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# THE WORKERS' CALL

THE WORKERS' CALL is published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago and has for its aim the education of the workers along the lines of scientific, class-conscious, revolutionary socialism.

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

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 106.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

## CAMPAIGN LOCALS

### Capitalist Candidates Profess Love for the Workers.

### 'YOUNG HONORE' IN TRAINING

### "Friends of Labor" Get Flattering References from Union-Smashing "Business Men."

The capitalists have named their candidates for the mayoralty, but there seems to be some doubt whether they have the names right or not. A controversy has been started over the name of the republican nominee as to whether he should be called Haney or Hennessy. Perhaps "Mr. Dooley" of "Archer road" fame could throw some light on this vexed question, he having an intimate acquaintance of the latter name. At any rate we have our own opinion on the matter. By a most careful analysis of the evidence adduced, weighing minutely every point, and taking into consideration the present aspect of the political field, we have arrived at the conclusion that the name of the republican nominee for mayor is neither Haney nor Hennessy, but Dennis.

As for Carter Harrison, that artful dodger, who attempts to gull the workingmen by his pretended friendship, his name is Demagogue. The latest service he has performed for the workers consists in discarding a labor misleader in favor of his own protégé, who possesses no other qualification than being the son of a millionaire. Insecure, trivial, lying and hypocritical, his name would be mud if the workingmen did their duty to themselves by voting for John Collins, the socialist candidate, who is in reality one of their class.

Haney, or Hennessy or whatever his name may be, opens his campaign by stating that the continuance of Harrison in office is a menace to "society," meaning thereby the interests of "property." Harrison defends himself by appealing for and receiving the indorsement of a long list of "business men," in which list the following names appear: O. W. Norton, of Maywood, can manufacturer; C. Mandel, of Mandel Brothers; E. Hillman, department store; Barnheisel, president of the H. H. Kohlhaas Co.; Conover, secretary of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.; D. Mayer, department store, along with a large list of building contractors in the city, those who locked out the building trades workers for an entire year. Other skinners of labor also come to the rescue, and over their signatures give evidence that Harrison has been true to THEIR interests, and that they are willing to entrust him with THEIR interests for another term. In this list may be found scores of names of those who have always been the deadliest enemies of organized labor in Chicago, and yet this charlatan Harrison has the unspeakable gall to pose as a "friend of labor" and ask the laborers to elect him to office with their votes.

We appeal to the ordinary common sense of the members of labor organizations to consider this matter. If those mentioned in the above list consider THEIR interests safe in the hands of Carter Harrison, how about your interests as union men? Will you go to the ballot box and say (forgetting all the lessons of the past year) that the interests of capital and labor are the same? Your enemies have indorsed Harrison, and they are right in doing so. He protected their interests with his police, and has earned their indorsement.

If Harrison was really a "friend of labor," would he seek the indorsement of the enemies of labor, do you think? And yet he has done so, and publishes his list in self-defense against the attack of Haney, or Hennessy or whatever his name opponent is called. Has he not by this action verified the statements made by the socialists that he is not only not a friend of labor, but its enemy, and hand in glove with its most notorious enemies besides. John Collins has made no professions of friendship, but he has not sought the indorsement of Mandel, whose scab building was protected by Harrison's police, or Kohlhaas, the owner of a scab bakery, or Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., a firm which has denounced labor organizations in the public press. If he did, you would not find him on the socialist ticket. He wants your indorsement alone and asks nothing from your enemies.

Honore Palmer, the special protégé of Harrison, has secured the aldermanic nomination for the Twenty-first ward, thanks to the orders of Bobby Burke and the efficient work of City Socialist Quinn. Young Palmer differs from most American statesmen, who have heretofore rested upon the fame of their ancestry. Men like Benjamin Harrison, Fred Grant and the present mayor of Chicago, give no little of their prominence to the fact that they were

sons of their fathers. But Honore is decidedly the son of his mother, and his political sponsor, Carter Harrison, gives an interesting account of how he conferred with this "society" dame on the political future of her son. There are many attractions about this young man that should induce the voters of the Twenty-first ward to elect him. The ward contains many Irish voters who will doubtless find much gratification in hustling for the son of a woman, who was recently presented at the court of Queen Victoria, and got down on her knees before that figurehead of the might majesty and dominion of the British empire, which Irishmen so much admire and love. But Robert Emmett Burke (mark the name) and James Aloysius Quinn have stepped into the breach and overborne all opposition and the Hibernian Dolan retires in favor of the aspiring young politician, whose mamma was presented at the court of St. James.

But it must not be supposed that an aldermanic nomination on the democratic ticket is easy to secure, even if Mrs. Potter Palmer's fegding succeeded in appropriating the coveted prize. Mr. Gubbins, president of the International Bricklayers' union, it seems had political aspirations in the same direction, which were very properly squelched. A workingman, or one who holds an official position of trust in a workingman's organization, who seeks to dabble in capitalist politics, should meet with disappointment. It will not be long before the workingmen will realize that faithful service on the part of their officials cannot be performed in the slime of capitalist politics. What the republicans and democrats have to offer workingmen in the guise of political office is at best only corrupting.

Many things are now happening abroad which have a direct application to the local situation here, so far as organized labor and its political stand are concerned. The dock laborers of Marseilles are out on a strike, and since striking they have discovered that they didn't ask for enough at first, and have since remedied this oversight by enlarging their demands. The party who occupies the mayoral chair in Marseilles is not a "friend of labor" of the Harrison stripe. Not on your life. He is a man from the ranks of organized labor itself, a member of the dock laborers' union in that city, and a socialist also. He didn't receive the indorsement of the strike-breaking capitalists of Marseilles, but was placed in the mayor's office by the ballots of the workingmen of that city, and he is there to look after their interests, and he does it, too. There is one candidate for the mayoralty in Chicago, who stands upon exactly the same ground as the mayor of Marseilles. His name is John Collins, and he is the nominee of the workingmen of Chicago—not of the capitalists, their enemies. He is a workingman who knows that his class have only themselves to depend on for better material conditions, and therefore he is a socialist, and if elected to office he is fully as capable of exercising the powers vested in him to aid striking workmen, as is the mayor of Marseilles.

"Trade is being driven away from Marseilles," says the capitalist press. That is to say, that ships that cannot be unloaded there have to go to other ports. Fat in the other ports there are socialists also, as the employers are discovering. Several vessels which managed to load with scab labor in Marseilles sailed for Genoa in Italy, and are now tied up because the Italian workmen refuse to handle scab freights. This is what international socialism does for the workers in Europe. Union men of Chicago, get together and emulate your French and Italian brethren. Vote for John Collins, the socialist candidate for mayor, and never mind the others, whether their names be Haney, Hennessy, Harrison, Smith, Brown, Jones or Robinson. As they are all "business men's" candidates, just let the business man vote for them. As you are all workingmen, vote for the workingmen's candidate, and you can elect him. The others cannot be elected, unless thousands of your class are foolish enough to vote for them.

### Be sure to mark your ballot for the Socialist Party; for Mayor John Collins.

By a vote of 95 to 71 upon roll call the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union reaffirmed its former attitude against the republican and democratic parties and called for the resignation of President McArthur Johnson because he accepted the nomination for a local office on the democratic ticket. Johnson's argument was that he hoped to "do good" for organized labor if elected, and the opposition declared that he was attempting to detach the unions as a tail to the Bourbon capitalist kite. The St. Louis labor movement is all right.—Cleveland Citizen.

The whole is always greater than a part, but you can make a quarter equal to half a year, by subscribing to the Workers' Call.

## HOW DO YOU USE IT?

### The "World" Will Use You Well if You Do Your Part.

### IT CONTAINS PLENTY FOR ALL

### Some Remarks on a Familiar Inquiry Used by Workingmen as a Salutation.

"How is the world using you?" Hardly a day passes but what every man is asked in these words, and they are generally answered in an off-handed manner. But this is a question, which, being often asked, ought to be thought about more than it is.

What is meant when this question is asked? Is the great world (the earth) meant? The earth with its marvelous treasures, its wealth of material for human happiness, its varying seasons recurring regularly every year?

If that is what is meant, you surely must answer that it is treating you or trying to treat you well. Within its bosom lie all the necessary elements in abundance to comfort every human inhabitant. Its soil, fertilized by nature's rain and air and sunshine, is ever ready in season to reward richly the application to it of intelligent labor. This is a fact which we take for granted and which no one will deny.

Then, certainly, the earth is not meant when this question is asked. What is meant is rather as to how you are being used in the distribution of the goods of the world. Sometimes, if you are one of the unemployed, it might mean as to whether you are being allowed to take any part in the labor necessary to get practical use out of what the earth contains. If you are not, it is not because you are unwilling, for you surely appreciate the comforts necessary to withstand the cold of winter, and that they can be gathered in summer, and the comforts necessary in case of sickness and those which prevent occasions for sickness, and you are willing to labor to possess all of them. The system of running the affairs of the world, however, seems to be working against a great many people, whilst a few are simply "dirty" with riches. Ah, there is the point. Although you are hard pressed to get along are by turn worked to the breaking point and then out of work altogether, and all the while worried for the future, both for yourselves and for your children, others are making a mockery of your straits by the display of riches, a small fraction of which might mean life instead of starvation to those dear to you.

