day to twelve. Great is the philanthrophy of the capi-

The big smelters of Colorado have an ounced a reduction of from 75 cents o \$1 per day. The poor multi-million. tires of the smelters' trust see starva ion storing them in the face, hence their effort to keep their heads above vater by curtailing their cost of proluction. Only a forerunter of the vaves of prosperity (?) in store for the proletariat.

A canvass of the cotton mill opera lives in Augusta shows there are employed 449 children under 12 years of ige, and of this number only 116 can ead and write. This indicates that bout 75 per cent of the white children of Georgia in the city cotton mills disricts are, under present conditions, ondemned to lives of total ignorance Ex.

Six hundred and eighty-eight strikes vere officially noticed during the fiscal ear, involving 213,190 members, say: he report of the proceedings of the A. F. of L., which is now in convention at ouisville, Ky. Of this number 455 vere won, 74 compromised, 106 lost and 3 pending. The number of person enefited were 217,493, and 11,257 did not eccive a substantial benefit.-Ex.

The trades unionists of Georgia are dvocating another child labor law in he legislature of that state. This time hey will attempt to prohibit children under twelve years of age from working in the textile mills at night. Pluocracy will not tremble at this renewed attempt upon its interests, for so long as it controls the economic conditions it can force the class-conscious vage slaves themselves to drive their children into the mills to increase the income of the family.-Cleveland Citi-

Rent and Car-fares. No. I cannot give my time to the

municipal ownership to the neglect of the whole program of socialism. I have all the day been looking for a home and I find that within two miles of the city hall the cost of the fares is added o the price of the rent. If I am to live within walking distance I-must pay he sum of my fares to the landlord instead of to the street car companies If we had free rides to the city limits the price of the fares would go to the andlords at one end of the lines and to the department stores at the other end. Socialism will give us the roads together with the stores and the shops at one end and the residences at the

There will be a grand mass meeting at Building Trades Headquarters, 187 F. Washington street at 2:20 o'clock, Sunday afternoon. Comrade Peter Curran, fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor from the Federat ed Trades of London, England, will speak. This meeting has been arranged for by the Building Trades Council, The Socialists of the city should do their best to make the meeting a suc-

Delegates to the City Central committee are reminded that they must eet at Jung's hall, 196 Randolph street December 22nd, at 8 p. m., sharp.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

At the mass meeting of Socialists of the Twenty-seventh ward Sunday af-ternoon, December 9, fifty new mem-bers joined the party.

The Cragin branch of the Twentyseventh ward reports an increase in membership of 50 per cent since Novem-ber 10. The membership is now 110.

The Socialists of the Thirty-first ward hold their regular meetings at 5410 Halsted street, every Saturday at 8 p. m., Let us make the meetings a success. Everybody welcome.

The Socialist Educational club composed of a number of young comrades, have elected a committee on floor management for the Workers', Call benefit ball, which will be held January 5, at Brand's hall,

The next agifiction meeting of the Irving Park branch of the Twenty-seventh ward will be held Sunday atternoon, January 13, at Kelly's hall, Whipple street, one block from Irving Park boulevard.

At the meeting of the Twentieth Ward branch at the northwest corner of Clybourn avenue and Halsted street, last Monday evening, three new members were aumitted. This branch holds agitation meetings every Monday evening at the above address.

First place in the list of ward branches must be given to the Fifteenth ward, as regards numbers. A cominde of the branch reports that the total membership is now 104. It is pleasant to be able also to state that in activity and general propaganda work, the branch stands in the front rank.

The Twenty-first Ward branch held a business meeting Friday night, December 14, at Garfield Turner hail, Garfield and Latabee Streets. An address was made by Organizer August Kienke. Four new members were admitted into the branch. The Twenty-first Ward branch meets every Friday night at the above address. above address.

