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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. For this purpose only it appears.

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

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 109

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

VINDICATED AT THE POLLS

Class Conscious Socialists of Chicago Repudiate Those Who Opposed Unity of Forces. Vote Shows That the Socialist Party Has the Confidence of the Intelligent Portion of the Working Class. Falseness and Scurrility Bring Disaster to the Disruptionists. Some Vagaries of Middle Class "Socialism" Outlook for the Future. The Socialist Party Will Carry on the Battle Against Capitalism With Renewed Energy.

Now that the smoke of battle has been cleared away and the capitalist duly elected, we feel the comrades throughout the city should be enlightened somewhat as to the actual state of affairs in the local Socialist movement. That this has not been done before is due to the fact that the Socialist party was too busily engaged in directing the fight against the common enemy, to waste time in exploiting the unfortunate division which resulted in three distinct parties claiming the name of Socialist being placed on the ballot. Doubtless this confusion to no small extent tended to diminish the vote, which might otherwise have been confidently anticipated, and which would certainly have installed the Socialist party of this city upon the official ballot, but even as it is, the result of the election shows conclusively that those who, for reasons best known to themselves, stubbornly opposed the unity of Socialist forces in this city, have gone down in well-merited disaster.

It now, however, becomes appropriate to place before our readers a short sketch of the events which occurred in the local movement subsequent to the national election in November. The Socialist party have consistently stood for unity ever since that date, and in their convention 165 delegates emphasized that position plainly and distinctly. The faction with headquarters at Washington street, however, rejected every advance made in that direction, though everything possible was done to make it acceptable without loss of self-respect. Nothing came of this, and the Socialist party were forced to abide the result of the election as a final test. That result showed beyond a shadow of doubt that the Socialist party was thoroughly justified in the position it took. The malcontents have been overwhelmingly defeated, and will in all probability have no further significance as a political party in Chicago.

It was no light task, with the limited means at our command to accomplish this victory, but the comrades of the Socialist party braced themselves for the effort. The agitation was carried on with the utmost vigor, large meetings being continuously held in every part of the city, speakers worked day and night to bring before the laborers the principles of Socialism, and literature was systematically distributed, while the disruptionists were utterly unable to carry on any propaganda worthy of the name, relying mainly upon the assumed stupidity of the Socialist voters and their own capacity for "bluff," and whatever effect a few thousand weak, mendacious and confusing handbills might produce. Practically the entire work of Socialist propaganda for the recent election was carried on by the Socialist party.

First reports of the election show that the united Socialist forces of Chicago have polled 4,712 votes, which will almost certainly increase to the neighborhood of 5,000 when the official returns are made public. On the other hand, the Washington street faction are credited with but 1,303, a number which may possibly increase to 2,000 or thereabouts, and without doubt a considerable number of this total was cast through ignorance of the fact that the party had changed its name.

The character of "Socialism" advocated by this insignificant clique is also worthy of a passing notice. Throughout the campaign it largely took the form of abuse and misrepresentation of the party by which it was so thoroughly thrashed on last Tuesday. To these tactics no reply was necessary. The Socialist party, as before stated, was too busily engaged in Socialist propaganda to notice the calumnies hurled at it by conscious impotence. Scurrility and falsehood spread broadcast through anonymous handbills may serve the turn of those who see in them a necessary adjunct to a suspicious case, but such weapons we leave to those who prefer to use them. They have no part in our propaganda.

The following incident, which is attested to by one of our watchers, will throw some light upon the conception of Socialism possessed by those who have done their utmost to perpetuate division in the ranks of the working class, and it is exactly what might have been expected from them. In the fifth precinct of the Thirty-fifth ward our comrades knew only of two members of the S. D. P.—viz., the editor of the Social Democratic Herald and his son. In this precinct, but two votes were cast for the S. D. P. ticket, and the result was a well-merited disaster.

der this editor informed the Daily News reporter on the day before election that his party stood for "conservative ideas" and not for "revolution." It might be as well to remark in passing, that this precinct polled twenty votes for the Socialist party ticket. These matters, however, are but transient phases through which the Socialist movement must pass, and are mentioned merely to clear up any possible doubt which may remain in the minds of our readers as to the nature of the internal dissensions which have to some extent retarded the progress of Socialism in Chicago. For the rest, the election of April 2d has abundantly justified our position and repudiated the actions of the disruptionists. From this time forward our attention will, as usual, be exclusively given to Socialist agitation and organization as we have neither time nor inclination to trouble about the remnants of disunion which may yet survive. The outlook for the future is cheering and the battle against capitalism must be pressed with unabated vigor. A solid and coherent body of class-conscious workingmen stand in the ranks of the Socialist party, equipped and ready to enter the field which is now ripening for harvest. Those who oppose may still continue their futile opposition, and those who recognize the deception that has been perpetrated upon them by the spokesmen of disunion, can find an outlet for their energy and activity in the Socialist movement in the ranks of the Socialist party, the justice of whose claims to represent the interests of the working class in this city have been doubly and trebly vindicated in the recent election.

THE FINAL RALLY.

Great Meeting at West 19th St. Turner Hall Brings Local Campaign To a Close.

On last Monday evening an audience of some 800 persons attended the final rally of the Socialist Party at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall. A formidable array of speakers were on hand, amongst whom the mayoral candidate, John Collins, was the principal speaker of the evening. The meeting lasted till after 11 p. m., each speaker occupying from fifteen to twenty-five minutes in making his address. The audience was most responsive and enthusiastic, and the points made by the various speakers were heartily applauded. Comrade Collins delivered a powerful address, in which he exposed the falsity of the claims of the capitalist candidates to pose as "friends of labor," and showed conclusively that the laborers, instead of depending upon their enemies for "favors" which they never received, must unite together and enforce their own demands by the collective strength of their numbers. He described how the capitalist class mainly depended upon trickery and misrepresentation, and taking advantage of race and religious prejudices to keep the workers in ignorance of their true interests, and how socialism alone could read the web of deception woven around the unsuspecting working class by the parasitical tribe who lived upon their labor. He was followed by Comrades Mills, Morgan and Smiley, who in brief and pointed addresses emphasized what had been said before. Three rousing cheers were then given for the socialist candidate and three more for the party and the meeting was then declared adjourned.

To Stop Exodus.

Conditions in Porto Rico are such that thousands of laborers are emigrating to Venezuela, leaving the capitalist planters without the supply of wage labor necessary to properly employ their capital. Prompt action has been taken in Washington to meet this emergency, and two tons of American flags are to be shipped at once to the island to restore confidence and check the tide of immigration which is proving so disastrous to the local exploiter. Wage laborers have often been scared by the threat that their masters would take their capital out of the country in case the workers refused to submit to the rate of exploitation, but the folly of this threat is well evidenced by the fact that the capitalist will move heaven and earth to retain the supply of wage labor, without which his capital is absolutely useless. The situation in Porto Rico is a distinct illustration in miniature of the work of the Socialist movement that labor produces all wealth.

PRISONER FOR LIFE

Awful Predicament of a Capitalist Profitmonger.

DECLARES "HE CAN'T GET OUT"

Victim Must Stay in a "Business" Prison Solely for the Interests of His Wage Slaves.

At all hazards, the delusion that the capitalist is only a capitalist for the benefit of the working class, must be maintained in the minds of the latter. Upon every possible occasion the exploiter is represented as an individual who would gladly give up the care and burden of exploitation and devote his time to "philanthropy" were it not that the people whom he fleeces would suffer by such action on his part. The example of Andrew Carnegie in retiring from "business" (with an annual income of fifteen million dollars) has been commented upon by many of his brethren as the ideal course to pursue, and these gentlemen (with the exception of Russell Sage, who declares bluntly that he means to keep control until death loosens his grip), almost invariably express a strong desire to follow the example of the benevolent (?) Scotchman, but unfortunately the interests of their employees imperatively forbid all hope of entertaining such an idea. An interview with Abraham S. Hewitt, recently reported in the daily papers, may be taken as characteristic of the hypocrisy of the average capitalist upon this subject:

Mr. Hewitt, you evidently do not agree with Mr. Carnegie's views on how a wealthy man's old age should be spent," began the reporter.