The people who do the work of the world fare worst in the distribution of the products which their work brings forth. They strike and are hounded. They petition and are locked out. They work and when their work has produced more than their labor will buy, they are discharged. Their necessity thus caused is seized upon by some capitalist who gets their labor cheap. This causes competition in other countries. The capitalists there are disturbed. They have united workmen to deal with and cannot cut down wages without trouble. So they close down and wait until starvation shall force the workmen to cut down their scale of wages. This action reacts back on the workers of every other country. But this is the PRACTICAL way of dealing with an emergency. This action of starving men to keep their (the capitalists') heads out of failure is PRACTICAL—that is, practical for THEM. But there is a way which is PRACTICAL for the WORKINGMEN, and the sooner they take advantage of that way, the better for all of us, for then the world will use us well because we will know how to use it. That way does not consist in voting for such a man as Harrison, who didn't club the strikers until he had it. It consists in voting for a man whom the workingmen put up to see that their interests are considered first, last and all time. It consists in voting for a man who as one of the workers, demands with them and by the power of their strength, that the men WHO DO THE WORK SHALL ENJOY THE BENEFITS. Is THAT practical? Do you sneer and say, dreamers? Fit on you! You are no men, and are worthy to starve. Where is the man who will say, "impractical," when it is proposed that HE shall wear clothing instead of rags, that HIS CHILDREN shall be well fed and educated, that HIS WIFE shall live a bearable life—that man is a fool. When the question as to whether or not a plan is practical is raised, let the workingmen who will be benefited by the plan; whether it will benefit the capitalists or the laborers. If it will benefit the laborers and not the capitalists, at once the capitalists will shout, "impractical!" Here is the cue to the laborers. They must stand together and say, "It is to our interests and we will benefit by it. We are STRONG IN NUMBERS and have the power to labor for OUR OWN BENEFIT. We produce everything and have

the votes to say that we still own everything, and, having the votes and the will, we say that it IS practical that we own what we produce."

Workingmen, when your votes talk at the ballot box in this wise, they will mean something to you. The only way in which they can be made to speak so is by being cast by the party whose platform contains the substance of these declarations. That platform is the voice of the workingmen who declare that there is a PRACTICAL side of this question for the WORKING CLASS, and the capitalist class fear that platform, because they know that it MEANS something. They don't print it in the Chicago American, which claims to give all the news for all the people. It contains news which the capitalists think is not good for the workingmen to learn about. Such a platform is that of the Socialist party, and on it stands the candidate of the working class for mayor, John Collins. Here is the man for whom to cast your vote in April. Do not be fooled by the cry, "local issues" and "business administration of municipal affairs." This question for the working class is a world wide question, and the attempt to make the issues local is in line with the ever ready plan of the capitalists to divide the ranks of labor. All that workingmen need is to think these matters over from their standpoint to recognize the truth of these statements. John Collins is a workingman who recognizes that the welfare of every man, woman and child is bound up in the success of the working class in its struggle for its rights, and the portion of the world's happiness to the workingmen and their wives and children, which can be made BOUNDLESS when the working class arouses from its foolish slumbers. "Seeest thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings." The business of the working class is to make every man a king, triumphant over want, misery and suffering. The least diligence to be shown is by voting for the purpose of accomplishing the success of his business. We have the man, we have the plan, we have shown you that it is practical FOR US. Think it over and digest it, and you will certainly not throw your vote away, or worse, vote for the policeman's club, by showing friendliness to your enemies at the ballot box. Vote for John Collins and the Socialist Party ticket!

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### The united socialists in Chicago have changed their name from the "Social Democratic Party" to "THE SOCIALIST PARTY."

### Programme of Festival.

- PART I.
1. March—Ultimatum .....Andreas
  2. Overture—Bach .....Rauch's Orchestra
  3. Who is Free? .....Wm. Rauman  
Song by the city division of the Workingmen's Singing Society of the Northwest States; leader, Otto Gerash.
  4. Selection—Vogelhandler .....Zeller  
Rauch's Orchestra.
  5. Comic Selection .....Fritz Heinke
  6. Turning on the bar—La Salle Turning Society.
  7. Declamation..... Mrs. Otto Luck
  8. Living pictures from the Paris Commune. The military goes over the Communists. Arranged by Paul Jablowski.

- PART II.
9. Selection.....Rauch's Orchestra
  10. Song—"We Believe in the Victory of Liberty"—United Singing Society of Chicago; leader, Otto Gerash.
  11. Lecture—"The Paris Commune"—by George D. Herron.
  12. Living Picture—Murder of the Communards in the Cemetery of Pere Lu Chaise; arranged by Paul Jablowski.
  13. Comic Selection.....Fritz Heinke
  14. Selection—Waltz.....by Strauss
  15. Lecture in German, Julius Vahlteich
  16. "Hymn to Liberty"—Chicago United Singing Society of the Northwest States; leader, Otto Gerash.
  17. Selection.....Strauss
  18. Living Picture—"Liberty"; arranged by Paul Jablowski.
  19. BALL! BALL! BALL!

### Capitalism and "Art."

The Sign Painters' union of Chicago opposes the destruction of billboards, which is contemplated by the Chicago Art Association, whose aesthetic tastes are being daily outraged by the sight of these works of advertising "art." The sign painters need not fear; so long as capitalism needs their services the billboards will remain. Until a cheaper and more effective method of advertising is invented the Chicago Art Association will find that a "crusade" against the bill boards is about effective as a crusade against vice.

The political pap-buckers of Washington state are attempting to force through a bill to disfranchise citizens who support minority parties. Of course, both republicans and democrats are mixed up in the deal—it's a strictly "non-partisan" piece of dirty work.

## THE SOCIAL ENIGMA

### Shows that Things Are Not Always What They Seem.

### POSTULATES AND PARADOXES

### Reality Hidden Under Seeming Contradictions in the Philosophy of Socialism.

The youthful Jefferson when he penned the Declaration of Independence held these truths to be self-evident, i.e., postulates, viz: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, etc. Socialist postulates on this point would read somewhat as follows: that all men are born as members of society; that they cannot be born without being born at some time and place and under certain social circumstances, which are at present generally very unequal; that circumstances alter cases, and also alter so-called inalienable rights and justice itself; that all men are born naked, hungry and helpless; that the first elements of life and liberty are food, clothes and a house; that men were not endowed by their creator with these things but have to scratch for them; neither are these things inalienable, but on the contrary are decidedly alienable; that these things are produced by members of society working together; that the method in which they work and the tools and materials they use have a controlling influence over all other human activities, for the reason, said to say, that this work at present occupies substantially the entire time and attention of human beings. That until a way is found to provide these things for all members of society in less time, so as to leave considerable leisure for everyone, we can have no time to use our liberty; that to be entitled to a thing and yet be deprived of the use of it is a case of "alienated" liberty.

But it is not our postulates that give non-socialists the most trouble. They can generally understand these. What bothers them is our paradoxes. A paradox is the opposite of a postulate. It is a proposition which instead of being self-evident, appears to be self-contradictory, but yet is true in fact. For example, we say we are for all the people, yet we favor the labor class alone. Why? Because this class can and should include all. All should get into this class.

We oppose class struggles; therefore we say the labor class should rise and overthrow all other classes. Why? So that by one final class struggle all such struggles in the future will become impossible.

We oppose revolutions, therefore we demand a world-wide revolution. Why? So that by giving the people direct control of themselves without the intervention of a hostile governing class standing apart from the people, a continual state of peaceful revolution by law may be made possible. This was contemplated by Jefferson and some of his associates, but ingenious constitutional limitations have defeated it and enable the capitalists to boast that the present system cannot be changed until human nature, (i. e., THEIR human nature), is changed.

We oppose rent, interest and profit, but we take all the rent, interest and profit we can get. We demand that people practice what they preach, but we ourselves do not do so. Why? Because we cannot do it without withdrawing from society, and the attempt to do it would simply nullify our efforts and render us powerless to accomplish anything. In order to accomplish anything we must temporarily forego the satisfaction of being consistent. Carlyle says somewhere in his "French Revolution" that everyone in that struggle seemed engaged in trying to set other people right, rather than in setting himself right first. Exactly so. We also plead guilty to the same offense, or rather we are trying not so much to set others right as to get them to set themselves right untidily. That society is an organism, having its own laws of growth, and that all its members are dependent on each other and that no one member can be set right and perform its functions properly unless the whole body is right, is a truth which has been seen by philosophers scattered here and there along through all the ages. But to bring this truth home to the mass of the people in such a manner as to make it touch their material interests and very existence, and make it the most vitally pressing business which they now have to consider and act upon, has taken thousands of years of wars, chattel slavery, serfdom, debt slavery, wage slavery, pauperism, trampism, slumism, and charityism. Instead of forty years in the wilderness, we have been forty centuries. This long course, not of mental culture has taught the race that the individual cannot set himself right alone, until now in these latter days anybody can see it even if he is not

a philosopher. Experience is not only a dear school, it is the only school in which under past conditions society as a whole could be taught. When the owner of the means of production and subsistence meets in the market with the free laborer selling his labor power, "this one historical condition comprises a world's history." (Capital, p. 92.) Therefore it is that Socialists do not practice what they preach and are honest enough to say so. They say "Workingmen of the world unite." They see their highest duty in the right use of their political power, and paradoxical as it may seem, they are not greatly interested in good men, honest officials, etc., under present conditions. This is a hard saying. Blessed is he that heareth and taketh not offense therat.

Marcus Hitch.

### Meetings for the Week.

The following meetings have been arranged for the coming week:

SUNDAY—3 p. m., Central Music Hall, speaker, Prof. George D. Herron; subject, "The Reality of Spiritual Equality."

SUNDAY—3 p. m., Fifteenth ward, 394 W. North avenue; speaker, J. B. Smiley.

SUNDAY—Afternoon and evening, Brand's Hall, entertainment and lecture.

SUNDAY—8 p. m., Twenty-fifth ward, 989 Sheffield, near Belmont avenues, Brand's Hall, Commune Festival.