Branches and individual members Branches and individual members who have not yet obtained a supply of Workers' Call-ball tickets should do so at once. The time is short enough and there ought to be no delay in disposing of the tickets, if the benefit ball is to be made a success. Supply of Lickets may be had on application to A. Kienke. Workers' Call office, 35 N. Clark street-

The fear expressed by one of our contemporaries that our open ward conventions would result in our becoming a prey to politicians has not been realized. Ward conventions were enthusiastically acbeen realized. Ward conventions were enthusiastically acbeen realized. Ward conventions were enthusiastically acbeen realized. Ward conventions has been held, and will the movement is entirely in the hands of a revolutionary Socialist membership.

The Socialists throughout the state are assuming an activity which speaks well for the future of the movement. Three applications for charters were received by the state organizer within the last week and forwarded to the national secretary at Springfield, Massa Glen Capbon sends in an application for a charter with a membership of 27. Quiney comes next with a charter membership of 21; Glen Ellyn starts in with 8 signers, and splendid prospects for a large local.

The execution the state organizer within the last week and forwarded to the national secretary at Springfield, Massa Glen Capbon sends in an application for a charter with a membership of 27. Quiney comes next with a charter membership of 21; Glen Ellyn starts in with 8 signers, and splendid prospects for a large local.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The energetic comrades of the Twenty-Fourth Ward branch have secured new and commodious beadquarters at 52 Wells street, where lecture meetings will be regularly held until May lat, on every Wednesday and Saturday evening at 8 p. in. Good speakers will be provided for the entire course, and the comrades have evidently made up their minds that the situation requires tall hustling and they have started in to make it. Business meetings will be held every Wednesday evening after the lecture concludes. The old quarters at 59 N. Clark street were found too limited to accommodate this vigorously growing branch, and so the removal to 52 Wells street was determined upon. The energetic comrades mined upon.

removal to 52 Wells street was determined upon.

The meetings held by the Fifteenth Ward branch, at their hall, 543 Arminge avenue, continue to grow. At every meeting the andience grows larger and the interest deeper. It promises good for the Fifteenth ward, and the comrades throughout the city must not be surprised, if the first Sooialist member to the council comes from this section of the city. At last Friday's meeting Comrade Mills made a very eloquent address on the subject, "Savagery, Civilization and Socialism." He was stirring, convincing and touching, sowing the seeds of socialism in the fearts of many of his hearers, and making many of the comrades take hold in their work with more zeal and determination. At Sunday night's meeting Miss Mary Collson of Hull House, spoke on the "Ethics of Socialism." A string quartet infuses new life into the campaign carried on by the Fifteenth Ward branch.

"LET MY PEOPLE GO."

nulied by the Governor of Michigan. Governor Pingree of Michigan has

pardoned Generals White and Marsh, who were convicted upon a charge of defrauding the state of a large amount of money in connection with the sale and re-purchase of military clothing. White was sentenced for ten years in Jackson prison, and had just completed twenty-four hours of his term when the pardon came along. Marsh was under bonds pending the result of an appeal of his trial, which also resulted in conviction. Pingree in explanation of his clemen-

cy states that White and Marsh entered into a conspiracy with the Hencomposed of "prominent and influential citizens" to defraud, etc., etc. He says that as the grand jury permitted the seven members of the Henderson Ames company to go free, there is no reason for keeping White and Marsh in prison. Besides, as the company has made resstration to the state, and Messrs, White and Marsh have also promised to pay \$5,000 each, there is really no reason why the demands of justice should not be considered as satisfied.

All that is necessary to secure im' munity is to restore part of the boodle but this only applies in the case of generals" and "prominent and influ-

The quality of (capitalist) "mercy" is not strained It blesseth him who gives—back part of what he takes."

Does the man beside you in the shop

SPOILING THE ENEMY.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 100 Is Relieved From Financial Difficulties and Feels Good About It.

The regular weekly meeting of Cigarmakers' Union No. 100, held Friday evein ing. November 23rd, will long be re-m-membered by the membership, as the action taken refieves the members an enormous financial burden, and they are correspondingly happy.