"I do most thoroughly agree with Mr. Carnegie on that point," replied Mr. Hewitt. "What makes you think I don't?"

"Because you don't get out of active business, and yet you are old and wealthy," said the reporter.

"I sincerely wish I had a chance to sell out like Mr. Carnegie had. I would jump at it," answered Mr. Hewitt. "Mr. Carnegie has been extremely fortunate. He is at last at liberty, but I am still in prison. I CAN'T GET OUT. At least I can't get out on terms which I feel it would be honorable to accept. I had a chance some time ago to sell out our Trenton works, but the condition was that they should be closed down permanently. This would have thrown about five hundred of our people out of work; people who have been with us for years, and many of whom have bought their own little homes in Trenton. I can not accept such terms; so here I am with the burden yet on my shoulders, and I suppose death alone would relieve me of it."

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man" of nearly eighty years, whose five hundred selfish laborers insist upon keeping in prison until death comes to his relief. Imagine the depth of despair into which the aged captive is plunged upon seeing the liberated Carnegie spread his wings and soar into boundless freedom, unhampered by the sordid cares of business, while the unfortunate Hewitt must remain in the Bastille of profit-making for the term of his natural life, incarcerated in that hideous prison by the necessities of the 500, who cannot afford to let him out for fear of being "let out" themselves. Verily, it is a tragical situation. Can nothing be done to set the captive free?

Let us examine the fastenings of his dungeon cell. Let us test the locks and bolts and bars which stand between Mr. Hewitt and liberty. Like the caged starling in Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," Mr. Hewitt constantly repeats the despairing cry, "I can't get out!" "I can't get out!" until his very impotency becomes an invitation to inspect the structure of his cage. By the bye, we hope our readers will overlook the rather strained comparison by which this prisoner of capitalism is likened to a starling. We know, of course, that a vulture would have made a more appropriate simile, but then vultures don't talk. They simply gorge themselves to a standstill, and say nothing.

It is certainly not this excuse which will prevent him.

Again, the Trenton works (whatever they may be) are certainly not run merely for the sake of "giving employment." If they ceased to yield profit, would Hewitt have any scruples about closing them down regardless of the interests of the 500 employees? Hardly. Doesn't it look altogether reasonable to suppose that the sweet taste of the profits extracted from the Trenton works is at least sufficient consolation to reconcile the prisoner to his captivity? If there were no profits, he could get out, in fact, he would have to. As it is, Mr. Hewitt is evidently a victim, the profits which they insist upon thrusting on him.

The prisoner also labors under the hallucination that he cannot get out without "selling out." How is this? If the works produce profits, is he the only one competent to receive them? Are there not many labor skippers quite as expert as he? Hewitt does not live in Trenton, but in New York, and takes no part whatever in the production process. Are there not managers and superintendents in Trenton who attend to the actual labor squeezing? And couldn't they take the profits with as much ease as he does? Surely, the withdrawal of an individual whose sole function is to appropriate what others produce, need not necessitate the closing down of the works. There are lots of fellows ready to release Hewitt from this task, and give him the freedom which he envies Carnegie. Indeed, he could "emancipate" himself in the same manner without much exertion were he so inclined. The bolts and bars of his prison are by no means so strong as he imagines.

This unfortunate captive should not give way to despair. He might possibly find an incentive to freedom, and a significant hint as to how it may be obtained, by recalling the wonderful escape from prison related by the humorist, Artemus Ward. A young man of noble birth was imprisoned in a dungeon through the malice and treachery of a powerful rival. There he lay for forty long years without food or drink, yet always dreaming of ultimate freedom. At last, one day when he had almost given up hope, a happy inspiration came to him. He opened the window and got out.

It is of course a matter of little moment to socialists whether this old humbug stays in his "business" prison or gets out to make room for another voluntary martyr of the same stripe. But it may be of some service to expose as far as possible the hypocritical attitude assumed by those who exploit the workers and at the same time pose as self-sacrificing victims to the welfare of the community. The profit of capital has been often described as the "reward of abstinence," but it has remained to our pious plunderers to outdo even this ridiculous profession of asceticism by adding to it the pretense of imprisonment borne solely for the sake of "giving employment" to those whose labor alone makes all wealth possible. And while preparing the proletariat for their economic emancipation, it may not be amiss to endeavor to puncture the superstition so carefully cultivated by philanthropic exploiters of the Hewitt type, that the capitalist is a capitalist merely for the benefit of the working class.

Vail's Dates For April.

The following is Comrade Charles H. Vail's itinerary for the coming month:

- April 7—Galesburg.
- April 8—Monmouth.
- April 9—Burlington, Ia.
- April 10—Peoria, Ill.
- April 11—Pekin.
- April 12—Springfield.
- April 13—Alton.
- April 14—St. Louis, Mo.
- April 15—Belleview, Ill.
- April 17—Bevier, Mo.
- April 18—Sedalia.
- April 20—Warrensburg.
- April 21 and 22—Kansas City.
- April 23—Pleasant Hill.
- April 24—Harrisonville.
- April 25—Liberal.
- April 26—Greenfield.
- April 27 or 28—Osark.
- April 29—Monett.
- April 30—Pittsburg, Kan.
- May 1—Ohrard.

Local comrades should see that these meetings are well advertised in advance.

Employment agencies and their methods are undergoing an inquiry by a committee of the state legislature at the Palmer House. It developed that hardly any of these agencies had taken out the annual license required by law, which costs \$200. Crowds of men and women entered complaints of having paid fees to these institutions and received nothing in return. The inquiry will go far as knocking the bottom out of the impudent assertion of the capitalist press that those who really desire work can always secure it.

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A FORGETFUL CRITIC

Alleged Socialist Discourtesy Irritates Harrison.

SAYS WE ARE "NO GENTLEMEN"

Stickler for Etiquette Forgets the Conduct of His "Gentlemen" in the National Election.

One day last week a number of "salaried" individuals exploited by Marshall Field, were gathered together in one of their owner's buildings to listen to some alleged reasons why they should vote for Carter Harrison and a continuation of their present prosperous conditions, the address to be delivered by that gentleman himself. There were several Socialists amongst the audience, who were present merely because they deemed it wise policy to put in an appearance at the harangue, as they didn't wish to run the risk of looking for another job, and from them we learn that Harrison expressed himself vigorously upon the conduct of the Socialists who refused to listen to his twaddle in Mueller's Hall two weeks ago. The remainder of his speech is of no consequence to our readers—or for that matter to the audience who listened to it—though but few of them were aware of the fact.

The "man of destiny" asserted that because the Socialists in Mueller's Hall refused to listen to his vapors, they were "no gentlemen." Be it so. If the sort of people who touted for Harrison in the election, the gang who hang around the City Hall, can be described by that appellation, then the Socialists are more than willing to be counted out. The assembly at Mueller's Hall met merely to make a presentation of a flag to one of the numerous German societies in the locality. They were not there to listen to a political address, least of all an address from a capitalist candidate, and they expressed their displeasure and repudiation by leaving him the empty hall in which to expend his oratory.

No violence was offered to Harrison. He was not even ordered out of the building, much less put out. He was not even prevented from speaking. Had a Socialist speaker intruded upon a Harrison meeting and commenced uninvited to make an address, what would the "gentlemen" present have done?