SUNDAY—8 p. m., Thirty-first ward, 608 1/2 Halsted street; speaker, J. W. Saunders.

MONDAY—8 p. m., Third ward, 3355 State street; speaker, A. M. Simons.

SUNDAY 3 p. m., Seventeenth ward, Aurora Hall, corner Milwaukee ave. and Huron st.; speaker, T. J. Morgan.

SUNDAY—3 p. m., LaSalle Political and Educational Club, 456 S. Halsted street; speaker, Walter Thomas Mills.

SUNDAY—8 p. m., Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western avenue; speaker, W. H. Wise.

MONDAY—8 p. m., Central Turner hall, 1111 Milwaukee avenue; speakers, W. T. Mills and A. M. Simons.

TUESDAY—8 p. m., Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western avenue, near Madison street; speaker, A. M. Simons; subject, "Municipal Ownership."

WEDNESDAY—8 p. m., Thirty-fifth ward, Lindstrom's Hall, Forty-eighth and Lake streets; speaker, B. Berlin.

THURSDAY—8 p. m., Fortschritt Turner Hall, 132 1/2 Milwaukee avenue; speakers, Aug. Klenke and T. J. Morgan.

THURSDAY—8 p. m., Seventh ward, 631 Cottage Grove avenue, Forest-street Hall; speakers, W. H. Wise and B. W. Knox.

THURSDAY—8 p. m., Fifteenth ward, 594 W. North avenue; speakers, F. H. Bard and G. D. Evans.

THURSDAY—8 p. m., Thirty-first ward, 608 1/2 Halsted street; speaker, F. Sissman.

THURSDAY—8 p. m., Mills' Night School of Social Economy, Schiller building, 162 Randolph street.

FRIDAY—8 p. m., LaSalle Political and Educational Club, 456 S. Halsted street; lecture by T. J. Morgan.

FRIDAY—8 p. m., Twenty-eighth ward, Schiller Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee avenues; speaker, G. D. Evans and J. M. Stewart.

SATURDAY—8 p. m., Mills' Night School of Social Economy, 608 S. Halsted street.

SATURDAY—8 p. m., Eighth ward, Sherman Hall, 816 Commercial avenue; speaker Aug. Klenke.

### SOCIALIST PARTY is the name under which the united socialists of Chicago go on the ticket. Look out for it on the ballot, John Collins is the nominee for mayor.

### Socialist Temple Notes.

The time of the socialist school has been changed from 9:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. Sunday.

Comrade W. H. Wise speaks next Sunday evening.

A new departure is on hand for Sunday afternoons. Campaign meetings will be held at 3:30. Comrade John Collins, candidate for mayor, speaks next Sunday afternoon. Bring the people with you. Get after the trades unionists.

Schubert String Quartette and Socialist chorus at 10:30 Sunday. Comrade Strickland speaks at 11.

The Women's Auxiliary meets Thursday, March 21st.

Comrade A. M. Simons speaks Tuesday, March 19th.

Last Sunday was a good day in spite of the weather. Attendance fair in the morning and very good at night. Professor Herron could not meet his engagement on account of illness. Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth of the Social Crusade spoke in his stead. He gave his entertaining and instructive lecture on Mazzini.

The singing is improving. The high arched roof helps us out.

An important business session of the joint committee was held Sunday afternoon. This committee meets next Sunday at 6:30 p. m.

## A NOTABLE MONTH

### Socialist Celebration of the 18th of March.

### PARIS COMMUNE A LANDMARK

### Great Struggle of 1871 Impresses the Necessity of Class Solidarity Upon the Workers

Perhaps there is no event in history more pregnant with meaning to the socialist than the first conscious effort of the proletariat to destroy the economic bondage imposed upon them by the capitalist system, which was manifested in the tremendous struggle that centered in Paris during the months of March, April and May, 1871. The story of that heroic, though hopeless, struggle has been chronicled by many socialist writers, the most voluminous and painstaking of whom, our Comrade Lisagaray, has only recently passed away. The memory of those engaged in that glorious struggle for economic freedom has been rescued from the vilification and falsehood spread broadcast by the subsidized liars and perjurers of capitalistic journalism throughout the civilized world, and to this end the powerful pen of Karl Marx was devoted even before the butchery of the Parisian proletariat had ceased, and the vengeance of capitalism made desperate through its threatened class interests had culminated in the most appalling reign of murder that the world has ever witnessed.

Thanks to the labors of comrades bent upon exposing the truth regarding this event, we now know the aims, objects and aspirations of the men who in 1871 died by thousands behind the street barricades of Paris, who were slaughtered en masse by the ferocious victors when resistance was no longer possible, and sent by shiploads to a living death in the penal colonies of the antipodes. We now understand that these men, women and children gave their lives for the realization of the dream which we to-day advocate, and knowing this, it is eminently fitting that the 18th of March, the natal day of the Paris Commune, should, at each recurring anniversary, be celebrated by the international proletariat of all countries. The memory of the heroic men and women who died in 1871 shall remain alive for ages after the curse of capitalist class rule has vanished from the world—that world which we have yet to gain.

Thirty years have passed since then. The season of mourning is over. We must now apply ourselves to the stern task of learning from the failures of the past, the road to success in the future. The reality of the class struggle is emphasized by the event we celebrate more distinctly than by any other occurrence in history, and the chief lesson to be drawn therefrom cannot be better expressed than in the words of Marx, "the emancipation of the working class must be the act of the working class itself." An imperfect comprehension of this fundamental principle was alone fatal to the realization of the object which the Paris Commune had set itself to accomplish. Victory is only possible for the cause of socialism when a majority of the world's proletariat have grasped this central truth, and collected their strength in distinct political organizations to secure for their class the supremacy now in possession of the plundering and exploiting classes.

The Commune failed. But socialism has not failed. In the last thirty years it has multiplied its strength a hundred fold. Though the suppression of the Commune was an apparent victory for capitalism, none know better than its supporters that the struggle is yet being carried on with ever increasing strength on the side of the proletariat. The Communists might be destroyed, but their cause could not perish with them. It

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Mutual Announcements: To secure the return of wanted manuscripts postage should be enclosed.

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



SOCIALIST PARTY MUNICIPAL TICKET.

For Mayor—JOHN COLLINS. For City Clerk—F. G. STRICKLAND. For City Attorney—M. H. TAFT.

Just remember that—His name is Collins—John Collins.

Not Hancock, Hennessy, Harrison, Hoyt or Honore, but Collins—John Collins.

You don't have to let your vote go to H—this time. See? By-the-by, his name begins with C—thus: C-o-l-l-i-n-s—John Collins.

We are talking about the candidate for mayor on the ticket of THE SOCIALIST PARTY, and it might be as well to mention right here that his name is Collins—John Collins.

He is a machinist—not the product of a machine, like the other fellows. He is also a workman—unlike the other fellows. And he is also a socialist—again unlike the other fellows.

And he is not the candidate of the "business men," the "society" people, the "prominent citizens," the "reformers," the "respectables" or the "common people." He is the candidate of the wage-earners, THE WORKING CLASS, and we had almost forgotten to say that his name is Collins—John Collins.

BUT DON'T YOU FORGET IT!

Upon evidence being presented to the grand jury of Anderson County, S. C., that negroes had not only been bought and sold by the planters of that county, but that on hundreds of occasions the backs of these unfortunates had been mercilessly scored with whips.

The republicans have nominated for mayor a man who is "unilaterally opposed to municipal ownership." Hancock is also for a fair compensation to the city in return for the valuable franchise concessions.

Morgan, Rockefeller and Hill are planning to get control of the Canadian railroads and the steel and coal interests, and to thus control these utilities.

American cities are everywhere dotted with deserted churches abandoned amongst the working class districts.

the spread of socialism? Their acoustic properties are excellent for speaking and for music, and their occupation by socialists would in itself attract the attention of thousands who might otherwise remain in ignorance of the growth of the movement.

Never mind those election cries of "Wolf! Wolf!" in which the "business" element is just now indulging. Even if the "gray wolves" do manage to break into the city council, it is none of your business friend workman.

THE COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

Once again the anniversary of an event of the greatest significance to the class-conscious proletariat of all countries is here. In every part of the world where capitalism has sufficiently developed to bring into being the inevitable revolt against its continuance, the memory of the Paris Commune will occupy the thoughts of those who strive for the realization of the objects for which our comrades in Paris gave their lives thirty years ago.

That the men of 1871 strove to realize this great object by physical force was due to circumstances over which they had no control. The fact that the Commune was duly elected by a majority vote of the city of Paris, after the shameful capitulation of the city had engendered a storm of indignation against the treachery of the capitalist class, has been carefully suppressed by the lying journalists and sycophantic historians of the party of so-called "Law and Order."

It is not with the object of changing the verdict of the so-called "civilized world" upon this event that socialists commemorate the 15th of March. That can only be accomplished when the social revolution has been consummated.

Morgan, Rockefeller and Hill are planning to get control of the Canadian railroads and the steel and coal interests, and to thus control these utilities.

American cities are everywhere dotted with deserted churches abandoned amongst the working class districts.

Communism, our chief object is to spread amongst the working class a knowledge of the tactics and practices of those who stand between us and our economic emancipation, and that this knowledge may serve as a guide by which we may be able to render impossible in the future a repetition of the ghastly record of capitalist murder which occurred in Paris thirty years ago.

PROPOSITIONS AND DEMONSTRATIONS.

More than one hundred and twenty years ago a body of representative citizens met in a building in Philadelphia, and, after reciting a number of grievances declared that "these United States are and of right ought to be independent."