In the financial report of May, 1900, issued by the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, there was charged against Union No. 100, \$5,294.39. as deficit to the International union. which in large part was a relic of the great strike in Philadelphia in 1894.

It was shown by the officers of Union No. 100 that \$134.23 charged by financler J. C. Dernell was an error, though the correction was never permitted to appear in the official journal), and is now admitted by the international president by letter; also, that \$780.97 fost in the Chestnut street bank failure was wrongfully charged against us in the international office, and later admitted.

A committee of 21 appointed by the union in 1897 to conduct a lyceum and reading room for all trades unionists known as the United Trades association, submitted their report, and stated that in agreement with J. Mahlon Barnes they were prepared to liquidate the entire deficiency of Union No. 100, The Twenty-first Ward branch held a upon the following propositions:

1st. That the union should accept the \$1,000 which was received, (and held for legal reasons till now), by J. Mahlon Barnes, as an attempted bribe in May last, from one N. Busch, purporting to Se an agent of Harburger, Homan and company, to effect a strike at Neuman and company.

2nd. That the United Trades association would upon the last day of November pay all the balance of the de-

ficiency.

3rd. That the union elect a special committee of five on Audit to examine The fear expressed by one of our the books of the United Trades associa-

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

A dispatch from Cracow, Poland, brings the satisfactory news that Comrade Dazynski has been elected to the Reichsrath. This releases him from a sentence of imprisonment, which had been passed upon him by the Austrian government. Our Polish comrades are having an uphill fight, but they are class-conscious and stand solidly together.

BELGIUM.

The dock laborers' strike in Antwerp is assuming large proportions. It is estimated that over 20,000 men are out. The coal men have joined the strikers and business is almost suspended, very few outsiders having taken the places of the strikers, who are said to be behaving in an orderly manner. It is said that the employers are bringing men from England to take the places of those on strike. Rotterdam is also reported to be benefiting by the conditions in Antwerp.

GERMANY.

The Socialists have gained five seats in the municipal council at Leipzig; they obtained 7,529 votes.

The editor of the Socialist paper at Sentences for Fraudulent Conspiracy An- months' imprisonment for criticising the senate (i. e., the ruling body of that town, which is one of the old Hanse towns).

ITALY.

The Socialists have decided to intro-duce several bills in the Italian parliament. One relates to the labor of women and children, one on the municipalization of public works, and one proposes to abolish the iniquitous system of the "domicilio coatto," by which without trial and compel them to live in other places.

The "Avanti" has been comparing the amount of money spent on elementary education by Italy and by Switzerland. Though Switzerland has only a population of 3,000,000, she spends 000,000 fr. a year; while Italy, with a population of over 30,000,000, only spends 0,000,000 fr, for the same purpose

Sicily has a population of about 3,ending school. The result is that in Sicily over 82% per cent'of the populaion are liliterate, whilst in Switzerland it is only 16 per cent. And there are parts of Italy, such as the Abruzzi and Calabria, where the proportion of illiterates is greater still.-Jacques Bonnomme in London "Justice."

Comrade Milis will be at the Workers' all office each evening from 5:30 to all office each evening fro 20. All mail should be addressed to him at this office, and those wh see him regarding the night school or to make appointments for him to speak

Are you still hustling for subscribe

such change was unnecessary. The Washington street board they contended, had no legal right to the name, and such right they argued could be refuted in the courts. The debate in favor of changing the name to Sociadst party was led by Comrade Klenke and Somerville. These comrades conclusively explained the reasons why the name

Comrade Klenke gave a brief resume of the events which led up to the unity mass meeting. He showed in a concise and forcible manner the suspicious and unsocialistic attitude of the parties at 126 Washington street in regard to unity. It was palpable he said that they were taking steps to put a-municipal ticket in the field. If the convention of united Socialists proceed under the name. Socal Democratic party, there must necessarily come a clash in the capitalist courts a few days before election, which would most probably result in their retaining the name. To avoid this probability, which would be most unfortunate for the class-con-scious Socialist movement in Chicago, the safest course was to adopt the name Socialist party-the only logical name and henceforth to agitate indefatigably for socialism

When the vote was finally taken or this proposition there were not more than two or three dissenting voices.