We Socialists have long memories, and when Harrison attempted to read us a lesson in good manners, we may venture to call his attention to the occurrences which took place on State street in the latter part of last October when the Socialists attempted to hold a series of open air meetings just before the national election. A body of "gentlemen," every one of whom would have listened quietly to Harrison's oratory, and who for years have voted him into office, made a systematic and determined onslaught upon the Socialist speakers. They were assaulted, beaten and in some cases stabbed, their stands were overturned, and their meetings broken up by the "gentlemanly" drags and scum of the levee district. The authorities had been duly notified of these meetings, police protection had been requested in due form, and again and again when the howling mob of "gentlemen" were engaged in their cowardly attacks, the intervention of Harrison's police was asked in vain. Harrison knew of these meetings, knew that the police knew of them, knew that permission had been given to hold them, knew that he as mayor was responsible for the preservation of public peace, knew that they would be attacked—and did nothing to prevent it. If he did not encourage, he undoubtedly permitted his "gentlemen" to work their own sweet will undisturbed and unhindered.

And this is the man who considers himself aggrieved because a Socialist audience, who had hired and paid for the use of a hall, and upon whom he was impudently thrust, refused to listen to his stupid and useless harangue! It was well for him that they were not "gentlemen," or he might have fared worse.

It is about time that capitalist politicians were acquainted with the fact that of all people in this city, the Socialists have no manner of use for them. Whether they label themselves Republican or Democrat, we recognize them equally as enemies of the working class. We know perfectly well what they have to say and why they say it, and have long ago come to the conclusion that it is a useless waste of our time and their efforts to attempt to convince us that the system for which they stand can ever gain our support. Once a Socialist, always a Socialist, and neither Harrison, Hankey, nor any of their following of capitalist windbags need entertain any idea of making converts from our ranks. We know what we want, and how to get it, and we know further that between us there is a great gulch, which cannot be bridged until capitalism has disappeared.

If any of these men wish to obtain a hearing from Socialists they can only obtain it by championing capitalism as against Socialism in debate. Harrison can have an opportunity to speak to Socialists upon no other terms, but he will be gladly afforded this chance if he dares to accept the challenge. Otherwise we have no time to waste in listening to him, being too busily engaged in undecoding those who are yet the dupes of his class.

Suggestions for Agitation.

Springfield, Mass., March 20, 1901. To All Locals of the S. D. P. and Other Socialist Organizations: Greeting.—The warm and pleasant weather will soon be here and it is for us as Socialists to take advantage of same by getting out on the highway and byway, teaching Socialism to the people as they stroll along enjoying the pleasantness of the gentle evening zephyr after their day of wearisome toil in factory or shop.

The N. E. C., being anxious to do all it possibly can to advance the cause of Socialism this coming spring, summer and fall, has adopted a plan of arranging circuits for open-air speakers and hopes to get the co-operation of every local, and other organizations as well, in making this a grand success.

We propose to arrange monthly tours in the various states and have one speaker or more if necessary stump for Socialism.

The idea is to get every local to agree to hold at least one open air meeting each month, and if any organization desires to hold them oftener the N. E. C. will see that speaker is supplied. Our object is to reduce the expense of each local or organization to the minimum, and the following has been adopted: Each local is required to pay the speaker \$2 for his day's services, his railroad fare from the point he had previously left, and to take care of him while he stays with them.

We shall try and arrange the tours so that the railroad expense will be trifling to each local, which will make the entire expense of each meeting a small matter.

We think that by arranging these circuits and sending a different speaker over the route each month a great interest will be taken by all comrades in the work, which will create new enthusiasm, and the result can only be beneficial to the movement of the class-conscious proletariat for economic freedom.

Tours are now being arranged so as to begin our open-air campaign on May 1st at the latest. We submit this to your local or organization, and hope that you comrades are interested enough in the cause to agree to arrange at least one meeting a month on the above basis.

Kindly advise us at once as to the decision arrived at, so that your city or town can be included in the circuit; also how often a speaker will be required. Yours fraternally,

WM. BUTSCHER, Nat'l Sec'y.

Note.—Any Socialist organization desiring to participate in these meetings can do so by writing to the National Secretary regarding same. We notified all organizations of which we had addresses, and if any organization has failed to receive a notice it is because their address was unknown to us. Let us all join hands in one grand educational campaign for Socialism.

The Campaign Fund.

Previously reported.....	\$ 51 20
H. Leaver.....	10
Frank Collins.....	25
F. N. Drake.....	25
A. Prince.....	1 00
Hyde Park Convention.....	50
A. L. Mendelssohn.....	50
H. Benson.....	50
N. J. Nielsen.....	50
J. L.....	25
Per Sol Siegel.....	30
K.....	1 00
Egg Lange.....	1 50
J. E. Flint.....	2 10
On list 225 by A. Mark.....	25
D. Zatzke.....	12 50
Collected by Alma Tgebach.....	1 00
On list 158, per E. Knauer.....	2 50
On list 219, per Wm. Henderson.....	10 05
Collected by J. Collins in Unity Lodge 134 T. A. of M.....	7 10
James Mance.....	2 00
W. E. Walling.....	10 00
Robert Waddell.....	50
G. D. Flohr.....	1 00
C. H. Herron.....	50
A. Prince.....	50
Reliable Lodge T. of M.....	4 00
Per John Collins.....	2 07
AGE Lange.....	1 00
On list 172, per C. Rudolph.....	5 65
Per John Vogt.....	80
On list 233, by Alma Tgebach.....	50
H. Kleins.....	50
Martin Benoit.....	50
J. E. Flux, Kane, Pa.....	50
A. Friend.....	1 00
D. M. Smith.....	1 00
Total.....	\$394 97

General election is about to take place in Denmark and Social Democrats are making a winning fight. On March 9 every trade unionist in the country contributed to the campaign fund. In Copenhagen 15,000 workers held a mass meeting and protested against the government's action in discharging a postoffice employe for standing for election of a Social Democrat.

THE VAIL MEETINGS

Series of Addresses Brought to a Successful Conclusion.

LARGE AUDIENCES ATTRACTED

Noted Socialist Writer Speaks for the Candidates on the Socialist Party Ticket.

Local Socialist agitation received a strong impulse during the last days of March from the visit of Comrade Chas. H. Vail, the Socialist candidate for governor of New Jersey. A series of four meetings was arranged; which were carried out in the most successful manner and were probably attended by upwards of 3,000 people. Comrade Vail is a strong and forceful speaker, and his expositions of the principles of Socialism left nothing to be desired in the way of effective propaganda. He left this city on Monday morning to continue his tour of agitation through the middle West, and his itinerary may be found in another column of this paper.

The first meeting, which was held on Friday evening, the 29th ult., in Phoenix hall, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets, at 8 p. m., attracted an audience of between six and seven hundred people, who paid the closest attention to the lecturer throughout the entire address and by their frequent applause showed that the points made were duly appreciated. The speaker concluded with a strong appeal for the support of the candidate for mayor on the ticket of the Socialist party, the name of John Collins eliciting loud and continued applause from the audience. A goodly quantity of literature and several hundred copies of the Workers' Call were sold during the progress of the meeting, and a fair sum towards defraying the hall expenses was contributed by those present.

On the following evening at the same hour Comrade Vail addressed a very large audience at Aurora hall, corner of Milwaukee avenue and Huron street. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity and the manner in which the speaker's remarks were received left no doubt of the fact that a deep impression had been made. Another speaker, Comrade J. Slitt Wilson, also delivered a short and forceful address, which was keenly appreciated by those present. As the meeting drew to its close, the Socialist party candidate for mayor entered the hall, and being instantly recognized, was requested to close the meeting with a brief speech, which he did to the unbounded satisfaction of the audience. As at the previous meeting a considerable amount of Socialist literature was sold and distributed, and a fair collection for rent expenses was taken up.

The third meeting took place at Kensington Turner hall, West Pullman, at 8 p. m. on Sunday afternoon, and was largely attended, the hall being completely filled. Comrades Vail and Simons made eloquent and forceful addresses, which were received with loud and continued applause. A belated follower of De Leon (strange to say the species is not yet wholly extinct in Chicago) attempted to advocate the union-smashing tactics of the "perforator," but was speedily reduced to silence by the logic of the speaker, who took up his challenge. The discussion was greatly rallied by those present, and the meeting was brought to a close with rousing cheers for the Socialist party.