Those objections took the form of thousands of men in red uniforms with muskets, bayonets, sabres and cannon. The demonstration materialized in the shape of thousands of men in blue uniforms similarly equipped, who were successful in substantiating the proposition drawn up by the body of representative citizens some seven years previous.

Before the red and blue had settled the proposition, there were lots of papers drawn up by representative citizens on the red side in which the proposition enunciated in Philadelphia was contradicted, traversed and alleged to be without any basis of right whatever.

It was stated by the red side that the parties of the first part didn't know what was good for them, that they were unfit for self-government, and that, if they got what they wanted they would inevitably fall victims to unscrupulous and incompetent persons, who would complete their ruin.

One hundred and twenty odd years afterwards another body of representative citizens drew up a proposition somewhat similar to the one enunciated in Philadelphia stating that "Cuba is and of right ought to be free and independent," or words to that effect.

Representative citizens of the United States point out that the Cubans are unfit for self-government; that they, if left to themselves, would fall a prey to unscrupulous and designing persons; that Cuba needs the fostering care and protection of her "liberator" for many years yet before she can walk alone, and that all right-thinking and respectable Cubans, all the men of respect upon the island are in favor of continuing the connection.

How much there is in the other, time alone can tell. The number of Cubans who are equipped with muskets and cannon does not appear to be sufficient to make the demonstration required.

"right" will ultimately prevail, as it always does in similar and dissimilar cases.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

The Inter Ocean of March 9, in one of its paragraphs, makes the interesting discovery that "the late Mr. Shakespeare informs us that coming events cast their shadows before."

Lunatics often display a sense of the eternal fitness of things. The fellow who recently hurled an iron missile at Kaiser Wilhelm, as the latter was returning from the ceremony of "awarding recruits," evidently thought that what was sauce for the goose was also sauce for the gander.

When Carter Harrison was elected two years ago a great victory was won by the "people." Then Yerkes sold out for ten million dollars. Another election is approaching and Yerkes again sells out—for five million dollars this time.

The Illinois state legislature is in harmony with Speaker Sherman in opposing any more amendments to the state constitution. They declare in substance that the old thing has outlived its usefulness, and darning and patching it further will only make the incongruity all the worse.

Those who believed that the vice-presidency was only a political coffin for the statesman occupying it, will find that even this tradition is about to disappear with so many others. Not a day has passed since the inauguration of McKinley that the importance of the incumbent of the vice-presidential chair has not been exploited in the capitalist press of the country.

And Roosevelt upon his part does not belie these descriptions. So when the public hears of his action in "sternly suppressing" the applause from the galleries of the senate chamber, when Morgan of Alabama was engaged in twisting the British Lion's tail over the Niagara river, they begin to understand that Roosevelt is being prepared to play the part of the "man of destiny."

Roosevelt is being pushed to the front for the simple reason that the capitalist class of this country see the necessity for an American Bismarck in the near future to check, if possible, the rising tide of socialism.

The hints that Hanna has been giving in his recent speeches about the future conflict between socialism and the republican party, express plainly enough the fact that capitalism is preparing for the fray, and there is little doubt but that Roosevelt is now in training as the future champion of capitalism against the workers.

Phew! The mail trust of Germany, embracing 33 plants, is to come under the sway of the American billion-dollar trust. Do you believe socialism is due?

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Polish Comrades.

The central committee of the Socialist party of Chicago have received the following communication from the executive committee of the Polish Socialist Alliance, which it was decided to publish in the Workers' Call, with the reply of the central committee immediately appended:

"Chicago, March 7, 1901. To the C. C. of the Chicago Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill.: 'Dear Comrades—The disruption in the ranks of the S. L. P., to which the Polish socialist movement previously belonged, and the fear that the disruption may have a pernicious and disrupting influence upon the ranks of the Polish socialists, induced the P. C. E. C. to issue a call for a Polish socialist convention in order to discuss the situation in Poland, which we might be thought necessary to counteract the possible bad consequences.'"

"This convention which took place on the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d day of October, 1900, at Buffalo, N. Y., decreed the following resolutions, which we, in order to prevent all possible misunderstandings and misrepresentations, here literally reproduce:

"Resolution 1. The convention acknowledges the principles and tactics of the S. D. P. (as represented by the Socialist Party of America) as worthy of support and resolves that sections of the P. S. Alliance shall act in accord with that party as often as need requires, but at the same time it shall be decreed that no member of P. S. A. can be forbidden to belong to any one of the American socialist parties.

"Resolution 2. Considering the fact that the majority of the members of the Polish Socialist Alliance neither speak nor understand English and therefore are not able to take part in the deliberations and actions of the socialist parties of America, and that the socialist parties of America, on the other hand, the officials, not knowing the Polish language, are unable to influence and even know the interest of the Polish-American workingmen and that from these disastrous misunderstandings and pretensions have arisen in the past, and may arise in the future, the convention resolves that the Polish socialists of America, organized in sections, become independent from the socialist parties of America and form a distinct Polish Socialist Alliance with its own administration and party paper.

"Resolution 3. The convention declares that the Polish party paper, 'Robotnik,' shall not enter into any polemics with any of the American socialist parties, or with the members of the said parties, and it shall preserve an impartial position towards them.

"In support of the above resolutions we would like to add a few words that will show that they will not only not injure socialism, but that, on the contrary, the execution of these resolutions will cause more rapid spread of our ideas and have a beneficial result for socialism in America.

"It is well known that the Polish people, who have had to work and agitate, does not speak or understand English, and that, what is partially the consequence of it, their cultural life and interests are entirely different from that of the rest of the American people. We have to struggle not only with the corruptive influence of the two capitalist parties, but there remain for us yet the not less corruptive and reactionary home influences of the priests, little bourgeoisie, etc., whose influence on the every-day life of the Polish worker is much to be regretted, because the language they speak, the interests they represent, are more comprehensible to him, and, being based upon tradition, easily kindle his imagination.

"These influences must be combated and removed, and we can successfully do this only as a united party, a party whose members act in perfect concord and are not weakened by internal dissensions.

"This work imperatively demands our utmost exertions, which we direct ourselves not only in the constantly increasing volume of personal services of many of our members, but also in the amount of money expended.

"We publish a weekly paper, arrange meetings, distribute socialist literature and try to arouse life and consciousness in many other directions.

"That under such circumstances we are not able to financially support our comrades from the other American parties, and that only with the greatest difficulty we succeed in maintaining both ends meet, we think that our present non-paying of the organization dues, should not react upon your sentiments towards us and in no way injure the amicable relations that have always existed between us and the rest of the American socialists.

and close personal contact we know of the great satisfaction that you in answering the call of working-class duty—money spent out of meagre wages (which your members could ill afford) to keep a weekly organ in circulation—in hiring halls and printing and distributing literature, the physical energy expended in making copies to house canvases in your different districts, and the denial of many necessities of life so that your socialist programs could be carried out. Considering the great burden, financial and otherwise, that you have been bearing, and are still bearing with much difficulty, we admit that your non-payment of dues to our organization is a justifiable necessity, and we assure your membership that it in NO WAY INJURES the amicable relations which have existed and still exist between us.

"To conclude, we believe with you that the separate existence of our organizations is but temporary, and that a call for a national convention which has been issued by the N. E. C. at Springfield, Mass., will result in bringing about a union of all socialist bodies in America. We trust that you will maintain your present organization until such union is completed, and thank you heartily for your support of our candidates. As our general committee has indicated, your action, we send as fraternal delegate to your central committee Comrade August Klenke, with a request that you arrange to assist us in that way, by publishing our paper, with list of candidates and notices of public meetings.

"With socialist greetings, we are fraternally yours.

"THE SOCIALIST PARTY, 'Per Executive Committee.' 'A. W. LINDGREN, Sec.'"

Election Tactics.

Editor Workers' Call—In the issue of The Workers' Call of two weeks ago Comrade Taft, after giving a splendid analysis of the Socialist vote in this city last November, draws the conclusion that we should concentrate the strength of the party on certain selected wards in order that we may be able to elect an alderman.

Comrade Taft, it appears to me, gives no good reason why the party should adopt his suggestion. How the election of an alderman would be of such an advantage to the cause of socialism I cannot perceive. Whether it is possible to do so is not the point I wish to discuss. The question is whether the tactics suggested are appropriate, and whether such a departure from our usual course of procedure in making propaganda would be offset even if the desired object were attained. I think not, and believe I have good reasons for so believing.

It must be apparent that the election of one or even two socialist aldermen to a chamber containing seventy could not be expected to make much difference so far as the passing of ordinances benefiting the working class are concerned. These socialists, if elected, would have practically no influence whatever in the council chamber, and save as they threw their votes towards one or other of the political factions, their presence would be absolutely unfeeling.

Comrade Taft quotes Haverhill as an example and states that the election of an alderman there was the opening wedge. Now let us be candid. What did the alderman and mayor of Haverhill accomplish? Practically nothing.

Mayor Chase took us to the City of Music Hall, it dealt mainly with a struggle to obtain cheap gas, etc., etc., and was rather interesting (to me at least) in showing the source and extent of the power with which the socialists had to contend, and the necessity of diffusing the lessons of socialism throughout the entire mass instead of concentrating it upon one locality.

And in Haverhill, there are only a total of five or six aldermen. I forget which we had the mayor also, and yet results were practically nil. How much less could one alderman accomplish here amongst 60 representatives of capitalism and a capitalist mayor to boot?

What could he do? Introduce bills, propose resolutions, and then let us see what would become of them? He could make speeches. Yes, but who would publish them? The capitalist papers? No. Socialist papers? Yes. But the socialist papers circulate already amongst those who know what they mean, and it is the opinion that we should elect an alderman in this city, the socialist vote will be at least five-fold what it is now, and I believe that even then no much will result from it. But forty thousand votes are a much larger number than eight or ten. I would consider the election of an alderman now to be premature, even if possible.