It was past two o'clock when all the business before the convention was disposed of. The delegates departed for their homes, and the most memorable convention of Socialists ever held in Chicago was a matter of history. The feat the plans of government. He forcomrades have since been busy predicting the possible results. It is argued, that with the splendid new organization, with its active membership gaining day by day, it will be an easy mat-ter for the new Socialist party to gain a place on the official ballot in Chicago in the April election. Every party member is infused with new zeal, and the next few months will undoubtedly be filled with a campaign of propa- as a last resort. ganda such as Chicago has never before witnessed.

vention from the different wards is as

First Ward-Leo Maremont, Edmund Wiroth, John Zimmerman, Alexander Roedlein, Isaac Warner,

Second Ward-J. Fox, L. Newman, R. A. Morris, Rice Vosbrough, H. A. Har-

Fourth Ward-Geo. Lund, W. A. Lewis, D. B. McEachern, J. S. Ziegler, Fred J. Base.

Fifth Ward-J. Trentz, H. A. Williamson, L. E. Larson, W. Figolah, C. Sixth Ward-Jos, Keldel, Wm. Wall

Seventh Ward-S. P. Levenberg, Jos. Kolitz, D. H. Solant, W. Levenberg,

Eighth Ward-I. Levinson, A. Sochatoff, A. Gruder, B. Schlesinger, M. Pel-Nineth Ward-F. Knorouski, K. Kos-

turski, K. Ptachinski, M. Till, and Bachatoft. Tenth Ward-A. Sunnel, J. Price, A.

Kracht, J. Cotrell, G. Sindelar.

Eleventh Ward-Jas. S. Smith, J. M. Allen, J. Kenney, H. Hanson, Thos. Twelfth Ward-D. H. Daly, L. Cole,

B. O. Bird, J. Witt, and Mildie. Thirteenth Ward-John Collins, Thos. Tippin, W.E. Huggins, Chas. Harrison,

F. G. Strickland. Fourteenth Ward-Nat. Welsh, J. Weiss, K. P. Egeland, P. Sissman, S.

Fifteenth Ward-C. L. Hougaard, Mrs. J. W. Bartell, Peter Gow, C. B. Ehnborn, S. Robbins.

Sixteenth Ward-A. Jasinski, Otto Becker, Sol Siegel, A. F. Kowalski, F.

Klenke, B. Rayfield, L. Zeeck, Jno, Gil-Nineteenth Ward-M. Colson, C. E.

Johnson, L. Benneson, N. Kamin, A. M.

H. Schuler, C. S. Kahlin, N. Vorphal, Twenty-first Ward-A. W. Martin, H.

Unkry, A. Livingston, C. A. Johnson, Twenty-second Ward-John Bosuning, Theo. Egloff, R. Baur, J. J. Sellg.

Chas. Erickson.
Twenty-third Ward-J. M. Anderson. J. A. Linder, P. Petersen, Chas. Sand,

A. E. Brothrou. Twenty-fourth Ward-Bernard Kley.

ser, W. T. Russell, Theo. Meyer, James McLennen, A. Somerville. Twenty-fifth Ward-F. W. Knox. N. Weburg, A. W. Lindgren, H. N. Daniels,

Twenty-sixth Ward-O. M. Fladberg, O. Presto, S. D. Peterson, J. S. Rums-

bergh, S. Hakanron. Twenty-seventh Ward-Harry Schulz,

Eiserman, J. H. Bard, D. A. Friel, Henry Pueschel.