Comrade Vail concluded his series of meetings at the Socialist Temple the same evening at 8 p. m., where he and Comrade W. T. Mills held perhaps the most enthusiastic audience that the Temple has yet contained for more than two hours. The building was packed far beyond its seating capacity, many of those present being compelled to stand during the entire time of speaking. The audience showed the keenest appreciation of the manner in which the lecturer presented his subject, and the short and vigorous closing speech of Comrade Mills, which was also heartily applauded, brought to a successful conclusion the Chicago engagement of Comrade Vail, whose work in the cause of Socialism in this city contributed to no slight extent to the magnificent vote polled by the Socialist party on the following Tuesday.

Standard Oil Company, it is reported, have paid a large sum for the patent rights of an invention owned by parties in Salt Lake City. It is said to be a process for converting crude petroleum into gas for lighting purposes, which will give a more brilliant light than is possible with electricity. The Standard Oil Company will use the patent. They merely bought it so that no other parties can use it. There are evidently two sides to the assertion that capitalism stimulates invention.

Single binding of 100 or more, in cloth, per hundred.

THE WORKERS CALL

Annual subscription \$2.00... Single copy 10c... Advertisement rates...

Editorial announcements... Contributions and items of news...



The repeal of the infamous Case garnish law will no doubt create regret in the bosom of Alschuler...

Readers of the Call will be interested in knowing that during the last week fully 29,000 copies of the election issue of this paper were circulated in Chicago alone...

Now that the local contest is over and the progress made by the Socialist movement duly noted, the Workers Call will resume its chief function of Socialist propaganda work...

Single Tager Tom L. Johnson has been elected to the position of mayor of Cleveland, O., by the Democrats...

It is rather significant that in the same speech in which Kaiser Wilhelm notified his troops that he expected them to stay their countrymen who dared to revolt against his authority...

On the evening of election day the Chicago American published an editorial bewailing the fact that the workmen neglect to use their political power to strengthen their position in their economic struggles...

Journal making such a blunder as this. The owners of these sheets always display a class-consciousness that has been sadly lacking amongst the working class.

Harrison is elected and all the hysterical shrieking of the pulpit parrots has gone for naught. Vice will still stalk openly on our muddy streets, the resorts of crime will remain wide open...

LESSON OF THE ELECTION. If the stability and permanency of the Socialist party were ever in doubt, the election of Tuesday must have established beyond dispute the fact that not only has the position of the party been secured...

That lesson conveys in unmistakable terms the truth that the Socialist movement differs essentially in its nature from the ordinary capitalist conception of politics.

IN DARKEST RUSSIA. It is a rather significant fact that almost all the details of the present disturbances in Russia which appear in the daily press are taken from the columns of the great Socialist journal, "Voerwarts."

Towards the group composing the N. E. B., the members of the Socialist party bear no malice whatever, recognizing that they as well as those who voted for them were equally laboring under a total misapprehension of the nature of the Socialist movement.

TREASON AND LOYALTY. It all depends whose ox is gored. The perpetrator of the trick by which Aguinaldo was captured is now being showered with laurels for the bravery, skill, ingenuity, perseverance, etc., displayed in bringing the plot to a successful issue.

Like every other question connected with capitalism, the child labor question brings out the fact that, as the economic system of the present is based solely upon the robbery of the working class, systematic falsehood is indispensable in every social relation.

The alleged opposition of German Catholic societies and Lutheran bodies throughout the state to the bill is the cue seized by the capitalist press to add its hostility to the measure.

will be beyond all comparison greater than at present. These probabilities are distinctly foreshadowed and illustrated by the incident in question, and constitute perhaps its most important aspect.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

According to the State Inspector of Factories and workshops it is impossible to obtain correct statistics of the ages of children employed in the factories and sweatshops of this city.

A few weeks ago statistics were published showing that the average wage in the sweatshops of Chicago amounted to about \$77 per annum.

Says the Factory Inspector: "That these affidavits are often falsely attested is a well-recognized condition, but we can't go back to do about it."

And it would also appear quite as plainly that the same profit system in all its ramifications is inseparably connected with lying fraud, perjury, bribery and every form of falsehood that can possibly be conceived.

The child lies because it has been taught the necessity of lying, not because it really likes to go to work.

It is now proposed that "working-men" of the Schwab type, whose wages amount to \$1,000,000 per year, should have a special medical adviser for their sole use.

The utility of presenting "municipal programmes" for adoption while capitalism is in control is well illustrated by the attitude of the capitalist press toward the "free text book bill."

The alleged opposition of German Catholic societies and Lutheran bodies throughout the state to the bill is the cue seized by the capitalist press to add its hostility to the measure.

Little priests, little rabbis and little parsons have been saying the first clause of this, by candle light, for many ages; and perhaps it is as well they did so, for not until the tongue of the modern factory bell rung forth was it ever possible to see that the world's labor is a unit.

THE THREE BELLS.

By Peter F. Burrows.

Socialism is now the generic name for the intellectual, moral and political activities of those who oppose the capitalist system of industrial direction.

It is said that some of the German troops around Paris during Thier's murder of the Communists, being touched by humanity, suffered many citizens to escape through their lines from the machine guns of the Versailles butchers.

As a proletarian revolt that Communism of Paris has an enemy and probably also a slanderer in almost every editorial chair of America. Yet if these same editors had stood where the Germans stood, they also would, for the most part, have probably opened their ranks and let the people go.

Do not forget that Socialism means an economic revolution which will depose private capitalism from the control of the world's industries by taking political power from the hands now holding it and restoring it to the whole democracy.

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Locals and other Socialist organizations that have not yet advised the National Secretary of their decision in reference to these open air meetings, are requested to do so immediately, as the tours will be arranged shortly, so as to begin an active and systematic propaganda next month.

Editor Workers' Call—Dear Comrade: Permit me to express through the columns of the Workers' Call my gratitude and thanks to Comrades W. T. Mills and F. G. Strickland and all other comrades of the Socialist party who so kindly assisted at the funeral of my late husband, Erik J. Pihlaja.

Thou who dost mourn love's withered flowers, And feed on grief awhile, And conjure back the wreaths of hours, Bright with affections smile, Should he remembered kindness move, Thy stricken heart to burn With bitter, sweet remorse of love, In thoughts that deeply yearn, This saying for thy comfort keep— He giveth His beloved sleep.

Thou social God whose form of clay Is scintillant with gems, Whose marble palace on the bay With sumptuous splendor gleams, Whom purchased law has placed on high, And left the world in woe, What is the secret of thy sigh? Can death strike here a blow? Rich comforted they, whom thou dost weep, He giveth His beloved sleep.

Ye worms that struggle in the grim, For wealth ye must not use, Ye battered tools of social crime, "Humanity's refuse," What bear ye on that bloody board? A victim of the mine? A mangled image of the Lord, Slain that the rich may shine? Back to your toil, ye earth-worms creep, He giveth His beloved sleep.

To some He giveth more than sleep— The power by fraud to hold The toilers' fruit—for flesh is cheap, And less esteemed than gold. To some He gives a call to preach Content and godliness, To others, whom He gives to reach The limit of distress, Who sow and reap, but dare not keep, He giveth His beloved sleep.

Oh, ye admirers of the power That men of fortune wield, Have ye discerned how they devour, Their kind in town and field? When markets are choked with spoiling food, Which hunger cannot buy, New markets must be bought with blood, And myriads must die, Yes, hushed in many a mangled heap, He giveth His beloved sleep.

He gives ye power, ye stolid slaves, Aspire! look up and see— Not mystic heavens, nor pauper graves, But power He offers ye, Power to ensure your native right, To live a life complete, To lose the bitterness and blight, And find the true and sweet, Closer to Nature's heart to creep, And truly live before ye sleep, —J. G. Williamson, Galesburg, Ill.

