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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. 114

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

"VIEWS WITH ALARM"

Russell Sage Apprehensive of Future Danger.

WANTS COMPETITION AGAIN

Advocates of New Business Methods Reply to Him in the Columns of the North American Review.

Not so many months ago it was the peculiar province of the petty exploiter to fulminate against the enormous aggregations of industrial capital, in which he saw the dash of his career as individual capitalist. He enjoyed (if such a word is permissible) a monopoly of denunciation against monopoly.

But it seems that even this doubtful privilege is not to remain solely in his possession. There are others who can "view with alarm" quite as well as he, and the billion dollar steel trust is mainly responsible for the appearance of Mr. Russell Sage in the role of prophet of financial disaster for the future, in the columns of the North American Review for May. When an exploiter of the caliber of Sage joins the ranks of the reactionaries, some idea may be gained of the magnitude of the economic transition which is now in process. When a financier whose "accumulations" are popularly estimated as approaching the hundred million dollar mark sounds a note of warning for the future, because he realizes that his "investments" are endangered by the power inherent in the new system of "concentrated management," the horde of petty capitalists may perhaps desist from their lamentations long enough to grasp the real import of the situation.

Like his smaller and weaker brethren Mr. Sage pleads for a return to "the old-fashioned system of honest competition," and like them he also pleads not for himself but for the "community," a phrase behind which skulks every capitalist interest on earth. It is only because Mr. Sage scents a "grave danger" to the aforesaid community that he ventures to intrude in the columns of the North American Review.

But Mr. Sage's pessimism is not allowed to go unchallenged. Half a dozen well known "captains of industry" enter the lists against him in the same magazine, all of them like him presuming to speak in the interests of the "community," and all of them showing that the furthering of those interests was the main object of the establishment of the industrial combinations which so alarm Mr. Sage. Foremost amongst these champions of up-to-date exploitation comes James J. Hill, the "Schoolmaster of the Great Northern," Charles M. Schwab, the million dollar employe of the billion dollar steel trust, and Chas. R. Flint, President of the United States Rubber Co., with several lesser lights of the new order, who one and all declare that not only are Mr. Sage's gloomy predictions unfounded, but hint broadly that Mr. Sage himself is a back number.

The old Wall street financier dreads a commercial panic as a result of the inflated values of means of production, brought about by the new business methods, and while defending the trusts as a whole, and admitting that the charges brought against them are unjustifiable, he nevertheless has his own peculiar grievance. Sage is not a petty manufacturer, shopkeeper or traveling salesman, and the woes of these individuals cause him little concern. He scents the idea that they speak in the interests of the "community," and shows that the iniquity of the new consolidations consists, not in the extinction of the lesser fry of capitalism, but in the fact that these combinations are so powerful, that "operations" on Wall street are no longer a matter of chance with them; that they absolutely control that famous thoroughfare and stand in to win "enormous sums on either side of the market." It is this state of affairs that is responsible for Sage's gloomy predictions for the future. As Wall street has been the scene of his operations in the past, and he now realizes that he can no longer play there in safety, he at once perceives that the "interests of the community" are imperiled in consequence, and raises his voice in protest, just as the gambler whose place of "business" has been closed by a "reform administration" insists that the "community" has lost its liberty because he can no longer skin "suckers" to advantage.

His opponents, however, waste no time in discussions upon the future, nor do they appear to dread the catastrophe predicted by Mr. Sage, as indeed they have little reason to do, if as that gentleman says they can "make enormous sums on either side of the market." The panic that he foresees, even if it does materialize, will merely enable them to still more easily gather into their own hands whatever means of production still remains outside their control. The confident tone with which they meet his objections show that they have little fear on that score. They say in effect: "Let the galled jade whin, our withers are unwrung." If Mr. Sage suffers by his own predictions, so much the worse for him. The new

business methods which alarm him are here to stay—in the interests of the community."

In championing the new methods, Messrs. Hill and Schwab smash many an idol which has heretofore served the purpose of the capitalist class in justifying the conditions of exploitation before the industrial combinations which they now defend, appeared on the scene, and naturally enough such iconoclasm takes the same form as the arguments advanced by socialists. The saying that "competition is the life of trade" is brushed aside contemptuously as an antiquated aphorism suitable enough perhaps under past conditions, but having no application at present. The middle man and traveling salesmen are referred to as mere leeches and parasites who "such sustenance from the business body without giving anything in return." Society, says Hill, cannot afford to go back to the old wasteful methods by which this "horde" was maintained. "There are," he continues, "fewer drones in the hive, fewer people who share the result of work without doing any work themselves."

Perhaps the most ingenious plea in favor of the new industrial combination, however, is its effect upon the workman. To that individual it would seem that the gates of Paradise are about to be opened for the first time in history, and Mr. Schwab, the horny-handed son of toil, whose wages run between \$30,000 and \$50,000 per month, is perhaps the most appropriate person to swing the gates open that they may obtain a glimpse of the glories within. "WITHOUT WAITING FOR ANYONE'S INVITATION," says Schwab, "he (the workingman) may secure a PARTNERSHIP in the combination for which he works, by investing his savings in the open market in the stock of the concern. Under the individual system, the ordinary workingman, the plodder, could no more aspire to a share of the profits of the business he helped to create, than he could aspire to a coach and four *** In a comparatively few years we will undoubtedly see a very large percentage of the stock in industrial enterprises held by the workers." It is needless to say that this vision of the future has no relation whatever to Socialism in the imagination of Mr. Schwab, and while he lays stress upon reducing the cost of production it is rather difficult to see how the "savings" of the workingmen who are still purchased in the open market, are to become a factor in acquiring stock in concern that are destroying the little capitalist daily and even making Russell Sage tremble for the future. Besides, it is strange that the workingman whose capital has yet to materialize, has such a glorious prospect before him, while the horde of little exploiters who actually have some capital in their possession, do not seem able to forestall him by getting in ahead. Schwab would have the "community" believe that the big industrial consolidations are going to create a larger batch of little capitalists in place of those who are now walking the plank.