N. Ward, H. C. Johnson, J. Matthews, W. Herman.

Twenty-ninth Ward-Jno. Berkshire, Herman Imhoff, James M. Clark, Henry

Steiner, Nie Krump.
Thirtieth Ward-P. Harrison, G. Schultz, G. Bartlett, H. Phillips, L.

Thirty-first Ward-W. C. Malony, M.

Weis, Mrs. L. M. Forhberg, Chas. F. Lowrie, G. Anderson.
Thirty-second Ward-E. J. Pihlaja, John Muromy! A. J. Nielsen, A. Fell-

Thirty-third Ward-W. K. Collins, R.

Third Annual RECEPTION AND BALL

THE WORKERS' CALL.

(Organ of the Social Democratic Party.)

SATURDAY EVE., JAN. 5, 1901

BRAND'S HALL, corner Clark and Erie Sts.

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M. Wasson, M. H. Taft, A. Harper, Max

Thirty-fourth Ward-T. J. Morgan D. M. Smith, Geo. F. Denne, F. Lahr, D. V. Gladman.

Thirty-fifth Ward-Frank Warne, J. M. Crook, A. B. Gulberg, Holder Stuhr, E. M. Stangland.

Cry From the Cape

(Continued from page 1.)

of rent and taxes from the "refugees although he admits that from the tone of Sir Alfred Milner's communications, the proclamations will be enforced. He expects that the ultlahders in such case would coalesce with the Boers to degets that the same power which will enforce the proclamations is also equal so the task of disenfranchising all political enemies. As for coalescing physically with the burghess, there is littry and abroad. Articles on socialism and not fight while they have anything to lose. Nothing has transpired since the becents or year, 25 cents for six months;

15 cents for three months. Jamieson raid that would indicate any desire upon their part to appeal to arms

But they are going to have one more try. The letter says that they have employed two eminent attorneys and an international lawyer to lay their case before the privy council at London. These parties have, of course, assured them that they can successfully fight the British government in the law courts. How they will fare there may be easily gussed. The carcase having already been stripped of flesh, the lawyers may safely be allowed to gnaw the

They did not "anticipate," They, in ommon with the British working class whose lives were sacrificed by thousands to subjugate the Transvaal, knew not 'what was doing about them." M. L. Morris, Geo. Mitchell, Ed. Sutton. latter paid for the operations of the usurers and forestallers of the market" with their lives, the former with their "property."

Here therefore we have an almost omplete exposure of the modern method of accumulation at the end of the century. It consists mainly, as Mark foresaw, (long before John A. Hobson), of a few capitalists exploiting many, While the robbery of labor still proover the plunder. The stage has been almost attained where, as Marx says. "the knell of capitalist private property sounds," the same period which Morris refers to as "when the measure of the time is full." And to complete the prophecy, we may add in conclusion. that an ever-increasing number of the victims are beginning to "see these things as they are indeed."

Meetings for the Week. The following meetings have been ar

ranged for the coming week:

Saturday, December 22, 8 p. m., Jung's hall, 106 E. Randolph street; Provisional City Central committee, Pete Curran of London, England, will speak.

Saturday, December 22, 8 p. m., Schraders hall, 3091 South Chicago avenue, meeting for niceoses, december 22, 100 p. m., Schraders hall, 3091 South Chicago avenue, meeting for niceoses, december 22, 100 p. m., Schraders hall, 3091 South Chicago avenue, meeting for niceoses, december 22, 100 p. m., Jung's hall, 100 p. m., Jung's hall,

nue; meeting for purpose of organizing a. German club; Julius Valteich, ex-member of German, Reichstag, will

speak. Sunday, December 23, 5 p. m., twelfth ward, 1003 W. Madison street, porth-west corner of Western avenue; speak-er John Collins.

Sunday, December 23, 3 p. m., Six-teenth Ward, 484 Noble, under Walsh's ball; speaker, F. W. Knex. Sunday, December 23, 3 p. m., Social-ist Educational club, 1122 Milwaukee avenue, speaker, Compade Walter Thomas Mills.