It seems to me that encouragement or discouragement over the results of an election have no place in the mind of a socialist. Those who do not believe in socialism on the pretense that they are throwing their votes away are simply foolish, and they will not vote for socialism until conditions force them to do so. We want the votes of men who know what they want, and the votes of those who want to be on the winning side. Our work is a work of education that must perforce take a political form, but differs essentially from being the same form of political movement as those conducted by the capitalist parties. Our chief aim is to point out to the working class the conditions that exist now, to show them in what way industrial development is tending and to prepare a great army of workers to a consciousness of their historic mission as capitalist society decays. We are not here to capture jobs to engage in the spoils of office, or even to elect isolated socialists here and there.

Why then do we go to the ballot box? To ORGANIZE openly. To show that a great army of militant socialist workmen are gathering to do their DUTY. These men cannot possibly know each other by word or mouth, but they can be registered at the ballot, and when they are needed we will know just how many we are and where we are situated.

There may be more reasons for using the ballot, but to me it is principally an instrument by which we can count heads and thereby learn what progress we are making. What is the working class to-day? Nothing. What would they be? Everything. How can they accomplish this by electing an alderman? No, let them discover that they are not yet a great army, and let the ballot be to everything. Let them register a tremendous vote without electing anybody—for the greater the vote, the greater the intelligence.

Whether we get through it is a secondary consideration at present. Our first consideration is not the election of socialists to office, but the making of more socialists.

Socialist Pointers

Even young Pulper loves the dear workmen at this moment. The campaign is upon us and the campaign fund is crying for help.

Circulate literature and get subscribers at the meetings. There is nothing like it.

Harrison will do as much for laboring men as Hancock, and Hancock will do as much as Harrison.

People who insist that there are no classes are very careful not to associate with the "lower classes."

If Bryan would have been elected the trusts would probably have all been smashed (?) by this time.

John Collins is speaking every night. If every socialist were as good a soldier, think what we might accomplish.

The Emperor William was hit by a brick, but there are more painful things laid up for him in the shape of votes.

College presidents who think we are threatened with an empire should take a day off and watch the socialist vote grow.

In a few years a trades unionist will be ashamed to say he is not a socialist. We can wait if they can, but it is hard on both of us.

The John P. Algeid crowd is getting around to Harrison, and you know how they told us they were as "good socialists" as we were.

It is no greater benefit to make a socialist during a campaign than afterwards, but it is somewhat easier to catch the ear of the people now.

The cold-hearted bishops will not let Duke Faxon spend his money to buy souls. The bishops may think the money could be put to better purpose.

Owing to the fact that there will be three socialist tickets on the ballot it is well to keep reminding the people that John Collins heads the union ticket.

All the organizers of the democratic party want to knock the socialism out of it, but if they knew what socialism was, they would not fear the mild democratic doses.

It wouldn't hurt Harrison's prospects if he were obliged to swing his vote freely during the next two years. The doubtful character of democratic candidates for aldermen may be for the purpose of giving Carter a chance to start his presidential boom.

Modern Slavery.

In many parts of South Carolina, chattel slavery is still in full swing, according to the Philadelphia North American, which reprints from a photograph a picture illustrative of its assertion. What is represented therein is described as follows: "High on the hill tops of the neighborhood of the stockades, the guards with Winchester still stood, waiting to shoot down the laborers in the cotton fields below. These unfortunates tried to run away. Some of the blacks thus guarded wore the striped uniform furnished by the state to its convicts, but others were in rags, doled out by the planters to the slaves held under the labor contract in spite of the Thirteenth amendment and the Emancipation proclamation. Bloodhounds waited at the knees of the overseer, hungry to spring at the throat of any fugitive negro."

This condition of affairs is said to be an outgrowth of the convict labor law, and "free" negroes are now to be found working side by side with convicts, bound by a contract (of which a fair simile is given), which reproduces every feature of chattel slavery with the exception of the slave market.

The grand jury of Anderson county, S. C., it is stated, have visited the stockades and did nothing, the planters declaring that any effort to check the system will result in a terrible massacre—of the black men. And while this infamy is flourishing in the South, Wm. McKinley, apostolic successor of Lincoln, makes an inaugural address at Washington in which he informs all whom it may concern that "The American people INTRENCHED IN FREEDOM AT HOME, take their love for it wherever they go, and they reject as mistaken and unworthy the doctrine that we lose our own liberties by securing the enduring foundations of liberty to others."

Vote for John Collins, candidate of the Socialist party for mayor.

### How Public Opinion Is Manufactured

Illustrated in a Review of a Work by a Socialist Author Which Appeared in a Capitalist Journal.

Not very long ago works written by avowed Socialists, whatever their merit might be, were studiously ignored by the capitalist press, in whose "Notices of new books" column they were mostly conspicuous by their absence. Owing, however, to the vigorous propaganda conducted by the advocates of international socialism, and the marked increase in the numbers and activity of its adherents, this policy of silence is no longer possible, and the "reviewer" who does the "literary" work on these journals is now supplied with the same "incentive" to ingenious falsification and ornamental lying in which his fellow slave, the political newspaper hack, has already attained such a high standard of excellence. However, as this branch of industry is comparatively new, it might naturally be expected that the first productions in this line would exhibit to some extent that crudeness and lack of finish which always marks the entrance into new and unfamiliar fields.

These observations are called forth by an attempt on the part of the "reviewer" for the Chicago Tribune, (March 4), to criticize the recent work of Ernest Helfort Bax, on "Jean Paul Marat, the Peoples' Friend." The critic, no doubt presuming on the credulity of his readers and the improbability of their ever procuring the work in question, has only been able to produce a hostile review by having recourse to deliberate and rather clumsy lying, the sort of falsehood that attributes words and sentences to the author which the latter either never wrote, or which cannot in any sense be made to bear the interpretation placed upon them by malice, ignorance and dishonesty.

Of course it is needless to say that a character like Marat is not popular with the interests championed by organs of the Tribune brand, and although the journal in question is as a rule not very well posted upon matters pertaining to the French revolution, that instinctive class-consciousness which engenders hatred of every character in history whose voice, pen, or sword was always used in the interests of the workers comes to the rescue as a substitute for a lack of knowledge.

To the Tribune-Marat is a "monster" merely because he represented a distinct class interest, antagonistic to that of which the Tribune is a representative. So hateful did this character appear to them that less than two years ago they invented some special history of their own, and not only sent the unfortunate Marat to the guillotine, but made him follow Danton to the place of execution. Lest this ludicrous ignorance may be thought incredible, we refer any of our readers to the issue of that paper for June 15th, 1899, where, under the caption of "Who's Who, and What's What," the following sentence appears:

"Of the bloody trio who were at the head of the reign of terror, Danton went first to the guillotine. He was followed soon after by Marat, whose death left Robespierre absolute dictator."

Until the Tribune published this chronology it was generally supposed that Marat escaped the guillotine, his death occurring on the 13th day of July, 1793, while Danton was executed in the month of April in the following year, and that the "Terror" dated from November, 1793, after the fall of Girondins. But the Tribune makes history and "monsters" with equal facility.

We mention this incident merely to give our readers some idea of the ability for historical criticism which the Tribune finds it profitable to employ.

And the Tribune's reviewer shares to the full the ignorance that prevails in his environment, although this does not deter him from pointing out the "weakness" which he thinks destroys the value of Mr. Bax's work. And here he has discovered another "monster" quite as fabulous as the "monster" Marat.

"The weakness of Mr. Bax's work," says this gentleman, is revealed on the first page, where he says HE MAKES IT A RULE to find out what "the world" thinks on any question and then assume the opposite to be true."

Now, let us see what Mr. Bax really does say. We quote from the first page, the opening sentences of his preface:

"The verdict of 'the world' on a public character, as on moral worth in general and its opposite, like the public opinion of 'the world' on other matters, represents only too often the verdict of class prejudice and ignorance. It is in fact a 'fairly safe' plan to ascertain for oneself what most people think on such questions, and then assume the opposite to be true. The result is a good 'working hypothesis,' which remains of course, to be POSSIBLY MODIFIED OR EVEN ABANDONED BY SUBSEQUENT INVESTIGATION, but which is generally the nearest approach to truth we can make in the absence of requisite knowledge for forming an unbiased judgment."

A comparison of these two statements will reveal the general method of criticism pursued by the wretched creatures who sell their pens to the service of capitalism for bread. And as this is the sort of stuff which forms "public opinion" and "what the world thinks," we have no hesitation in saying that even if Mr. Bax did "make it a rule" to always assume an opposite to the opinion of "the world," he could find ample justification for doing so in the attempt of the which to fairly ex-

### LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Comrade Strickland has resigned from the Christian Citizenship League of America.

Every socialist local should turn out next Sunday evening and take part in the Commune Festival at Brand's hall.

Comrades should not forget the entertainment and ball by the Socialist Educational club next Sunday afternoon and evening at Wickler Park Hall, 591 West North avenue.

Stenographers in the movement and all stenographers who are interested in economic and labor problems are requested to send their names and addresses to the assistant city organizer, Frederick G. Strickland, 158 E. Van Buren street.

The comrades of the Ninth and Tenth ward branches held a big agitation meeting last Monday morning at the Twelfth Street Turner hall. The speakers were Comrades A. M. Simmons and W. T. Mills. About five hundred people were present.