Wasted Eloquence. Is it not about time that the preachers in this city took measures to discover just how little they amount to? On the Sunday before election, the Harrison administration was "scored" and Hanecy's candidacy urged in the interests of "decency" by a simultaneous flood of pulpit oratory from all over the city.

Do not stop short of any less achievement than the conquest of the political powers and the abolition of rents, interest and profits. Do not call in any others to do your work; you must be your own liberator, your own political party.

Speakers Wanted. A few weeks ago a plan for arranging open air circuits was submitted to the locals of our party. As the locals are reporting favorably on same, requesting to be included in said circuit, the time has come to secure enough good speakers to carry the plan into effect.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Do not stop short of any less achievement than the conquest of the political powers and the abolition of rents, interest and profits. Do not call in any others to do your work; you must be your own liberator, your own political party.

A Century of Economic Development.

Translated from the Polish.

The evolution of the century just closed could be best characterized as the evolution of capitalism. One could say that that century stood at its cradle, saw its much promising youth, witnessed its noble desires and dreams and believed that its endeavors were destined to accomplish heaven on earth.

Now, the successor of the 19th century finds it to be in a state of decrepit senility, bereft of faith and vitality and imbued with bitterness and despair. No economic system has ever before awakened such heaven-reaching hopes, none has progressed so brilliantly and rapidly, but none, after so short a career, has reached the climax of its development and passed into the state of old age. No economic system has stirred society so deeply, none has aroused so much enthusiasm and energy, but also none has created so many contradictions, disturbances and confusion of ideas, such desperate hopelessness and discouragement. Mysticism, decadence, and even asceticism—what would the first classic apostles of capitalism say to that, they who believed that the reign of capitalism would be the reign of light, serenity, harmony and joyousness in life.

The starting point of the modern economy was the medieval peasant economy and handicrafts. As long as the chief source of maintenance was the nomadic pastoralism, and hunting, land was common property, communal, tribal, or racial; there was no place yet for private property. It would have been an absurdity to divide land into small parts, to fence them and thus force each single owner to raise for himself a small stock of cattle. With the evolution of peasant-husbandry, the evolution of property begins. For the peasant husbandry which prevailed at the end of the middle ages common tilling of the soil, based upon common property, was not only unnecessary, but formed a hindrance in the evolution of agriculture. The simple agricultural tools demanded individual cultivation of a small piece of land. Only the modern development of the agricultural technique and implements (as steam plows, etc.) require large tracts of land. With the medieval mode of peasant husbandry, with its simple tools, the soil could be much better cultivated and produce much greater results, the more arbitrarily the husbandman could dispose of it and ascertain for himself and his family the products of his toil and the improvements of his land. The communal land ownership had to disappear and make place for the private property in land.

Private ownership was an equally indispensable condition for the evolution of handicraft. Handicraft does not require the collective work of many people, its produce depends upon the individual virtues of the worker, upon his skill and diligence and such virtues develop only when the artisan enjoys perfect freedom in his work, and that freedom is possible only when he owns the tools as well as products of his toil.

Husbandry and handicraft have called forth the evolution of property, which was soon followed by the evolution of the production of commodities and capital. At the beginning of the 19th century we find the three modes of production, viz: peasant economy, artisan and capitalistic production. The evolution of property called forth the evolution of production of commodities and this in turn the evolution of capitalism from which the 19th century has taken not only its economic but its social character also. The peasant economy has not immediately adopted the specific form of production for exchange, and does not even today practice it everywhere. At first the peasant family satisfied its want by itself and produced for its own consumption only. But with the development of agriculture on the one side and the evolution of handicraft on the other the peasant economy began to produce more than was needed for the support of the family, and commenced to set aside a part of its production for the purpose of exchange or sale, or, in other words, it began to produce commodities. The artisan, however, was from the beginning a producer of commodities, he never produced for himself but always for sale. The artisan was the inventor and representative of the new mode of production, viz: the production of commodities.

As in the middle ages, the representatives of civilization were the classes living on agriculture, so in modern times the evolution of culture came from the towns in which handicrafts developed and created a new form of production. And as 600 years ago the peasants were the representatives of the working classes, so a hundred years ago and at the beginning of the 19th century, the backbone of all popular movements was formed by the artisans. The distinctive character of the new mode of artisan production was purchase and sale of reciprocal exchange. The requisite of such an exchange is the division of labor. The more that division of labor develops the more extensive become the exchange relations, and the production of commodities, until at last the functions of exchange, namely, buying and selling, become themselves a separate branch of labor—commerce. Thus for the first time arose from the mode of production of commodities, capital in its most primitive form as commercial capital. Beside the peasant's and artisan's property there develops also the ownership property of the merchant,

which handwork exclusively prevails and which work the laborer does at home, the independence of the latter does not outlast the time when it becomes an export industry. Handicraft can yet exist in places only where it is to supply a limited market, and so long as the evolution does not outgrow the productive capacity of handicraft. But this does not mean that the number of artisans and small capitalists constantly decreases. In the capitalistic evolution small capitals play the role of an agent of technical revolution, and with their disappearance the evolution of capital would cease. In the same moment in which the creation of capital would exclusively fall into the hands of the big capitalists, the enervating fire of production would be extinguished and production itself would cease. We mention this because many a writer begins to imitate Bernstein and to quote the statistics of small establishments and capitals as a proof against the above assertion. Small production is an everlasting source for the evolution of capitalism, and it will disappear only with the disappearance of capitalism. The capitalistic evolution constantly creates new branches of production or additional branches that are taken up by handicrafts or small capitalists that were driven away from some other field of production, thus preparing the ground for new conquests of capital.

This evolutionary process, which took place in the industrial centers, also accomplished a revolution in agriculture. The big industry and capitalistic commerce, having taken the first rank in the economic life, have drawn agriculture of all countries into a competitive struggle on the world's market, and made it with regard to production dependent upon them. Agriculture began to accommodate itself to the needs of industry, which it furnishes with raw products, and also to the needs of the towns and industrial markets, where it finds its chief consumers.

New wants of these markets have called into life new branches of agricultural production, and the evolution brought about by the evolution of capitalism in the state and society (the growth of government functions, of militarism, the budgets, etc.) reacted upon the overtaxed peasant class by forcing it to produce commodities. This class, lacking capital, is being, like the artisan, forced to the wall and throws upon the labor market an ever-increasing number of hands.

The peasant family who only with the greatest difficulty can support itself from the produce of their own farm, is forced to send its grown-up members to the towns and factories. The peasant economy can but maintain an ever-diminishing number of men. This manifests itself in some countries by the even relatively decreasing rural population and the constantly increasing emigration.

The capitalist evolution by its constantly increasing number of wage laborers, and its having drawn into the process of production women and children, has effected a revolutionary change in the social condition of the population.

A. W.

(To be continued.)

LABOR ITEMS

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

Another street car strike is threatened at St. Louis. Cause—Sixteen hours' daily labor at less than ten cents per hour.

The Coeur d'Alene mines of Idaho, capitalized at \$25,000,000, are passing under control of Rockefeller's smelter trust. Other mines will also go in.

It is reported that a local of the National Union of Brewers Workmen in New York have suspended a member of their organization for joining the state militia.

Two labor bills were knocked out in the New York legislature last week—one to prevent injunctions being issued during strikes, and the other to force street railways to put vestibules on cars. Does it surprise you?

The strike of marine engineers upon the great lakes is rapidly assuming serious proportions, and hundreds of vessels will remain tied up at the docks unless the trouble is settled before the regular navigation season opens.

In London, when asked whether the United States Steel Corporation would not tend to hasten Socialism, Carnegie dodged the question and declared that if he landed in New York penniless again he would get rich. But it's safe to bet he won't try the job.

A sum of \$55,000 was paid last week for the privilege of a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, and it is said that the price will rise still higher in the near future. Under the present system it is perfectly natural that a position from which the laborers can be profitably exploited should command a high price on the market.