As to legislation against these combinations it is cynically declared by Mr. Schwab that "the iron and steel industry of America is not apprehensive of antagonistic political action toward it either by the people or by Congress," and he asserts further that if the issue were put to the voters today that they would declare in favor of the trust, which is only another way of stating the fact that economic and political power go hand in hand.

The confident tone with which the advocates of the principle of combination write in the columns of the North American Review show conclusively that they understand that whatever the future may disclose it is utterly impossible to return to the old-fashioned methods of individual exploitation. They recognize to the full that the new phase is a logical and inevitable outgrowth of previous conditions, which must be accepted as a fact that cannot be evaded, and that no defense of it is necessary, save to persuade the workingmen, if possible, that their interests lie with the new order of things. For the small capitalist exploiter outside the great industrial combinations they display an absolute contempt, knowing well that from his class no danger is to be apprehended.

The entire discussion brings the class struggle more distinctly into view. The existing opposition to the new methods of exploitation is considered hopeless by its defenders, who see correctly enough that it is the working class which must be reckoned with in the future and which must be placated if capitalism is to continue. To this end they take pains to especially represent to the latter that at least an improvement in their conditions of life is for the first time possible. Failure to verify this prediction means that the final struggle between exploited and exploiter will commence immediately, and as the preposterous hope held out to the working class that they shall become capitalists like their masters, vanishes into the air, so the army of class-conscious workingmen will rapidly enroll for the final effort which will bring "industrial consolidation" one step farther by transforming the entire means of production into the collective property of the entire community.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Should Be Considered Primarily as a Social Institution.

A SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMME

Advocating Many Necessary Changes and Improvements in the System of Public Education.

In his "Pedagogic Creed" Prof. John Dewey says: "I believe that the school is primarily a social institution. Education being a school process the school is simply that form of community life in which all those agencies are concentrated that will be most effective in bringing the child to share in the inherited resources of the race, and to use his own power for social ends."

To attain this standard for the great mass of the children of today demands far-reaching changes. An educational program that shall formulate the minimum requirements for such a standard will give shape and method to all efforts for educational betterment.

I. Sufficient school buildings should be provided to accommodate all children of school age. At the time only a very few of the children have any opportunity to attend a kindergarten, while in the primary grades a large number

are extended as widely as possible. Such a school with numerous trips to the country should be provided for every school and for all children. The vacation schools so far organized have been able to supply the needs of only a very small percentage of the children in their immediate neighborhoods.

VI. Sufficient kindergartens for all children between the ages of four and six are a necessary part of these equipment of any modern school system. Without such accommodation these two years, now recognized as among the most valuable in the child's life for education, are often worse than wasted.

The time is now past when manual training and domestic science can be considered mere fads. Both are an essential part of the equipment of every school from primary to high school. Starting with "loyd" in the primary departments the tools and instruments of productive industry should be gradually introduced in the higher grades, combining production and education at all possible points. Along with this should go work in cookery and needle work. As the object of such work is to develop all the individual capacities of the child and train hand and brain to more perfect action any attempt to use such work for the production of tradesmen and servants is a complete distortion of this educational idea. The mechanical trade school is the antithesis of the free development of the manual training establishment.

VII. For many laborer's families the purchasing of the necessary textbooks

HE WEEPS NO MORE

Pettigrew Quits "Business" as a "Calamity Howler."

MADE A COUP ON WALL ST.

And is Now Mocked by the Capitalist Press for Deserting His Ancient Profession.

An unexpected turn of fortunes' wheel has, according to the daily press, relieved "society" at large from a nuisance which was becoming insupportable. Senator Pettigrew, a professional prophet of woe, has managed to secure several hundred thousand dollars in Wall street speculations, and it is confidently expected that he will in consequence desist from uttering those direful predictions which are represented as having been an intolerable torment and annoyance to the public at large.

Many columns of satirical remarks upon this incident have occupied space in the capitalist press, all of them striving to create the impression that while "society" is thankful for the anticipated relief, there is something unworthy and sordid in Pettigrew's desertion of the ancient profession of "calamity howling," now that he has acquired riches.

though, further yelling would not only be useless but would even hinder him from enjoying it. So he gets into it perhaps with all four feet in his eagerness, and the only possible method of getting him to lift his voice again would be to part him from it by force. But what would be thought of the intelligence of the swill bearer if he vilified the pig for neglecting to yell when the food was placed within his reach? And suppose the animal did so, would it not at once be apparent that something abnormal, such as sickness, was interfering with the usual expression of his piggish nature? Yea, verily!