The Twenty-second ward branch held propaganda meetings every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. at 55 Clybourn avenue. Business meetings every second Tuesday of each month. No meeting will be held on Sunday, the 17th, on account of the Commune Festival in Brand's hall falling on that date.

Twenty-sixth ward branch will hold a public meeting at 1623 Lincoln ave., northwest corner Irving Park Blvd., on Sunday, March 24, at 3 p. m. Singing by socialist quartette. Speakers will be arranged for later. All socialists in the vicinity are requested to bring as many friends as possible to this meeting.

Comrade B. Berlin addressed a large meeting of the Seventeenth ward branch at Aurora hall, Huron street and Milwaukee avenue, last Sunday afternoon. After the address an interesting discussion took place. Five new members were admitted to the branch. The speaker next Sunday afternoon will be Comrade T. J. Morgan.

Socialists of Englewood gave a most enjoyable and largely attended entertainment on last Saturday evening at Elks' Hall, 2448 W. Sixty-third street. The programme was highly appreciated by those present, who spent a very interesting and instructive evening. The Englewood comrades know how to do this sort of thing in the most approved fashion.

The comrades of the Fifteenth ward branch opened their new headquarters at 594 West North avenue last Sunday evening with a big agit. meeting. In spite of the inclement weather, there was a large crowd present. Addresses were delivered by Comrades A. M. Simmons and Walter Thomas Mills. The comrades of this branch are making preparations for an energetic campaign.

The Rev. J. Stitt Wilson addressed the public meeting of the Eighth ward branch at Sherman hall, South Chicago, on last Saturday evening. His subject, "The Religious Element in Socialism" was received with much enthusiasm, and two new members were added to the branch. John Collins, Socialist candidate for mayor, will speak at next meeting of the branch, Saturday, 16th inst.

We notice with satisfaction that "Robotnik," the weekly organ of our Polish comrades, has been considerably enlarged both as to size and number of pages, of which it now contains sixteen. Started less than a year ago and by a comparatively handful of supporters, "Robotnik" is a monument to the energy and devotion of our Polish comrades, who have shown what can be accomplished by a few determined men, and we hope that its usefulness may keep pace with its increased size.

Last Monday evening Comrade Walter Thomas Mills responded to an invitation from the Glaziers' union to speak at a round table round of atheism, unionism and socialism. There was a full house present, and when Comrade Mills demonstrated that the ultimate ideals of the trades union could only be secured through socialism he was greeted with a round of applause. At the conclusion of the address the speaker was tendered a unanimous vote of thanks and the audience gave three hearty cheers for John Collins and the Socialist party.

Don't scab on election day. Vote the Socialist party ticket.

### From Glen Ellyn, Ill.

The local S. D. P. holds weekly meetings at the home of Comrade Kerr, at Glen Ellyn. M. H. Taft speaks Tuesday evening, March 19, on "The Social Effect of Labor Saving Machinery."

The Glen Ellyn comrades have decided to hold weekly meetings through the summer instead of merely until after the village election, and they hope to have some Chicago comrade with them each week.

Comrade Klenke spoke at Glen Ellyn March 5th and Comrade Untermaun March 12th. The village is quite waked up over socialism, and nearly all the members are developing into good workers.

An electric railway is now building through the village which will give easy communication with Elgin, Aurora, Geneva, Wheaton, Elmhurst, and other towns, and the Glen Ellyn comrades will do missionary work through the country next summer.

### Notice.

We have a limited number of copies of the International Socialist Review, returned from the News Company with the covers slightly damaged, that they cannot be sent out on subscriptions. Any comrade who will call at this office can have twenty-five assorted copies for 5 cents. This is much less than cost, and the offer is made only to party members, as we might suffer considerable inconvenience and loss if these copies fell into the hands of irresponsible people. This price does not include postage. But for 30 cents we will mail 25 of these damaged copies to any office of an S. D. P. local outside of Chicago. Address, Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Publishers, 15 Fifth ave., Chicago.

All ads. regarding party meetings intended for publication in the daily press should be sent through this

### AUSTRIAN ELECTION LAWS

Report of the International Socialist Bureau on the Movement in Austria.

In order to make an end of the stormy and grotesque debates in the reichsrath, the Austrian government has proceeded to dissolve the legislative body and to order new elections. These have lasted two months. It must be remembered that the Austrian election laws were modified in 1896, after a long and arduous campaign of our socialist comrades in favor of universal suffrage. Heretofore the electors had been composed of four distinct classes (Kurien).

- The great landed proprietors, the feudal nobility, living exclusively on the fruits of the rural proletariat's sweat. This class consists of 3,000 electors, entitled to 32 representatives, that is to say, 1 representative to every 93 electors. In certain regions, as in Bohemia, 8 or 10 great proprietors control a man date by themselves.
- The head of great commercial establishments bankers and industrialists, have the right to elect 127 representatives.
- The small traders and the small proprietors.
- Farmers and proprietors paying a direct tax of at least 4 florins.

These four classes have the right to elect 353 representatives.

The fifth class was created as a concession to the demands of the Social Democracy. This class can elect 72 representatives only in as many districts by universal suffrage (direct ballot in six great cities and indirect ballot everywhere else).

The composition of the parliament at the beginning of the canvass shows still more clearly the inequality of the election laws in that country.

The reichsrath numbers 428 representatives. Of these 172 are elected by indirect ballot, that is to say, by delegates nominated by the electors.

These 172 representatives constitute themselves in the following manner: 134,560 electors; 56 are elected by the fifth class—the class of universal suffrage—with 4,061,112 electors. Thus the number of those electors who cannot exercise their suffrage directly is 5,409,672; 253 representatives are elected by direct ballot. This number is divided among the four classes as follows:

Eighty-five representatives of the landed gentry are elected by 5,230 electors.

Twenty-one representatives of the commercial class are elected by 581 electors.

One hundred and eighteen representatives of cities are elected by 234,196 electors.

Three representatives of rural communities of Lower Austria are elected by 194,411 electors. Five representatives of rural communities of Carniola are elected by 37,853 electors.

Sixteen representatives are elected by universal suffrage of 37,693 electors. The number of electors exercising their franchise directly is, therefore, 1,499,571.

But universal suffrage is unjustly limited by the fact that the electors of the first four classes, after voting in their special class, have the right to cast a second vote in the fifth class.

In Bohemia the election lists have been the objects of the most flagrant violations. In other regions, as in Galicia, the authorities, corrupted by the political Camorra, use sanitary regulations as a pretext to prohibit the meeting of electors, or they even fall to give any reasons at all for such prohibitions.

A correspondent of the "Sjecz" reported that the rural authorities arrest and imprison until after election those citizens who might vote for the opposition; it even happens that candidates displeasing to the authorities are imprisoned. Under these circumstances it is natural to ask by what miracle the opposition sometimes succeeds in defeating the official candidates.

The latter, on meeting serious resistance often opens negotiations with prominent electors, who then swing the others in line. First a low price is offered, discussion follows, and an agreement is finally perfected. One town receives 6,000 florins, another is relieved of all its debts, the retiring candidate receives an indemnity for withdrawing from the contest. After that, the rest is plain sailing."

This short description openly reveals the fact that the Austrian election law assumes a manifestly unfair attitude toward the working class of the cities and the industrial centers. Inconceivably, their representation is forced down to a level of numerical inferiority. In Belgium, a great proprietor is worth four times as much as a workman, which is iniquitous, but in Austria an aristocrat or a member of the landed gentry has an electoral value surpassing that of a laborer a hundred times.

Surely this electoral system is the most miserable in the world.

Our comrades were found to struggle not alone under an electoral system that is without a parallel, but also under economic and political conditions that were extremely difficult and complicated. The rivalry of races and nationalities has created in this vast empire a battlefield on which all the parties meet: Clericals and anti-Semites, radical Czechs and German progressists. Only the Social Democrats make an exception. They rise above these differences, which are so diversely exploited under the name anti-Semitism, by the clergy and the nobility, and they have declared in their congresses and their campaign literature that the

question of nationality can only be settled by the autonomy of nations and their federation.

Especially in Bohemia, in Syria and in Poland the question of national differences has reached the point of a most acute crisis. At a certain time not so long ago this was so serious that the national sentiments even outweighed the international sentiments of the socialists. This was notably the case during the legislative elections of 1897. But since then, thanks to the transformation of the first party organization based on ethnological groups the Social Democracy has doubled the scope of division. Ever since its unity is perfect.

Under these difficult conditions the socialist party carefully prepared for the battle. Since October it has published a list of its candidates and announced that it will control the elections in the 72 districts of the fifth class. In Vienna the German faction nominated the comrades Adler, Ellenbogen, Reumann, Skaret and Schumberger; in Lower Austria, Perennotter, Bretschneider, Tomschick and Schlingger; in Bohemia, the five outgoing representatives were renominated and in addition to them Comrade Stark, a miner who was elected to defeat the opponent of this last district; the fraction of Czechs, having four representatives in the reichsrath, nominated 5 candidates, and the Polish fraction had the same number in the field. In Trieste one socialist fought the battle against capitalism.

During the election of 1897 the socialists concentrated their strength principally on Vienna and Bohemia. Fourteen of these candidates penetrated into the reichsrath, seven of them coming from Bohemia, and five from Czech Provinces. In Vienna, although beaten by the Christian Socialist demagogues, they nevertheless received no less than 89,090 votes against 120,999 of their opponents. In the fifth class, they obtained a total of 502,900 votes.

The fraternal understanding existing between the different sections of Austrian socialists, the marked progress of the organization and their pressing the new tactics solving the problem of nationalism—federalism, added to these factors the loss of confidence suffered by the conservative and demagogic parties in consequence of their violent language and odious behavior in parliament—all this should have contributed to the success of the socialist candidates.