Thirty-five men in the canning department of the Libby, McNeil & Libby packing plant in the stockyards went on strike for \$2 per day in place of the \$1.50 which they had been formerly receiving for ten hours' work. The company at once filled their places with white and colored women at a lower figure. There was "nothing to arbitrate."

New York Federation of Women wrote to Bryan and wanted to know why he didn't print the union label on his paper. He replied that his organ does not cater to trade unionism alone, but to "all classes." And a lot of printers voted for Bryan! Cheer up!

John Graham Brooks, the famous educator, recently delivered an address in New York during which he declared that "Socialism is growing in all countries with a rapidity that cannot be kept track of with statistics."

The threatened strike of the United Mine Workers, which was to go into effect on April 1, has been averted. President Mitchell succeeded in convincing the miners that the present time was most inopportune for a strike. Had it taken place, Mr. J. P. Morgan might have been seriously inconvenienced in his work of perfecting the billion dollar steel trust. When that gigantic task is accomplished the miners may have a try. Meanwhile, everything remains substantially the same.

A British steel magnate named Furness has been giving it as his opinion that the great combinations of iron industry in this country will ultimately collapse of themselves, and small capitalist production be once more reinstated. This conclusion he arrives at through the assertion that "protection as a theory is economically un sound." Mr. Furness will, we suspect be somewhat disappointed to discover that economic evolution has little reverence for either free trade or protection as theories, and that the collapse of the trust in its present form will, instead of giving capitalism a fresh start, abolish it, entirely.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

On Friday evening Comrade John Collins addressed a meeting of the Metal Polishers' Union at 116 Fifth avenue. A large audience was present and were so favorably impressed by what they heard that the speaker was invited to again address the union two weeks later.

Woodworkers' Local Union, No. 17, on Thursday, 28th ult., was addressed by Comrade T. J. Morgan upon "The Growth of Unionism and Its Objects." The speaker's remarks were loudly applauded by an unusually large audience which had assembled for the occasion.

Comrade Henry E. Allen of Galesburg, Ill., writes to inform us that he is about to publish a Socialist novel, entitled "Shrouds with Pockets." The work will appear shortly and Comrade Allen hopes that it will be of some benefit to the cause of Socialism. A review of the book will appear in the columns of the Workers' Call after its appearance.

All persons who are not members of the Socialist party, but who voted its ticket in the recent election, are requested to communicate with August Kleenke, organizer Socialist party, 25 North Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

First meeting of Stenographers' Union in parlors of Atlantic Hotel, 158 Van Buren street, opposite Rock Island depot, Monday, April 3, 8 p. m. All stenographers invited.

Comrade Guy H. Lockwood spoke last Tuesday evening at a meeting of local Glen Ellyn. He gave an interesting popular lecture, such as he has been in the habit of giving in his travels, illustrated by original cartoons. He talks straight socialism, and puts it in a way to make converts.

We have a limited number of copies of the International Socialist Review, returned from the News Company with the covers slightly damaged, so that they cannot be sent out on subscriptions. Any comrade who will call at this office can have twenty-five assorted copies for 25 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 25 cents we will mail 25 of these damaged copies to any officer of an S. D. P. local outside of Chicago. Address Charles H. Kelly & Co., Publishers, 24 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

More subscribers are ALWAYS wanted.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Glances of the World-wide struggle of the Proletarian Army for Its Liberty.

AUSTRIA.

Speaking of the days of 1848 in Austria, Freiheit, of Tipitza, says that it is no use erecting barricades now, but that the best barricades against the reaction of today is equal, direct and secret voting.

A terrible account is given in the Pech Flykelo of the condition of Hungarian agricultural laborers. They have no day of rest; they begin work at 3 a. m. and do not leave off till 10 p. m., three or four families herd together in one room, and their food is often nothing but bread and bacon. At Pola, in Dalmatia, there was a weekly Socialist paper, Il Proletario. It is now published every day.

BELGIUM.

Great preparations are being made for demonstrations at Brussels and other towns in favor of universal suffrage and one man one vote, and not one man three votes, as often happens now for the well-to-do.

DENMARK.

The elections to the Chamber of Deputies (Folkething) will take place in about three weeks' time. The Socialists will run no less than thirty candidates, and hope to be able to increase the number—twelve—of members whom they now have. At this election, for the first time, voting will be by ballot.

SPAIN.

Strikes have occurred in Catalonia because the employers do not carry out the provisions of the recent law relating to the employment of women and children.

MUST BE CONCEALED.

Capitalist Press Deprecates the Indication of Exposing the Class Struggle.

It is interesting to observe the attitude of the ruling classes of society when any prominent individual amongst them sounds a note of alarm which brings to public view undisputed evidence of the reality of the class struggle. A Marx or a Liebknecht may devote years of study to plain expositions of this central sociological truth, and their efforts will be largely neutralized through a policy of silence upon the part of those to whom the idea is unwelcome; but let a Kaiser Wilhelm announce what is practically the same thing in a public speech and the capitalist press, which cannot ignore the utterances of such an exalted personage, handles the entire subject in a manner calculated to make one admire their cleverness in concealing the significance of the statement.

The German emperor in a speech to his troops tells them to be ready to suppress any revolt upon the part of the people against his authority. He refers to a revolutionary struggle of more than fifty years ago as an example which he fears may be repeated and states that he relies upon the bayonets of his troops to repel the insolent insurgents.

How, then, does the capitalist press represent the matter? Do they express agreement with the emperor? Or do they "resent his murderous anticipation of the butchery of his subjects? Neither. They take the stand that the Kaiser is needlessly alarmed; that there is no fear of a revolution; that the people are loyal, etc., etc. They pretend to be astounded that the idea should ever be entertained by the emperor that any such revolt as he speaks of should be possible. The conditions which would lead to engender revolts no longer exist, they tell us, and intimate that the Kaiser's words are merely the effect of undue excitement produced by the recent attack upon his person by an irresponsible epileptic.

No, there is no class struggle even if the Kaiser is incautious enough to make public what he relies upon to suppress its manifestation. Such an idea cannot be tolerated in any form. The possibilities of foreign war, the struggle for economic supremacy under unfavorable terms, the disputes of warring capitalist factions within the empire—all these things can be discussed calmly and philosophically; but the probability of a struggle with the class-conscious proletariat—the exploited and plundered laborers of Germany—that is a matter that they cannot yet afford to have dragged into the arena in such a manner as to attract attention. So the dispatches from Germany inform us, that "nobody is aware of anything upon which the idea of an outbreak can be based." The organs of "public opinion" are afraid to state bluntly that the emperor is talking nonsense, and still more afraid to admit that he displays great judgment in preparing for emergencies. In this dilemma they find it safest to assume an attitude of astonishment and deprecation toward the incident.

But the emperor, however, has some reason for his alarm. The presence of fifty-eight members in the German Reichstag, sent there three years ago as the choice of nearly two and a quarter millions of German workmen who frankly avow revolution as their object, should at least account to some extent for the recent utterances of the Kaiser, but the existence of this revolutionary body (which is constantly increasing) is admittedly concealed in the press dispatches, which contain instead the reassuring news that "the loyalty of the people is unquestioned"—except of course by the Kaiser. It is not the view that the Kaiser takes that renders the molders of "public opinion" uneasy, but rather his indifference in publicly declaring it. They

doubtless consider that he has spoken too soon, and that the old policy of representing political and economic conditions as fairly satisfactory should still be continued. But when the point is reached where the symptoms of revolt become unmistakable, a similar speech from the emperor would receive unanimous approval, and the press of all capitalist countries would cry out as with one voice in admiration of the wisdom, forethought and determination of the crowned representative of capitalist law and order. But at present the talk of suppressing discontent by force is both premature and dangerous to capitalist interests, and for that reason alone is viewed with regret by the German press.

SOCIALISM AND LIBERTY.

Triumph of the New Order Will Abolish Classes and Emphasize the Unity of Human Life.