In these matters pigs and Pettigrews are much alike. But there is one difference between them upon which the strictures of the capitalist press against Pettigrew are based. "Human nature" differs from that of the pig in that the developed intelligence of the former can add hypocrisy to howling. The pig yelled solely for himself, and if he could speak would probably be simple enough to say so. The hunger of his fellow pig in the adjoining pen was none of his business. Pettigrew on the other hand cried ostensibly in the interests of the other fellow! Before the Wall Street swill fell to his portion, he proclaimed that his lamentations were based upon the wretched condition of humanity outside himself. Afterwards when his satisfied silence gives the lie to his former pretensions, he leaves an opening for his enemies, who in reality taunt him with permitting the excitement caused by the possession of abundant swill to render him oblivious to the necessity of still preserving the hypocrisy of howling. The discarding of this hypocrisy is a distinct violation of the "principles" of capitalist ethics, which is quite as intolerable as the calamity howling itself. Pettigrew's shortcoming lies in the fact that he is either too stupid or too honest to become an utter and consummate hypocrite—an unpardonable sin against the conditions of capitalist class rule.

Before Pettigrew got the "tip" in Wall Street, which permitted him to appropriate labor products created by other people, he predicted that Socialism would be the issue in 1904. He can now push the date as far as 1908, and if in the meantime he gets another opportunity to grab the plunder extracted from the working class, he may postpone its advent to 1912 or even later—and no socialist will find fault with him for so doing. Socialists are one portion of the "public" that are neither annoyed nor pleased with his predictions. They are indifferent because they understand "human nature" and having nothing to lose or gain under capitalism can afford to uncover its workings with a ruthless hand.

The socialists, that portion of the working class who understand their interests, have this in common with Pettigrew—they want things. Unlike him however they don't prophesy disaster for the future, nor regard the breaking up of the present economic system as a calamity. They know that while that system lasts, their wants cannot be satisfied, and therefore do all in their power to help along the evolution that is bringing it to its end. While this process is going on it is quite possible that here and there some "sympathizer" with socialism, or even some individual within the socialist ranks, may perhaps through some uncertain speculation, such as Pettigrew's, acquire a quantity of the desired things, sufficient to slacken or even neutralize his energy in the socialist movement, but these unusual incidents have no effect upon a movement in which a class is involved. Just as the capitalist system is not endangered by the bankruptcy of a single capitalist, so the acquisition of wealth by an individual socialist or socialist "sympathizer" cannot check the movement as a whole.

The "calamity howler" in almost every case will be found to be an individual who can easily reconcile himself to the present order of things if only his individual wants can be satisfied under it, and Pettigrew is an example of the normal type. There is from his standpoint no good reason why he should continue his doleful wailing when the cause of it is removed. And the fact that he has done so, and thereby unwittingly thrown aside the mask, is the sole reason for the sneers levelled at him at the capitalist press, which avoids anything remotely resembling honesty, as a cat avoids water. Pettigrew may be a poor creature, but he is distinctly superior to his accusers, who while professing to feel relieved by his silence, yet taunt him with a former hypocrisy for which he has no present use; and which they themselves would abandon under similar circumstances.

That time-tried friend of the workingmen, Mark Hanna, is now being mentioned as a presidential candidate. No doubt Mark will add a substantial breakfast to the full dinner pail so as to be certain to get all the votes.

Americans who visit the island report wonderful prosperity in Porto Rico while the natives declare there is nothing but misery. One looks at it from the standpoint of the business man and the other through the eyes of the laborer. That is the difference.

More subscribers are ALWAYS wanted.

LABOR AND CAPITAL

A Glance at the Industrial Conditions of the Present.

PREPARING FOR CONFLICT

Struggle for Control of Powers of the State an Inevitable Necessity of the Future.

Divested of all sentiment, removed from all conceptions of abstract right and wrong, the irrepressible conflict between capital and labor presents evidence of a force which it would be well to consider. Without sympathy for one side or the other, an appreciation of their relations will bring forth much that will astonish the average man outside of the socialist ranks. And all May Day sermons are for these outsiders.

Combination by the capitalists is an accepted fact. There may not be a firm, oath-bound organization of the owners of the means of production and distribution, for the purpose of bringing co-operation among themselves into being, but, nevertheless, the co-operation is here. The continual wrangling with isolated unions may have accelerated the process, it may have been the cause of the first impulse to combine, but if the unions get the credit, or first plain evolution, is immaterial. All combinations are offensive or defensive in character, and where the necessity for defence is reduced, the opportunity for offence is increased. This has been observed of these combinations of capital. Having an impregnable position, they wage war with impunity. They ride rough shod over the wishes of all not members of the trust; they have no respect for either producer or consumer; they ignore the laws, and where the laws cannot be ignored they purchase a favorable decision. That these combinations, on the other hand, have accomplished good cannot be gainsaid. Waste in a thousand ways has been eliminated from the production and distribution of things. And chief among the good may be mentioned the eventual, permanent quietus of that drag of civilization, the little bourgeois. There is nothing more distasteful to the man of sense than this product of a pest eye, with his small pretensions and his daily egotism.

But the evil far outweighs the good. In fact, the good is only incidental. The trust has a natural impulse to crush the producer and the consumer to a position of abject subservience. Nothing, apparently, stays this impulse. All the forces of society, legal and other, are with these soulless combinations. Absolute control of the market is not only possible, it is assured. The universal trust can dictate terms to all men, for it will possess all the means whereby men get food. It can ask whatever price it pleases; it can pay as much wages or as little as it likes. To the consumer it can say: "Unless you pay what is asked you will not consume." To the producer it can say: "Unless you take what wages are offered you will not produce." And both, being barred from dealing with a competitor of the trust, will be compelled to make terms.