Unhappily this was not the case. Though in Vienna and in Lower Austria the anti-Semites lost three seats that were captured by the socialists, in Bohemia and in Moravia the rivalry between Germans and Czechs brought the national question into the foreground and relegated to obscurity the economic progress of a still deeply ignorant proletariat. Thus the socialists lost one seat in Moravia, one in Styria and six in Bohemia; the Bohemians retained only a single one of their seven seats.

When the hot and burning wind of demagogy will have blown some time, the ill-used working population will no doubt return to socialism. The latter has remained fully conscious of the cause that called into existence and of its certain future.

In Silesia, finally, the socialists have won a seat. In Cracow we learn of Comrade Dazynski's victory by a vote of 15,153 out of 21,163. In Lemberg Comrade Ernest Breton, has conquered with 14,067 out of 22,238. The total strength of the socialists, including the four Czech socialists, is 14 members in the reichsrath.

In short, the result of the following statistics published in "Die Neue Zeit" shows that in Austria, as well as everywhere else, the progress of socialism in spite of all difficulties is evident.

In the electoral districts where the indirect vote is in vogue, we find an increase of socialist votes among the population of the German Alps: In 1897 the percentage of socialist votes was 14.57; in 1901 it is 18.05; in the Italian Alps it rises from 2.69 to 4.39; on the other hand, it decreases considerably in the Carpathian Mountains and in the German and Czech regions of the south. The total result is a decrease from 24.46 to 20.35 per cent.

But in the districts where the direct ballot is in use there is a visible increase:

	1897	1901
	Per ct.	Per ct.
Vienna	40.72	46.11
Lower Austria	37.28	45.11
Gratz	41.37	49.46
Prague	45.48	56.72
Brunn	47.15	51.10
Lemberg	55.89	52.19
Cracow	74.62	69.37
Triest	17.53	11.09
Aggregate	45.74	52.53
Increase	1.50 per ct.	

These results are a credit to the Austrian Social Democracy. We may rest assured that it is the only party to use the words of Engels, that has a future in Austria. For it is the only one that can solve the problem of nationalities.

VICTOR SERVY.

(Translated by E. U.)

### PEACE ON EARTH

#### Its Realization Impossible Under an Economic System which Makes War a Necessity.

Two years ago a "peace conference" was held at The Hague in response to a call from the great "humanitarian" utterer of all the P...sias. It was attended by some of the most prominent men of all countries. Discussion was held, and over and over again the hall rang with the eloquence of the men of peace. Schemes for disarmament and international arbitration were proposed, discussed, and finally dismissed. Everyone was vibrating with emotion in expectation of the coming solution of the world's greatest problem. And then the curtain dropped and the delegates went back to their respective countries.

As soon as the conference went out of existence, preparations were made to inaugurate an era of peace. Great Britain opened the performance by sending a mighty army to shoot "peace" into the burghers of the South African republics, while the free and liberty-loving citizens of these United States sent thirteen-inch cannon to celebrate the triumph of "peace" in the Philippines. And to-day the representatives of nations which were foremost in the farce enacted at The Hague, are busily engaged in establishing the regime of "peace" in China by removing the heads of Chinese officials as a guarantee for "peace."

And on the last day of the year 1900 the whole "civilized" world celebrated the passing away of the most marvelous century the world has ever seen, and the great writers in thousands of magazines and journals expressed the hope that the incoming century would be marked by "peace." They rejoiced in what they called the "progress of humanity," which they evidently identified with the continuance of capitalism, ignoring the fact that such progress is of necessity accompanied by poverty, crime and war. When they alluded to humanity they meant the capitalist class alone, and no doubt saw in the great international commercial trusts and combinations a prospect of peace amongst the real rulers of the earth. As Karl Marx wrote, "the executive of the modern state is but the committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie," so today it is with the different national governments. They are but the tools of the capitalist class and may perhaps find a common basis in exploiting the proletariat without regard to nationality.

But does peace amongst this class also mean peace to the workers? Has this "progress of humanity" any relation to the producing classes? If we again refer to Marx we will see, "Socialism as a whole is more and more splitting up into two hostile camps, into two great classes directly facing each other—bourgeoisie and proletariat." Or, in other words, capitalist and working class. Peace upon one side does not mean peace upon the other; it simply means that the capitalists have made peace between themselves in order to perpetuate their rule over the working class.

Such an idea of peace is untenable and its preaching a mere waste of words. For the working class nothing short of the removal of wage slavery, nothing less than the abolition of private property in the means of production and distribution can suffice. At last they are beginning to perceive the futility of war between nations as concerns themselves and are the only class that in reality are striving for peace. Peace for all instead of for some can only be realized in the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. It is not dreams or impossible Utopias that we are contemplating. Not beautiful pictures that we behold only in visions and which disappear on awakening. It is reality and truth based upon the realities of today. Gigantic combinations, billion dollar steel trusts, and great concentrations of wealth are fast bringing capitalism to its logical end. And as our movement grows we must bear in mind that our tactics consist in keeping clear the class character of the Socialist Party, to train it by agitation, education and organization, for the victorious completion of the emancipation struggle." With this constantly before us we will be able to stand firmly against any opposition that may arise. Uncompromising socialism should be our watchword until our object is attained. Not until our chains are broken, not until the capitalist class off our backs are thrown, can we for one instant turn from our clear, class-conscious principles of uncompromising socialism.

M. WELCHER.

### FROM PUERTO RICO.

Comrade Santiago Iglesias Tells of the Economic Struggle in That Island.

It will doubtless interest most of the readers of The Call to learn something of the progress of the socialist movement in one of "our new possessions," the island of Puerto Rico. Some of the difficulties with which our comrades in that locality have to contend with may be seen from the following open letter which we have received from Comrade Santiago Iglesias, who is well known as one of the most determined and energetic advocates of socialism in Porto Rico:

"To the Members of the Social Democratic Party and Its Sympathizers and to the Trade Unions of the American Workingmen: Greeting: Comrades—You must permit me to call your attention to a subject which concerns not only us, but yourselves as well. We hereby appeal to your sense of solidarity.

"The organized workmen of Puerto Rico, whose condition is far worse than your own, hope that you will hear their appeal, and will help them in their struggle with our common enemy, the capitalist class, for the conditions in Puerto Rico are such that they cannot continue it alone. It must, at least in part, be encouraged by you, by moral and financial assistance.

"First of all, we must give sound to a never ceasing protest against the barbarous way in which the American government treats the working class of Puerto Rico.

"The undersigned has assumed the duty to give publicity to atrocities which were perpetrated and still continue as a practice against the socialists as well as the trades unionists of Puerto Rico. In order to be successful in our agitation, we must first be in a position to meet, through the press, our inhuman, cruel oppressor, republican or democrat, white or black, American or native, who aid our capitalists and bosses in exploiting us.

"It is no more possible for us to publish our newspaper, 'El Porvenir Social,' in Puerto Rico, for it may be at any time suppressed there by the tools of the capitalists on the ground of the still subsisting infamous Spanish press laws. We must, therefore, publish the paper here, and the best place for it is the city of New York.

"We shall be in a position to enlighten from here the workmen of Puerto Rico of the aims of the Social Democratic party, and I assure you that we shall succeed in a short time to have a majority in many municipalities of the island and to elect Socialists to higher public offices.

"The trade unions of Puerto Rico, which were organized through our efforts, present a selected, enthusiastic and resolute corps, which will spread our papers through the widest circles. They fight not only for higher wages and the 8-hour workday, but also on the political arena, and their efforts seconded by your fraternal aid will serve to free themselves from the unbearable burdens which oppress them, so long as Puerto Rico is deprived of at least much political liberty as is guaranteed to you by the American constitution—freedom of the press and of speech.

"The name of 'Porvenir Social' is known not only to thousands of workmen of Puerto Rico, but also in Venezuela, Cuba, San Domingo, and Mexico, and into these places shall we, with your assistance, carry and spread the organization and propaganda of international socialism.

"It requires but little in order to publish the paper in New York. The 'Porvenir Social' is a weekly, and, if you help us, it will be put on such firm basis within the period of three months as to insure its existence. We appeal, therefore, to all organizations of the Social Democratic Party, to those who sympathize with its aims, to the members of the trade unions and central bodies to assist us with financial contributions, however small they may be, in order that we may issue the 'Porvenir Social' in New York, in the Spanish, English and German languages.

"We further request the socialist press, which spreads our ideas, to publish this appeal and give it their support before its readers. We request the same of the trade union press.

"The National Executive Committee of the Social Democratic party endorsed our appeal and will lend us its support in the future.

"All contributions toward establishing the 'Porvenir Social' should be sent to the 'New Yorker Volkszeitung,' or 'The People,' 184 William street, New York, which will publish the same.

"We call on you, in the name of the organized workmen of Puerto Rico, to show your solidarity.

Yours fraternally,  
"SANTIAGO IGLESIAS,  
"Delegate of Federation Libre de Puerto Rico.  
"No. 50 Willow street, Brooklyn.  
"Feb. 27, 1901."

Vote the Socialist party ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket.

### Knocked Out.

We learn from the Chicago Tribune of the collapse of an "Association of Altruists," who had located at Moorestown, N. J., to put in practice the teachings of the "Golden Rule" upon a farm which had been purchased to carry out the experiment. The editorial which chronicles the failure states that:

"Unfortunately for the permanence of the association there was a large industrial establishment near by, run by parties who had no other object in view than to make money for themselves and who were willing to pay excellent wages. The temptation was too strong for the Altruists. One after another they laid down the shovel and the hoe and abandoned uncongenial tilling of the soil for the more profitable industry of the neighboring factory, and the association soon collapsed."