The movement which moves in three times is the Socialist movement. Slow in getting started, true to the American spirit, once started it goes forward with leaps and bounds. For the hungry souls desiring the kingdom of love, the one mighty task is to fire this great movement with "the love of comrades."

This is more than sentiment. Every new historic movement must find its deep springs in human love or it recoils upon itself. The real emancipation of the workers need is the emancipation of life, the setting free of the soul. The struggle to own the tools, the means of production and distribution, is but the external of the common life coming to its inner freedom and harmony. The proletarian really craves life, abundant life.

The task of firing the Socialist movement with comradeship is all-important. It lacks not heroism, but unity and love. Let these two elements become predominant and no power can stay this oncoming tide of a world's redemption.

Whatever narrowness may have been of necessity engendered in the past must now be laid aside, as we doff a worn-out garment. The great plebeian world will be aroused only by an appeal to its noblest and manliest instincts. The dinner-pail argument is monopolized by the enemy. Let us offer not a full dinner-pail, per se, but a full life. Socialism offers the possibility of the freedom of each soul. Capitalism has invented and perfected the machine that will free us from drudgery. We need no longer be chained to material things because material things may be made free. No longer need we advance on our stomachs, because meat and drink may be as free as air and sunshine. Socialism comes to appropriate the machine and free the man.

But, you say, man will accept all this because of self-interest. Indeed, but it will be that self-interest so finely wrought out that its synonym is love. The self-interest of the ignoble man is the mess of pottage for today at the cost of liberty tomorrow.

The sentiment, "Give me liberty or give me death!" is self-interest, and it is also love. Somewhere in human development the distinction between love and self-interest will forever disappear.

Socialism comes not to plunge the world into a class struggle, but to free us from a class struggle which is already here. It comes not to invert society and make the ruling class the subjects of the working class, but to abolish all classes and absorb humanity into the one great working class of equals and brothers. In other words, it is the next historic and inevitable step of the human race toward the unity of human life which is the underlying fact.

The world is one, the universe is one, society is one. That men are divided is the lie of our undeveloped state. But he who would help bring in the deliverance of man from strife must himself be whole-souled. He must have caught a spark of the eternal fire of liberty and buried it deep in his own warm heart. He who would free the world must in his own soul be free. He must live in the eternal tolerance, drawing not driving. The ego must find its deliverance before it can deliver the world. Our voting for Socialism will be with power when back of the marking of our ballot, the tingling through our fingers is the power that creates and is creating the world and leading the universe to its eternal harmony and love.

A Universal Condition.

"Startling" discoveries of "frauds" practiced on the commissary department have been made in Manila, and a group of patriots who have been upholding the honor of the flag in the Philippines are under arrest pending investigations. It is said that two and a half millions of dollars' worth of stores have been taken from the government, and that immense quantities of flour, bacon and other goods bearing a government mark have been found in the possession of unauthorized parties. One contractor is reported as having done a business of \$109,000 per month in this manner, and to have spent huge sums in entertaining officers. In looking over the entire field of capitalistic exploitation it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that theft and fraud are everywhere prevalent. In Cuba, in Porto Rico, in Mexico, in South Africa and Manila, just as in Chicago, the same evidences are present that our boasted "civilization" rests entirely upon a basis of fraud and robbery, which finds its starting point in the exploitation of the laborer in the workshop, and from there permeates the entire social fabric.

Socialist Pointers

Harrison is elected and clubs are trumps.

Municipal ownership—lu twenty years—perhaps.

The "gray wolves" also ran—and most of them got there.

The campaign is always on as far as the Socialists are concerned.

The local socialist agitation took a fresh start on last Wednesday morning.

Perhaps you were not fooled on the first of April, but how about the day following?

The capitalists won. They knew they would. Harrison and Hancy looked alike to them.

Success or failure at an election cannot affect the faith of a man who is grounded in Socialism.

No vote cast for John Collins was "thrown away." Every such vote is a "step towards socialism."

Young Palmer will probably spend a good many sleepless nights trying to figure out how to help the working-men.

The constant hammering away brings results. Let us keep pounding, and it will come some day, and with a rush.

The only trust which socialism is scheduled to "bust" is the trust which the working class repose in their exploiters.

The result of the election is not calculated to cause the traction companies to "view with alarm" their future prospects.

So far as the interests of the capitalist class were concerned, the result of the election was never doubtful for one moment.

Why should an administration elected to look after the business interests concern itself with the troubles of the workingman?

The workmen of Chicago know what they will get from Carter Harrison. They went into the thing with their eyes open.

Harrison says that "Cullerton is a ghastly spectacle of a bygone century."—Harrison, to say the least, has another guess coming.

Hancy can now go back to his old job of issuing injunctions with the satisfaction of knowing that Harrison stands ready to enforce them.

The "lashing" administered by "reformers" to the "gray wolves" seems to have been mainly effective in making those animals run better in the aldermanic race.

"Certain corporate interests" will receive attention during the next two years. The interests of the working class can be laid over indefinitely. At least that is what the majority of workmen said last Tuesday.

State officials in Russia are said to be wearing steel cuirasses to avert assassination. If the "blowhole" episode has not yet reached that country there seems to be a chance for American industry here which should not be neglected.

Obverse and Reverse.

This is how the Cleveland Critter sums up the week's doings in the realms of capital:

About a dozen more coal companies in Pennsylvania trustified—All the independent telephone lines in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia are being combined in a \$27,000,000 trust—Vanderbilts are gobbling up the trolley lines competing with their railroads in New York and New England—Two more trust companies have gone into the big North American combine—The pawnshops of New York are being consolidated—Standard Oil trust is establishing banks in Europe, Central and South America—Southern iron and steel mills and coal mines are being gathered into a \$100,000,000 trust, and three independent mills in Pennsylvania are going into a \$50,000,000 combine—Two coal trusts in Pennsylvania are forming a \$100,000,000 combine—Paper trust has grabbed two more independent plants—Morgan is reaching out to grab the \$10,000,000 British electrical traction trust. These are a few trust items. More coming.

The complement of this may be found in Dun and Bradstreet's report of the number of small business failures during the week. Every day the alternative becomes clearer—Socialism, or bust!

The United States Department of Labor reports that average monthly wages for farm laborers in North Carolina are: Men, \$8.97; women, \$5.27; children, \$3.58. Did anybody say "pauper labor"?

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.

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...

With every two dollars worth of subscriptions or Workers' Call postal, 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"...

With every one dollar worth of subscriptions or Workers' Call postal, paid for at the same rate, we will give any two of the following classics of Socialist literature...

Also with one dollar worth of subscriptions we will give any one of the following 25 cent books: "The Civil War in France"...

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, "Kapital"...

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, 36 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.

Form for subscription application with fields for Name, No., City or Town, State, and postal address.

The Chicago School of Social Economy.

WILL ORGANIZE A CLUB ANYWHERE.

Any comrade who will join this school as a regular correspondence student and do good work may organize a class of his own...

Such classes are now being undertaken in many places. The best time for meeting is usually on Sunday.

These lessons can be studied and appreciated by children twelve years old or over. Comrade Mills will follow this series of lessons with a course for children as soon as he can arrange to do so.

Organize a Sunday School and we will supply you with the lessons. Comrade Herman Grundbeck of Wyoming, in closing his review of the second lesson said: "These lessons are grand and I take the greatest delight in them."

Better establish classes in every town of importance and then socialism will come with the overwhelming weight of public sentiment.

This is exactly what we want to do. The best way to help the coming of socialism is to learn how to get hold of the subject "by the handle" yourself.

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In this work, Comrade Mills avoids all doubtful or disputed points, relying only on the facts and principles which are uniformly admitted by the best scholarship.

They have no conception whatever of honesty, and they are at a loss to understand why persons who administer in the government of the island should pay taxes.

They have an idea that when a man assumes charge of a public office his duty as a taxpayer ends, and it is proper for him to line his pockets out of the public treasury.