Side by side, almost step by step with these combinations of capital, however, has labor made progress in combination. The task has been a harder one. Labor is even more conservative than capital. It is less mobile and is cohesive only under stress. But there is a law that even labor, with all its conservatism, is compelled to obey; that is, to resist a ferocity commensurate with the intensity of the assault. Activity that is offensive will bring into being active defence. Every onslaught of capital will compel a building of fortifications and will eventually bring forth a demand for reprisals. These fortifications of labor are undoubtedly the labor labor unions, and from the labor unions will march that army which will stay the heavy blows capital inflicts upon our common humanity. The trust will be met in the field by an enemy equal in force, equal in extent and equal in powers of consolidation. The day when any single capitalist or combination of capitalists could corner an isolated union and beat it into submission is past. The national union, finding its membership among the skilled mechanics of the country, has come to realize that co-operation on the part of its unions, not as separate organizations, sub-divided according to a special department of human skill, but as a combined organization, moving at the behest of a central body, is the only safeguard against the encroachments of capital. The trust is capital centralized. The national union is labor centralized. The trust is moving towards further centralization, and a trust of trusts is the inevitable outcome. Already the national unions are moving towards consolidation, and there will be a vast union of unions. It is only a matter of time till these conflicting forces confront each other on a single battlefield. Already the guns are being unlimbered for action.

The sullen growls preceding the compromise between the Amalgamated Trades Unions and the steel trust, give (Continued on page 4.)

Easing The White Man's Burden.



A portion of the capitalist class is desirous of redressing social grievances, in order to secure the continued existence of capitalist society. . . . To this section belong economists, philanthropists, humanitarians, improvers of the condition of the working class, organizers of charity, members of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, temperance fanatics, hole and corner reformers of every imaginable kind. — Communist Manifesto.

are only able to attend in half-day sessions. Such overcrowding as exists at the present time in our city schools is ruinous to health and destructive of all power to study.

II. An adequate number of teachers with liberal wages must be provided to work with these children. No teacher, whatever her talent, can successfully handle forty children and study the individual needs and requirements of each child. Whenever teachers are overworked in this manner the school becomes an immense cramming machine, and the whole purpose of education is destroyed. Twelve pupils are more than sufficient for each teacher and one teacher should not have the same pupils for the whole six hours of the day.

III. Through lack of proper apparatus, laboratories and materials for study, much of the time spent in education is wasted. The teaching of real things through mere graphical representation is not only the most difficult, but as well the most wasteful method. Instruction should include both the making and the using of all necessary apparatus.

IV. Abundant space should be provided about each school building for amusement and recreation with proper persons to direct all such exercises. Such play-grounds should be equipped with adequate gymnastic apparatus and material for games and remain open throughout the entire year. All these measures should be considered only as the first step toward the complete removal of all educational institutions outside the crowded city into the country where both work-shops and gardens can be provided to the end that all necessary exercise and recreation can be combined with a thorough training of eye and hand in productive labor. Free transportation must be provided to and from such schools for all children.

V. Pending the complete transformation of the whole educational system the system of vacation schools should

be well-nigh an impossibility. For a few to receive them as charity is a degrading discrimination. Such books should be furnished free of charge to all children in all grades including the high school. To attempt any form of education with a child suffering from cold or hunger is a criminal farce. So long as our system of society makes it impossible for the parents to furnish proper food and clothing these should, for at least the time in which the child is actually present in the school room. Many French municipalities already furnish these things as a necessary part of the supplies of a well-equipped school.

VIII. Finally, school buildings and grounds being the property of all the people should be utilized by all to the greatest extent possible. When not in use for school purposes they should be thrown open for public gatherings, lectures and discussions on all subjects of public interest.

MAY WOOD SIMONS.

PARTY MEMBERS ATTENTION: There will be a General meeting of the members of the Socialist Party at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave., Saturday, 8 P. M. in reference to "The Workers' Call". Urgent business. Cannot be delayed. The Organizer.

The comments of the daily press on a college professor who claims never to have kissed a woman show plainly where the morals of the ruling class are drifting to.

What a wild riotous time the soldiers must have on 11th month! After sending some home and putting a few dollars in the bank as all good soldiers do, they will have so much left to blow in saloons or in the casinos.

While the capitalist press is undoubtedly justified in assuming that Pettigrew's outcries will cease in view of the fact that his material conditions have changed for the better, the pretence that this is in some way a renunciation of "principles" is rather amusing at first glance, though upon inquiry it may be easily demonstrated that such attitude is part and parcel of a capitalist philosophy which is, one might say, instinctively voiced by its hired scribes. They make no attempt to find any excuse for Pettigrew's silence in "human nature". In this case, although it would be entirely applicable. It is not only human nature, but even animal nature to do exactly as the senator has done.

Pettigrew howled. He wanted things that he saw small prospect of securing, but as he wanted them badly, he continued howling—to the great annoyance, not of the "public" generally, but of that part of it which had the thing that Pettigrew wanted and were tolerably content with present conditions. Had they been in Pettigrew's place they would have howled perhaps even louder than he did. Pettigrew kept on howling, and at last got what he wanted (not through the howling perhaps, but he got it just the same). Then he lets up on the business of howling and devotes his attention to what he has secured. And now the molders of "public opinion" taunt him because of his silence, although they profess to be glad that the noise has ceased.

Keep a pig enclosed in a pen, and withhold his food beyond the usual time. After an hour or two he will begin to yell, and his cries will grow louder as his hunger increases. All the philosophy in the world won't make him desist. Nothing short of taking his life will accomplish that end. At length a bucket of swill is emptied into his trough. Does he keep on yelling? Not at all. He gets busy with the swill. He wanted it. That was what he was yelling for, and his porcine nature teaches him that when the swill materializes in his

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Second Avenue at 36 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Published at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., as mail matter of the second class.