THOMAS J. MORGAN. LAWYER

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NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that the name of the cofficiation known as The Na-tional Christian citizenship League has been changed to The Christian Socialist League of America, in manner provide.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a special meeting of the stockholders of the Co-operating Merchants Co., held at 10:00 A. M., Thursday, November 1, 1990, due notice of which was mailed to each and every stockholder, the capital stock of the sompany was, by two-thirds vote of all the stockholders, increased from thirty thousand dollars to one hundred thopsand dollars. (Signed)

K. F. Haugen, President.
H. F. Jaeger, Secretary.

GRAND Entertainment and Sociable

of the T weavy-fifth Ward Branch of the S. D. &., at Protectariot Hall, 989 Sheffleld Ave., near Belmout Ave., Thursday, Dec. 20th, at 8 P. M.

night school of political economy, Schiller Bhilding, 163 E. Randolph street.
Friday, December 28, 8 p. m., Thirteenth Ward, Michile's hall, southeast corner of Grand and Western avenues: speaker, A. Bisno.
Friday, December 28, 8 p. m., Twentyfirst Ward, Garfield Turver hall, Larrabee and Garfield; speaker, John Collins.

lins.
Friday, December 28, 8 p. m., Fifteenth Ward, Socialist hall, Armitage and Milwaukee avenues; speaker, Walter Thomas Mills.
Priday, December 28, 8 pt m., Tenth Ward, 118 W. Twenty-fourth street, west of Oakley; speaker, August Klenke.

Thomas Mills.

Sunday, December 23, 2 p. m., Flynn's hall, 467 W. North avenue, corner Mil. wankee and Robey streets; speaker, F. G. Strickland. The place of this meeting after next Sunday will be changed to 1132 Milwankee avenue.

Sunday, December 23, 3 p. m., Twenty-third ward, 208 N. Franklin street; speaker, J. S. Brennan.

Sunday, December 23, 2 p. m., Twenty-third ward, 208 N. Franklin street; speaker, J. S. Brennan.

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Sunday, December 23, 3 p. m., Twenty-third ward, 200 N. Franklin street; speaker, August West of Oakley; speaker, August West of

Kienke.

Sunday December 23, 3 p. m. Twenty-fourth Ward, 52 Wells street; speaker. R. A. Morris.

Sunday December 23, 8 p. m. Fifty-fourth Ward, 50 calaist Hail, Armitige avenue, four doors east of Milwatkee avenue, four doors east of Milwatkee avenue, febate between A. M. Simons and Frank McCulloch; subject, "is Socialism Practicable."

Sunday December 23, 8 p. m., Fifty-fourth Ward, Socialist Hail, Armitige avenue, four doors east of Milwatkee avenu

Thomas Milis and Pete-Curran, of London. England.

Monday, December 24, 8 p. m.
Twentieth Ward, hall northwest corner of Ciybourn.avenue and Halsted street.

speaker, A. Somerville.

Wednesday. December 28, 8 p. m.
Garfield hall, cornef-of Chicago and Hamila avenues; speaker, F. W. Knox.

Thursday, December 27, 8 p. m., Mills

Chicago

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Socialism and Modern Science will be especially welcomed because it affords scientific solutions to the many misleading oppositions to social-

The appendix contains the author's reply to a letter of Herbert Unflinching Advocate of Spencer and to an anti-socialist book of M. Garofalo. "It shows that the present state of social science, and of the struggle between ultra-conservative orthodoxy, which is blinded to the sad truths of contemporary life by its traditional syllogism and innovating heterodoxy which is ever becoming more marked among the learned, as well as strengthening its hold upon the collective intelligence.

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The Socialist Campaign Book of 1900.

CONTENTS.