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as his only choice to serve or die. He should have died. Sometimes he did.

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SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

Secretaries will please send notice of any omissions, changes or corrections in the following list and notify the editor of The Workers' Call, 36 N. Clark Street.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Koch's hall, 104 E. Randolph Street; A. W. Lindgren, secretary, 1477 Hoecey St.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 36 N. Clark Street, Room 1; secretary, A. W. Lindgren, 1477 Hoecey St.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST WARD—Every Tuesday night, Atlantic Hotel, southwest corner Van Buren and Sherman streets; secretary, Leo Maremont, 477 Wabash Ave.

SECOND WARD—Every Friday night, 225 Wabash Avenue; secretary, Rice Washbrough, 155 E. 25th Street.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 2355 S. State Street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 3299 State Street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 316 South Halsted Street; secretary, Joe Treats, 356 E. Twenty-fourth Street.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 3749 S. Halsted St.; Sec. George Mitchell, 1523 25th St.

SIXTH WARD—Meets Friday nights; secretary, M. Kleiminger.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets at Forester's Hall, 652 Cottage Grove Ave., every Thursday at 8 p. m.; Sec. Peyton Boswell, 667 Washington Ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Every Saturday 3 p. m., at Sherman Hall, 919 Commercial Ave.; Sec. M. H. Tait, 526 Commercial Avenue.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every Monday night at 436 S. Halsted Street; Sec. L. Hochman, 254 W. Fourteenth Street.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every Friday night at 294 W. Hastings; secretary, Robert Plotter, 409 Washburn Ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Every Friday 8 p. m., at 124 Twenty-fourth Street, near Oakley Avenue; secretary, G. J. Sindelar, 1198 S. Albany Av.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Wednesday at Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western Avenue; secretary, James Lambert, 1012 Washington Blvd.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Meier's Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western Avenues; secretary, E. Cope, 182 Emerson Avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Headquarters at 624 W. North Avenue; secretary, M. Hull, 84 Thomas Street.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every Monday at 1132 Milwaukee Avenue, second floor; secretary, O. Beadack, 846 N. Wood Street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every Sunday at 3 p. m., Aurora Hall, Huron Street and Milwaukee Avenue; secretary, Sol Siegel, 199 W. Huron Street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—Second and fourth Wednesday evenings at 222 Washington Blvd.; secretary, B. Rayfield, 18 N. Carpenter Street.

NINETEENTH WARD—Every Tuesday evening at Hull House; secretary, Miss Mary Colson, Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted streets.

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Wednesday at Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western Avenue; secretary, James S. Smith, 412 W. Madison Street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every Wednesday at 181 Wells Street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 24 N. Clark Street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday in the month at 58 Clybourn Avenue; secretary, P. P. Eckenberg, 332 N. Franklin Street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Every Friday at Garfield Turner Hall, Garfield and Larrabee streets; secretary, A. H. Schuler, 148 Dayton Street.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—Every first and third Friday at N. W. corner Southport Avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary, L. N. Wagner, 638 Southport Avenue.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Sunday, 3 p. m., and every second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, Proletarian Hall, 899 Sheffield Avenue; secretary, August Peterson, 983 Sheffield Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday at 1623 Lincoln Avenue; secretary, A. Johnson, 232 Cuyler Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. H. Bard, 713 W. Irving Park Blvd.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2—Secretary, H. Bedingwell, 640 Wellington Av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—Every first and third Monday, Lind's Hall, Fifty-first Avenue and St. Paul Road; secretary, J. Harris, Fullerton and O'Brien.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4—Secretary, A. Eisenman, 1171 Armitage Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 5—Secretary, Daniel Zatzke, 1151 N. Fifty-seventh Court.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 6—Secretary, James Charbonneau, 216 N. Whipple Street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Wednesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee Aves. Secretary, Chas. Ekborn, 170 Johnston Avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Every Monday at 48 Bishop Street; secretary, Nick Krump, 413 W. Forty-second Street.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every Wednesday evening at headquarters, 6085 Halsted Street; secretary, Gus Bartlett, 6085 Halsted Street.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets every Tuesday at 6088 Halsted Street; secretary, Chas. F. Lowrie, 6461 Parrell Avenue.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second fourth Wednesday evening at 113th Street and Michigan Avenue; secretary, G. F. Dene, 1147 Perry Av.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—Meets every Monday evening at 2328 W. Monroe Street; secretary, H. C. Johnson, 2320 W. Monroe Street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Every Wednesday at Lindstrom's Hall, 48th Avenue and Lake Street; secretary, J. M. Crook, 198 N. 5th Avenue.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 2—Every first and third Friday evenings at Liberty Hall, corner Chicago and Hamlin Avenues; secretary, F. G. Strickland, 214 N. St. Louis Avenue.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 290 Larrabee Street, near North Avenue; secretary, O. Gritski, 677 N. Halsted.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets at 49th and Bishop Sts.; secretary, Henry Steiner, 240 W. 46th Street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 5190 South Chicago Avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 16413 Ave. K.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evening at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina.

POLISH BRANCHES.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 484 Noble Street; secretary, P. Cienchara, 494 Noble Street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 484 Noble Street; secretary, M. Pieck, 484 Noble Street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 84th Street and Superior Avenue; secretary, F. Rudzinski, 8797 Market Ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 18th Street and Ashland Avenue; secretary, K. Kosturki, 617 W. 29th Street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kosciuszki Hall, 48th and Wood Streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 832 21st Place; secretary, Mrs. B. Felick, 832 21st Place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Headquarters and lecture rooms, 1132 Milwaukee Avenue; business meeting every Wednesday.

LABALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 486 S. Halsted Street; meetings every Friday night.

ILLINOIS

Locals affiliated with Social Democratic Party, headquarters at Springfield, Mass.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 35 N. Clark Street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 24 N. Clark Street.

LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shipper, 894 Union Street.

LOCAL BELLEVILLE—Secretary, G. W. Boyce, 114 N. Gold Street.

LOCAL CENTRALIA—Secretary, Anton Baumgarten, Railroad No. 3.

LOCAL GLEN CARBON—Secretary, C. Demmerich.

LOCAL GALESBURG—Secretary, Jno. C. Siodin, 167 E. North Street.

LOCAL HERRIN—Secretary, F. R. Myers.

LOCAL MONMOUTH—Secretary, R. F. Watson, Box 1099.

LOCAL MOLINE—Secretary, Paul Pressell.

LOCAL NEW BURNSIDE—Secretary, A. O. Miles.

LOCAL PEKIN—Secretary, G. F. Schmidt, 512 Court Street.

LOCAL QUINCY—Secretary, William Heuman, 123 State Street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND—Secretary, H. Weiland, 1298 Fifth Avenue.

LOCAL GLEN ELLYN—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr.

LOCAL SPRINGFIELD—Secretary, A. von Behrens, 1540 N. Grand Avenue.

LOCAL FREEBURG—Secretary, Jos. Sutton.

LOCAL THENTON—Secretary, J. J. Shuster.

LOCAL ALTOONA—Secretary, Carl Elson, M. D.

LOCAL BISHOP HILL—Secretary, A. F. Lindwall.

LOCAL ROCKFORD—Secretary, Henry Neswant, 409 Seventh Street.

LOCAL BERWICK—Secretary, H. E. Allen.

LOCAL ARINGDON—Secretary, Thos. Wallace.

LOCAL PANA—Secretary, Henry Wulner.

LOCAL LINCOLN—Sec., J. N. Balt.

Socialist Temple

120 S. Western Ave.

Campaign Meeting, Sunday, 2:30 p. m. Socialist School, Sunday, 9:30 p. m. (Advanced class taught by A. S. Simons) Chorus and Lectures, 10:30 A. M. Social Crusade, People's Meeting Sunday 8 p. m. Socialist Party Meeting, Tuesday, 8 p. m. Reading Room Open Every Evening.

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