Subscription Rates: One year \$2.00, Six months \$1.25, Three months \$0.75, Single copies \$0.10.

Advertisements: A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be accepted.

Editorial Announcements: To secure the return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed.

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



It is stated that thousands of clerks in Chicago have mortgaged part of their meagre salaries.

Why don't the city unemployed go out and work on the farms? is a problem which the capitalist press is unable to answer in any other manner than to attribute the phenomenon to sheer cussedness or laziness.

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A Royal decree creating a new order to be known as the "Knights of Labor" is to be promulgated by the King of Italy. It is to be conferred upon those who have distinguished themselves in the study of labor questions.

THE MENACE OF LUXURY

Some figures which the New York Herald publishes to show the unequal distribution of wealth impels the Chicago Tribune to editorially advocate a strange remedy for the evil which it acknowledges.

contrast so plain as to be dangerous. That 9 per cent of the people own 71 per cent of the national wealth is only to be condemned on the ground that the 9 per cent insist upon personal extravagance which calls attention to the fact of such ownership.

CLERICAL SALARIES

A discussion is now going the rounds of the daily press on the question as to whether a clergyman can maintain his family properly on \$900 per annum.

NOT "SUN" WORSHIPPERS

The Defence Committee of Typographical Union No. 16 and Stereotypers Union No. 1 of New York City have forwarded a circular to this office asking us to assist them by boycotting "The Sun" newspaper.

are getting a lesson on the value of "arbitration" in labor disputes, which may perhaps open their eyes to the fact that the class struggle admits of no lasting compromise.

TWO GREAT HOSTILE CAMPS

No better evidence of the existence of the class struggle can be given, than the fact that the concentration of capital is to be confronted if possible by one vast labor organization.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

As result of the recent National Conference of Window Glass Manufacturers held at Indianapolis it was decided to shut down nearly all factories in the United States on May 11th and raise the wages of the employees 15 per cent.

The province of Shan Si in Northern China in which a few months ago human flesh was bought and sold for food is still famine stricken to such an extent that Li Hung Chang it is said has cabled to the "Christian Herald" of New York for assistance.

The Cook County Democracy has appointed a "Committee on Discipline" empowered to pick out for expulsion all those members of the organization who had not displayed enthusiasm in supporting the candidacy of Carter Harrison in the recent election.

Street Railway interests are displaying such activity in the Springfield Legislature that the Tribune editorially urges its readers to watch against "vicious legislation on that subject".

"Mrs. Boyd and her Willard Hall friends talk an infinite deal of nothing", says the Chicago Tribune.

These our great aims: And them we scorn to hide. But forth we voice them to a waiting world!

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

Socialists must Equip Themselves to Make Propaganda from Current Events.

There are a few men—that is, comparatively few—in the community who can advance good reasons for their opposition to consolidations.

of Europe in its own interests. And it will do so—must do so, for the purpose of successful exploitation. And it can only be frustrated by the working classes themselves taking possession of that instrument i. e. the government, and using it in their interests just as capitalism does now.

The men who are organizing this labor union, are in reality establishing a school in which they will learn by experience, first what methods of conflict are useless, and finally the only method which can make victory certain.

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The above is an extract from an article by James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, in the May number of the North American Review.

CORRESPONDENCE

As this paper goes to press on Thursday, the editor cannot be responsible for the non-appearance of matter relating to party affairs which reaches this office later than Tuesday evening of the same week.

Second the Motion

The following letter to Wm. J. Bryan which has been inspired by the open letter of Marcus Hitch which appeared in the Workers' Call of April 27th, has been forwarded by the writer for publication in these columns. (Ed.)

Sacramento, Cal., April 30th, 1930. HON. WM. J. BRYAN, Lincoln, Neb.

I beg to call your attention to a paragraph that made me a single taxer; if it is right for any number less than all to own any part of the earth's surface, then it is right for one to own it all; but as man has to use the soil in order to live, he who owns the soil owns the man who tills the soil.

It is my belief in your loyalty to truth and my faith in the large following of the message of human existence, that prompted me to second Mr. Hitch in urging you to take a day off for the consideration of these great social problems as presented by true socialists.

As a life-long republican and as one who voted for you not only in 1896, but in 1900, believing you to be the champion of republican principles as laid down by Blaine, Garfield, Lincoln and all the makers of that party including McKinley himself prior to 1896, I ask you to believe that this second to the call of Mr. Hitch is actuated both by a loyalty to you and to the doctrine of human rights.

Yours very truly HENRY E. WRIGHT.

SOCIALIST AIMS

'Tis not for lust or plunder that we fight! (For these, fell tyrants ever fought to gain.) But we wield arms to battle for the right.

To strike at those conditions which do make Of this our own fair globe, a seething hell.

Our mission is to those who lie oppressed Neath cruel bonds of economic wrong; Bidding them rise, and in our armor dress.

Go forth to conquer with the gathering throng; Of freedom who from their strong brows have flung.

Neither seek we the aid of lord or king, Or smiles of those who are accounted "great"; Or nods of fawning sycophants who sing.

These our great aims: And them we scorn to hide. But forth we voice them to a waiting world!

To Breed Artificial Giants

A titled Frenchman recently deceased has left his estate of 8,000,000 francs to the city of Rouen with instructions that the money is to be devoted to an attempt to increase the size of the human race.