The publication of this work marks an era in socialist propaganda in America in that it places in the hands of every socialist worker the information and material necessary to his work in as attractive a form as the material hitherto only accessible to the capitalist parties, while at the same time this material has been illuminated and explained in the light of the socialist philosophy. This makes of the book at once a store-house of knowledge for the socialist speaker and agitator and the best propagandist work yet published, for it not only presents the doctrines of socialism in clear, convincing form, but accompanies the reasoning with the facts from which it is drawn in a manner that can but carry conviction to any unprejudiced mind.

The table of contents given herewith will give a good idea of the plan and scope of the work. The first two chapters are not simply a recital of isolated facts, but so correlate the historical data as to cause them to form a convincing argument of the trend of industrial development. The chapters on trusts bring out their two-fold character by which they mark at the same time a higher degree of economic development and a more intense exploitation of the producer. In "Labor's Demands and Capitalism's Answers" the efforts of organized labor to secure relief in "labor legislation" through capitalist parties is treated exhaustively and should prove a convincing argument with any trade-unionist for the necessity of independent political action along socialist lines. The chapter on "Wages and Living Expenses" is a careful examination of our present "prosperity" and a complete refutation of the claim that the laborers have shared in industrial advance. The discussion of "How the Working Class Live" is written by one of the foremost students of this subject in this country and embraces much material hitherto unpublished. The last two chapters, on the "Capitalist Political Platforms" and "The Growth of Socialism," complete the line of argument furnished by the facts in the preceding chapters, making of the whole work a powerful brief. for the cause of socialism.

THE SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN BOOK contains 150 pages and is handsomely printed on extra book paper with an artistic cover. The price, including postage to any address, is 25 cents; 5 copies, \$1.00.

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SOCIALIST PARTY.

Secretaries will please send notice of any omissions, changes or corrections in the following list and notify the editor of The Workers' Call, 35 N. Clark St.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE, 36 N. Clark St., room 1, Chicago, Ill., meets 2nd and 4th Friday every month, at 50 N. Clark St. CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF LOCAL CHI-CAGO, 59 N. Clark St., 1st and 3rd Tuesday; Sec. A. W. Lindgren, 1477 Roscoe St. BRANCHES.

SECOND WARD meets every Friday at 8 p. m., 2212 Wabash Ave. Rice Washrough, Sec., 175 E. Twenty-second St.

FIFTH WARD meets every 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 8 n m, at 2701 Went worth Ave. (entrance on 27th St.). Joseph Trentz, Sec., 559 24th St.

SIXTH WARD. Business meeting at 2803 Honore St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday, at 8 p. m. Geo. Mitchell, Sec., 1623 3 th St.

SEVENTH, EIGHTH AND NINETBENTH WARDS meet at Schwartz's Hall, cor Jef-erson and Fourteenth Sts., 1st and 3rd Monday each month. H. Rodominski, Sec., 105 Gilpin Pi

TENTH WARD, 116 W. 24th St., every Fri-day night. G. J. Sindelar, Sec., 1198 S. day night.

TWELFTH WARD. Holds meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:39 p. m., 1003 W. Madison St. Jas. Lambert, Sec., 1012 Washington Buul.

THIRTEENTH WARD mests every Wednes-day at 8 p. m. at Miehl's hall, 876 Grand Ava. John Gillespie, Sca., 1012 Washing-ton Foul FOURTEENTH WARD, holds meetings in Schoenhofen Hall, corner Milwankee and Ashland Ave the 2nd Sunday in each month at 10 a.m.

FOURTEENTH WARD (Scandinavian) meets at Hrewster Hall, 789 W. North Ave. at S p. m. every 2d and 4th Wednesday of each month. A. P. Nielsen, Sec., 884 Maplewood Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD. Meets every Friday evening at Educational Hall, (formerly Garfield Hall), corner Ar-mitage and Milwaukee Ave. J. W. Bartels, Sec., 918 N. Washtenaw Ave. SIXTEENTH WARD Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at 484-486 Noble St., Walsh Hall

SEVENTEENTH WARD. Meets at Normania hall, corner Green and Milwaukee, every Monday, 8 p. m. NINETEENTH WARD. Meets at Hust House, corner Halsted and Polk, in the Music Room, every Thursday eve-ning. Joseph W. Allen, Sec.

TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARD. Business meetings 2nd and 4th Fridays of the month, at 302 Blackhawk St. Rob't. Haur, Sec., 302 Blackhawk St.

TWENTY SECOND WARD, 380 Larabee St., 2d and 4th Mondays; Sec. O. Gritchke, 637

TWENTY-THIRD WARD (Scandinavian), holds business meetings 1st and 3rd Saturdays each month, at 158 E. Chicago Ave. Propaganda meetings every Sunday at 308 W. Franklin St., near Oak, 3 p. m. F. Ekenberg, Sec., 311 Orleans St. TWENTY-FOURTH WARD holds business meetings 1st and 5d Fridays each month at 52 Wells St. H. Johnson, Sec.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD, 989 Sheffield Ave. Business meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesdays; agitation meetings every Sunday. G. A. Harold, Sec., 934 Os-good St.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday. Eugene G. Knaus, Sec., 861 Lincoln Ave. TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. I.
Business meetings 1st Sunday each
month, at Mittog's Hall, corner Albany and Belmont Aves. 10 a. m. R.
Boite, Sec., 1623 N. Spaulding Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 2. Meets at 2437 Bernard St., 1st and 3rd Saturdays F. Land, Sec., 2623 Kimball Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 3; meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at 2219 Armitage Ave, near Grand Ave, John Shilvock, Sec., 1935 Castello Ave. TWENTY-NINTH WARD. Meets Fri-day evening. Nic. Krump, Sec., 412 W. 42nd St.

THIRTIETH WARD No. 1 (German), meets 2nd and 4th Monday each month at 4857 X Ashland Ave; Sec. If Steiner, 240 W 40th P1

ENGLEWOOD (30 and 31st wards), meets every 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., at Elke's Hall, 1148 W. 63d 8t. A. Rasmus-sen, Sec., 654; Centre Ave. THIRTY-THIRD WARD meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at room 19, 9308 Commercial Av. Sec M. H. Taft, 7919 Escanabs Ave.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD, 113th St and Michigan Aye, every 2d and 4th Wednes-day at 8 p. in.; Sed G. F. Denne, 11437 Perry Aye. PHIRTY-FOURTH WARD NO. 2; Sec. M. L.

POLISH BRANCHES. POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE—meeta every Monday at 484-486 Noble St., Sp. m.; Sec. A. J. Borkowski, 709 W. 21st Pi

SEXTH WARD (Lithuniam), meets 1st Thursday of each month at a corner Siril and Morgan Sts. NINTH WARD meets every Saturday at 800 8 Ashland Ave (Pulaski's Hali), 8 p. m. FIFTEENTH WARD, meets 1st and 3rd Sat-urdays each month, at cor. Levitt and Ham-burg Sta (Sobisaki's Hall)

SIXTEENTH WARD, meets 1st and 8rd 8rd ard 8rd winds each month; public meeting every Wednesday, 8 p. m. ns 484-486 Noble St.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD meets at 8412 Su-perior Ava (second floor-front), every 1st-and 3rd Sundays at 8 p. m.; Sec. Majk Pieck. IADIES BOCIALIST BRANCH, meets let and find Sundays each month at 668 N. Paulina (Comrade Odalski's house), 3 p. m.; Sea M. Tylicko, 709 W. 21st Pl.

SOCIALIST CARTOONS

AND COMMENTS

BY FRED. D. WARREN. Workers' Call, Chicago: "This is a series of clever criticisms of present society, illustrated by cartoons which are decidedly bright in their point of view."

view."
Freedom, Equality, Washington: "The cartoons are comical, but forcibly illustrates the benefits of the co-operative system as compared with the competitive."
The New Light, Port Angeles, Washington: "Should be in the hands of every laboring man in the United States."

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