Excellently put. The Tribune knows exactly how the "Golden Rule" has to "sit up and git" when that incarnation of capitalism, the factory, comes into the combination. The golden rule is only a thing to be talked about in subsidized pulpits. The real motto of capitalism is "Devil take the hindmost." It is satisfactory to observe, however, that in dealing with this case, the Tribune has lost something of its usual effrontery. It does not refer to the experiment as "another socialist failure."

More subscribers are always wanted.

Our comrades were found to struggle not alone under an electoral system that is without a parallel, but also under economic and political conditions that were extremely difficult and complicated. The rivalry of races and nationalities has created in this vast empire a battlefield on which all the parties meet: Clericals and anti-Semites, radical Czechs and German progressists. Only the Social Democrats make an exception. They rise above these differences, which are so diversely exploited under the name anti-Semitism, by the clergy and the nobility, and they have declared in their congresses and their campaign literature that the

### Great Premium Offer

It is with pleasure that the Workers' Call announces to its friends and patrons that it has completed arrangements with one of the largest Socialist publishing houses in the country, whereby it has obtained a quantity of the best Socialist books published in the English language to be given as premiums to its subscription holders. The terms upon which these books have been obtained make it possible for us to extend to active workers the best premium offer that has ever been made by a Socialist publication. The books which we offer are the very cream of Socialist literature, and should be in the home of every active comrade. With a little hustling—in a good cause—it is possible for every comrade to obtain them free of cost. This remarkable offer is as follows:

With every two dollars' worth of subscriptions or Workers' Call postals, paid for at the rate of 50 cents for yearlies and 25 cents for half-yearlies, we will give a copy of "The Peoples' Marx," an excellent epitome of Karl Marx' "Capital," translated from the French of Gabriel Deville. Retail price, 75 cents. Or "A History of the Commune of 1871," by Lisagary; price, \$1.00.

With every one dollar and fifty cents worth of subscriptions or Workers' Call postals, we will give one copy of Eugene Sue's "Silver Cross, or the Carpenter of Nazareth," cloth bound, price 50 cents.

With every one dollar's worth of subscriptions or Workers' Call postals, paid for at the same rate, we will give any two of the following classics of Socialist literature: "Socialism from Utopia to Science," by Frederick Engels; "The Workingman's Program," by Ferdinand Lassalle; "The Right to Be Lazy," by Paul Lafargue; "The State and Socialism," by Gabriel Deville; "Socialism, Revolution and Internationalism," by Gabriel Deville. Retail price of each of the above books, 15 cents.

Also with one dollar's worth of subscriptions we will give any one of the following 25 cent books: "The Civil War in France," by Karl Marx; "Science and the Workingmen," by Ferdinand La Salle; "The Socialist Campaign Book for 1900."

It is unnecessary for us to dilate to any extent upon the merits of the books which we thus place within the easy reach of every comrade in the country.

"The Peoples' Marx" has been introduced to our readers in previous numbers. It contains all the salient points of the parent book, "Capital," and presents them in a form more readily understood by the average mind. "Capital," in its original form is a book for the student. "The Peoples' Marx" is a book for everybody. The other books which we offer are familiar to all Socialists.

In taking advantage of the above offer comrades are requested to make use of the following blank application. Fill it out and send it with your letter:

The Workers' Call, 26 N. Clark St., Chicago.

Comrades:—Enclosed you will find ..... to pay for subscription on the names elsewhere enclosed or to pay for Workers' Call postals of which I advise you in this letter. You may put my name on your roll of agents and may depend upon me to do all I can for the cause of socialism and the success of the Workers' Call. Please send me the following books to which I am entitled as premiums on the above remittance: .....

Yours fraternally,

Name .....  
No. ....  
City or Town .....  
State .....

### Not an Orator.

Socialist comrades who distrust their powers for public speaking should read the following and take courage.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the First Ward Club: I wish to tell you how I appreciate the honor you have done me by naming me as your choice for alderman, and I assure you that I shall not let you down. I shall not drop the flag until the last bell is rung. I shall not be a passenger in the council, if elected, but will work for the good of the ward and the city. I thank you again, and hope you will never have cause to regret what you have done."

This is the speech of a candidate for alderman on the democratic ticket, a person who is supposed to be possessed of educational advantages which are beyond the reach of working class people. It represents the maiden effort of a son of Potter Palmer, who is having his leg pulled by the local statement of the democratic party. This youth labors under the delusion that he is getting into "politics," and that his cultivated brain is required for the support of certain "time-honored principles," which, without his aid, might be unable to maintain themselves. The speech contains quite as many ideas as the ordinary democratic oration, though not nearly as long. It should be studied by every new socialist comrade who would wish to become a public speaker, but lacks confidence in his ability to say what he wants, and who still clings to the superstition that the members of the ruling classes possess a greater amount of talent than the workers. The fact that the address of Honore Palmer has been indorsed by the capitalist press as a creditable effort, should have the effect of bringing out those of our comrades who up to the present have hesitated under the impression that they have no ability for public speaking.

### Could Force Recognition.

The anthracite coal operators have given notice that the wage scale adopted last November is to remain in force during the present year. It is stated that they have so decided in order to avoid a conference with the representatives of the labor organizations in the coal mining industry. These capitalists know their business. They don't want to recognize the organizations of the workers, and yet the latter appeal to the organized capitalists for recognition. This is the result of voting the wrong way. Workingmen in Pennsylvania have it in their power to elect every executive officer in the state. They could elect a majority of the legislators and the judges and could, by the possession of these powers, actually place the organizations of the houses outside the law, and establish for themselves such material conditions of life as their necessities require. But on election day they hand this power over to the enemy, and having written themselves down as fools, ask for consideration as men. They only get what they deserve, after all.

If you want more recruits for socialism send the circulation of this paper.

No bill will ever be sent to any subscriber of this paper. If you did not pay for it some one else did. The number with which your subscription expires is on the wrapper. Watch it and when your time is out, if you like the principles the paper teaches send in your renewal.

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Our premium offer is a stunner. If it stupifies you, bathe your cranium in ice water and try it again.

2,500 Pages of the latest and best SOCIALIST LITERATURE for \$1.50

The International Socialist Review, edited by A. M. Simons, with the co-operation of Prof. George D. Herron, Max S. Hayes, and Prof. Edward Bellamy, and with contributed articles from the ablest socialist writers of the world, has taken rank as the greatest socialist periodical in the English language. It is now enlarged to 50 pages and is running serially a remarkable novel, entitled "A Character's Girl," and a series of articles on the struggle of the mine workers by Michael Jones. The Library of Progress is a quarterly periodical, each number complete in itself. The February number is SOCIALIST BONUS WITH MIND. The May number will be a translation of V. I. LENIN'S new work, "Collectivism and the Industrial Revolution," perhaps the most important socialist book since Marx, yet easy of comprehension by any one. The Pocket Library of Socialism is a monthly series of 25-page booklets, each complete in itself and each treating of some important phase of socialism. Twenty-five numbers are now ready. SPECIAL OFFER: Send \$1.50 and mention this advertisement, and we will send you the International Socialist Review for 1901, the Library of Progress for 1900, and the first 25 numbers of the Pocket Library of Socialism, including the 25 already issued, which will be sent to you by return mail. If you are already a subscriber to the Review, you can take advantage of this offer by having the Review sent to you under the name and the other periodicals to your self, but the full amount of \$1.50 must be sent at once. If you are not a subscriber, mention this advertisement in your order. No commissions on this offer. Address: CHARLES H. KERR & CO., Publishers, 56 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

### Socialist Party Platform

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 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.
- 2nd. That the municipality shall furnish support and assistance to all workingmen on strike, and aid them with every public power which can be used to help them accomplish their object.
- 3d. 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 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 in 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 education.
- 4th. That adequate medical and hospital care be provided free of cost for the sick and injured.

Pending the accomplishment of our ultimate purpose, we pledge 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, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain!"

### The Pocket Library of Socialism.

A series of dainty booklets of 25 pages and cover, just the right size to slip into a letter, each covering some important point relating to socialism, so that taken together they will go far toward giving the reader a clear idea of the Socialist movement. A new number is issued monthly. The following are now ready:

- 1.—Woman and the Social Problem. By May Wood Simons. Shows that the emancipation of woman will only come with the emancipation of man through socialism.
- 2.—The Evolution of the Class Struggle. By William H. Noyes. A historical study showing how socialism is coming.
- 3.—Imprudent Marriages. By Robert Blatchford. A masterly answer to the argument that "prudence" would help the laborer.
- 4.—Packingtown. By A. M. Simons. A study of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago; how nature and man are alike scientifically exploited.
- 5.—Realism in Literature and Art. By Clarence S. Darrow.
- 6.—Single Tax vs. Socialism. By A. M. Simons. Shows the inadequacy of the single tax as a remedy for the evils pointed out by Henry George.
- 7.—Wage-Labor and Capital. By Karl Marx. The essence of the great philosopher's theory, in his own words.
- 8.—The Man Under the Machine. By A. M. Simons. A concise summary of the argument for socialism in simple language.
- 9.—The Mission of the Working Class. By Rev. Charles H. Vail, author of "Modern Socialism."
- 10.—Morals and Socialism. By Charles H. Kerr. Shows how popular ideas of morals are manipulated in the interest of the capitalist class.
- 11.—Socialist Songs. By William Morris and others. Printed without music, but adapted to familiar tunes.
- 12.—After Capitalism, What? By Rev. Wm. T. Brown. A striking demonstration of the fact that socialism is the necessary outcome of present conditions.
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