KNOWLEDGE IS POWER

Socialists must Equip Themselves to Make Propaganda from Current Events.

There are a few men—that is, comparatively few—in the community who can advance good reasons for their opposition to consolidations.

various phases of the socialist philosophy.

The men who contribute to this symposium on "Trusts" and the titles under which they write are: Russell Sage on "A Grave Danger to the Community"; James J. Hill on "Their Advantages to the Public"; C. M. Schwab on "Their Effect on the Steel and Iron Industry"; C. R. Flint, treasurer of the United States Rubber Co., on "Their Retention to Capital and Labor."

It is very important that every socialist should be so familiar with the various phases of the socialist position that he can turn many events chronicled in the daily press, into straight propaganda. The periodicals and press of the country are being forced by economic conditions to treat the question of consolidation and concentration of interests in a more or less exhaustive manner.

One of the greatest needs of American Socialists has long been a book that should, at once, give a thorough, scientific explanation of socialism in all its phases so as to make a reliable text-book for socialists, and still be so simple in its language and elementary in its treatment of the subject that it could be put into the hands of new inquirers.

A book recently published by Professor Emile Vandervelde, of Belgium, entitled "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution" seems to fill this long felt want. Already it has been translated into the German, Russian and Italian languages.

The second part of the work deals with "The Socialization of the Means of Production and Exchange" and is by far the most exhaustive study of the transition from capitalism to socialism that has yet appeared.

This book is soon to appear from the press of Charles H. Kerr & Co. The Worker's Call has made arrangements with publishers whereby it obtains a limited supply of the book which it will offer as premiums to its subscription hustlers.

"Historical Developments" It is instructive to observe how complacently the capitalist press will accept a logical explanation of movements which no longer threaten existing conditions of exploitation.

Speaking of a case which was recently tried under the provisions of the child labor law, the Judge declared that "it is not right for men worth millions to connive at making poor parents purchase themselves by swearing that their children are over 14 years old, so the packers can get cheap help."

Convivance by Proxy

That is rather a curious view of the matter. In the first place the men worth millions do not personally hire these children, and therefore can hardly be said to "connive".

Authorities in a number of cities now see that they made a mistake in allowing the Salvation Army to occupy the street corners. It establishes a precedent for socialists.

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Socialist Pointers

The party press makes votes while you sleep. Don't delay! This is important! Send in a new subscription to-day.

Has socialism grown so slowly because it has suffered from too much leadership? You may think the organization is not doing its duty but is your neighbor reading this paper?

Hetty Green says women cannot save money. Did Hetty ever try to raise a family on \$6 a week?

J. Pierpont Morgan is not organizing any trust of the workmen. The socialists will have to attend to that.

Getting subscribers is an individual work for individuals. The organization can only plan. The members must execute.

Why do you suppose Senator Mason wants to be elected? Because he has looked after the business interests of the country.

The legislature did nothing for the workmen but no one should be disappointed as it was not elected for that purpose.

J. P. Morgan will be ashamed of us if we allow workmen of other countries to get ahead of us in organizing for socialism.

The socialists would not make all men intellectually equal, but they would raise the level of intelligence by several degrees.

The people are ready for socialism if we can get the plans to them and the socialist papers are the ones to carry the plans to them.

Strangely enough the fashion makers have not put out a special design of shirt waists to be used by bricklayers and section hands.

John W. Gates is going to take a yacht trip to the North sea. Workers in the steel mills will take a street car ride for an outing.

The Chicago American is once more issuing some mild harmless doses of socialism. The American knows well where to draw the line.

The preachers are getting ready to take their summer vacations and they are dead certain that a system is right which allow them to take one.

The president is very graciously allowing workmen to shake his hand. That should be reason enough for them to vote the republican ticket even after.

The difference between Johnny Powers and the reformers is that Powers gives a part of it back in the shape of turkeys while the reformers keep it all.

Rockefeller says it is a pleasure to make others give. He should know, as he has spent a lifetime making others give up the greater share of what they produced.

When men make \$1,000,000 in stock gambling, who never worked a day in their lives there is something wrong, but the average man only laments because it was not him.

Authorities in a number of cities now see that they made a mistake in allowing the Salvation Army to occupy the street corners. It establishes a precedent for socialists.

Convivance by Proxy. Speaking of a case which was recently tried under the provisions of the child labor law, the Judge declared that "it is not right for men worth millions to connive at making poor parents purchase themselves by swearing that their children are over 14 years old, so the packers can get cheap help."

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WHY WE ARE NOT ANARCHISTS

Translated from the Polish.

Note. Some necessary adaptations have been made by the Translator.

Before all it is necessary to understand, what anarchy is, and what are the principles of the anarchists? Today, there exists in the newspapers a perfect misapprehension of the thing. It is therefore necessary to understand in what the anarchists differ from the socialists.

Some assert that this difference lies in the solution of means. These who never use any peaceful means of action are anarchists, while those who believe in a peaceful solution of the social question are socialists. This is the assertion of some. We will demonstrate just here that those who say this, do not know what they are talking about. The use of violent means in the struggle, is not a part of principles at all. Take for instance the Christian church. Who would believe that the Christians have conquered the world with humility? In truth they have often had recourse to fire and sword, they organized revolutions, assassinated kings etc. No one however will say that Christians were anarchists at the time when they availed themselves of such means. Or let us for instance look at the capitalists, who so nicely understand how to talk of law and order. Before the capitalists conquered the powers, they now possess, they made bloody revolutions against the rule of nobility, murdered kings and emperors, threw bombs, etc. In France they even celebrate the 14th of July as an anniversary of the Revolution of 1789, a revolution which transferred the rule to the bourgeoisie. No one however will say, that the bourgeoisie believed in anarchistic principles, at the time when they used such violent methods. Or look at our jingoes, what methods have they used in conquering the newly acquired lands? Are not the destruction of the Spanish navy, the killing of countless Filipinos, their helpless wives and children, proofs enough to what violent means they will resort, and still no sensible man will ever say that the jingoes who are exploiters of labor, and the anarchists who, ardently, desire the emancipation of labor are one and the same.

In the light of the above, it may be easily inferred that the principles of anarchy must be something other than the use of violent means of agitation. As to socialists, it is not quite true, that peaceable means only, are by them taken into consideration, though there are some among the socialists, who believe, that everything will develop smoothly, without struggle and without physical revolution. Their faith in the peaceable solution of the social question is derived from the constant growth of socialism; they think that our adversaries must voluntarily surrender, because they must see the futility of resistance and on the other hand, will themselves acknowledge the judicious aspirations of socialism. Such is the belief of some socialists in countries, where political freedom prevails and no obstacles are set against socialist propaganda. In countries however where no liberal institutions exist (in Russia for instance) no socialist holds such an opinion. But even in free countries such a method of reasoning is not frequent as nearly all socialists foreswear forcible resistance on the side of the exploiters, and prepare themselves to use forcible means in case the ruling classes will put arbitrary obstacles against the spreading of socialist principles.

There may be some dispute as to the application of this or that method of struggle, but such a dispute is not a matter of principles, but of tactics. That even the anarchists do not reject peaceable action is proven by the number of newspapers and books they publish, which show, that first of all they take pains to make people acquainted with their ideas and principles. True, there are some anarchists, who would make revolution immediately, but they overestimate the progress of revolutionary ideas, the majority of them however recognize, that the proper time for a revolutionary uprising has not come yet.

Therefore, we repeat, that the difference between the socialists and anarchists, does not depend upon the tactics of the struggle to be carried on. The true difference lies in the principles held by each. What is then the difference? Why do not the socialists not accept the anarchistic principles and the anarchists, socialism, if both of them struggle against the exploitation of labor? To answer these questions will be our object here.

II.

First of all, what is anarchy and what are the principles of the anarchists? The word anarchy is of Greek origin and means a state of society where there is no law or government over the individual. To such a state of society the anarchists aspire. Liberty, according to them, shall acquire such dimensions that each individual shall have his or her own autonomy, that is, that the will of each individual shall have a perfectly free field of action. Future society, the anarchists say, should be nothing else but a voluntary alliance of free men, an alliance however which shall not have the right to lay any fetters upon the individual, who submits only to orders accepted by him or herself and for so long only as he or she pleases.

Thus we see, that the anarchists make the individual the center around which the life of society is to turn. While, as to the socialists, it is well-known that they consider the interests of the individual as subordinated to the interests of society, and that the individual can enjoy liberty and prosper

only with the favorable development, of the interests of society as a whole. Besides, the socialists say, that it is not the question of what we wish it to be, but what must be. In order to know what must be, we must reckon not with our imagination, but with what really exists in society and with those laws along which society develops. If we wish to create a better order of things, if we aim at a juster organization of social conditions, we must direct ourselves by that which exists; by reality, if we should begin to work out an ideal of social conditions based upon our whims only, then we will attain nothing. The strength of our aspiration depends upon its truth, and its truth relies upon its connection with the reality of existing things. To build imaginary ideals is very easy, but to realize an ideal is possible only when it is based upon reality. When does an ideal answer the regulative of reality? Only when it is built upon a basis of existing facts. That is why socialism investigates the conditions of social life, discovers the prevailing disorders in production, the causes of commercial and industrial crises, the causes of misery, prostitution etc. Socialism shows that the cause of all the existing social evils, is the rule of capitalism, and that so long as speculation will direct labor, and until the latter uses its own product the majority of society will not cease to be the victim of a privileged handful of men who arbitrarily rule and exploit the whole of humanity, and crises, misery etc. will continue to do their pernicous work. Socialism shows further, that the existing state of things social, cannot continue for long, that the present order is nearing bankruptcy, that in the midst of the present society there is raging a class-struggle which cannot fail to end with the complete victory of the working class. Socialism therefore invents nothing, but discovers things that actually exist. Socialism is to a certain extent a photographer of the present state of society. After having portrayed the existing things, socialism foresees the picture of the necessary evolution. The ideal of socialism is therefore true because based upon reality. Socialism, investigating the present state government, proves that it is a class government, a rule of the property classes over classes deprived of property, and that, that kind of government must fall at the moment when labor ceases to be exploited. In order to free labor from exploitation and to abolish class rule, it is necessary however to conquer the governmental powers. To free society from oppression it is necessary to conquer the means of oppression, it is necessary to bring from the oppressors the tools of oppression, or in other words it is necessary to conquer the powers of the state, that chief tool of oppression.

The present government is not evil because it is called government, the police officer has not his power because he wears his blue uniform; the power of both is due to their being the representatives of a class-government and the plenipotentiaries of economic oppression. At the moment when economic oppression will be abolished, political oppression will cease to exist. In order to abolish that oppression, the means by which the classes are acting, that is the state, must be conquered, exactly as in order to defeat an enemy it is necessary to disarm him. The conquering of the state by the proletariat has as one of the aims the disarming of the enemy. Next there is another aim, namely, that of the organization of labor after having gathered in its hands all the strings of social life. As, to day, no one is able to live for himself, and all the social requirements must be furnished by collective work of all the people, the necessity of the regulation of labor, and directing it according to the needs of society, is self evident.

When we look at the present mode of production, carried on by machines, and through the enormous accumulation of labor power in one place, and furthermore when we consider the present evolution of the railway-system and other means of communication we cannot avoid the conclusion that such a centralization of labor requires also a centralized administration of human labor. As the man must work collectively, it follows, that he must submit to a collective guidance.

And now we are to see, what the anarchists say and whether their demand viz.: the perfect freedom of the individual, is consistent with the real condition of things.

(To be continued.)

Another Professor Resigns.

The commotion raised in the Leland Stanford University over the dismissal of Professor Ross has not yet subsided. Another professor named Lovejoy has signed in his resignation to Dr. Starr Jordan stating that the treatment of Professor Ross "involved an abridgement of the liberties which any university professor should demand". President Jordan refrained from making any comment in accepting the resignation, a course which shows that he knows when silence is desirable and prudent. This approach towards class consciousness on the part of the teaching staff in the above University is not a matter to be made so public as to invite a wide discussion throughout the country. Such discussion always brings out the fact that the ruling classes would willingly hide if possible the fact that subversion to the interests of private property is equally required from the professional man in a so called "public institution" as from the wage laborer.

MAY DAY IN ROCHESTER N. Y.

Job Harriman Follows a Trade Unionist in a Stirring Speech Before an Audience of Two Thousand.

Rochester, May 2nd, 1901. Rochester had its May Day demonstration, as well as the great cities of Europe. There were 2,000 people assembled at Fitzhugh Hall, the largest in the city, last night, celebrating May Day under the auspices of the Social Democratic Party and the local trades unions.

Wm. McNamara, of Roof and Shoe Workers' Union No. 15, of Rochester, and Job Harriman, of New York, were the speakers. With Geo. A. Cooley, Business Manager of the Central Trades and Labor Council, presiding.

Mr. McNamara spoke of "The Necessity of Trades Unions for Working People". Years ago, he said, he reached the conclusion that the unions were an absolute necessity for both men and women workers. The conditions affecting the working classes, he asserted, have grown worse year after year for a long time, and the question is now how to check the downward-tendency. Organization of the workers will not only check it, but, if the organization is perfect, will absolutely stop it and even start the condition of the workers upward.

He cited the victories of the workers of the coal mines to show what can be accomplished by thoroughly organized labor. He said years ago the laborer used to say: "First comes I, and then comes I, and then I come again, and then my fellowmen come afterward." "There is something wrong with that man. Your fellowmen should come every time that you consider your own interests." He said also that there was a lamentable lack of good thought upon social and economic conditions. Also that he thought that there was that in every man which was capable of making him an intellectual giant; there are hundreds of Stephen A. Douglasses and hundreds of Abraham Lincolns; diamonds in the rough. I believe all that is needed is that careful and persistent thought, which shows itself in an anxiety to wish to know the truth. We should not wish to live in a fool's heaven. I want to know it and you should know it. He said that he believed that workmen should calmly look the future in the face. "He should say: 'What is going to be the lot of my children?' What are going to be the conditions for them? The legislation is bought and sold to the highest bidder. Much of it is designed to shackle the generations yet unborn. When a man has no leisure or nothing except that wolfish struggle for bread, at that time he ceases to be a fit citizen of a republic. A poverty-stricken mass has never maintained freedom in any land and never will. The well fed man is a useful man. The pauperized man is a useless man."

He said also that the individual can no longer command recognition, but the man with 1,000 of his fellows behind him is a power.

"Justice is dead in the world, unless you have the power to command it. Our duty under the circumstances, at present, until the time is ripe for political action, is to form a powerful compacted organization. Therefore I say to all who are here to-night, affiliate yourself with the others in your craft. In union there is not only strength, but also self-respect."

Job Harriman, the eloquent Secretary of the Labor Secretariat, next addressed the meeting in a very forcible and convincing manner. He said in part as follows: "Comrades, Workingmen and Women of Rochester! I was interested very much in the first speaker, especially in that part referring to the condition under which the women in Chicago or at least some of them are working, for I find in parts of New York City since I have been there, conditions that will compare favorably with the awful conditions which have been told about those in Chicago.

(The remark referred to concerned an Italian woman who sewed and received \$19.50 for a whole year's work, living on black bread and water). There are men and women in the great metropolis of this country starving to death, literally starving on the wages they are being paid. There are not a few in number but there are many. There are also men in New York receiving wages so low that their little children and their wives must work in order that the expenses of the family may be paid. I say I was interested in this, interested because the friend here comes from the trades union ranks, comes from the ranks of labor where he goes in among the factory where he lives the life of factory men and women, where he knows the facts concerning their lives, and it is interesting to see them grasping the situation, the general tendency, and to note that we are ever on a decline. The conditions of the working class are growing worse; they must of necessity continue to grow worse under our present economic system, under our methods of doing business. We may prevent them from going down faster or aid them in going faster, according to our action, but so long as the methods now pursued in business prevail, the conditions will grow worse and the standard of living will constantly become lower. We are here to-night, this May Day evening, to celebrate an International Labor Day, May Day. Why was May Day chosen? Why this Spring time? We know that they, the workers, always have their troubles with them; always bear their burdens; yet somehow in the Spring time there is something inspiring and some joy that comes with it, and when we look out at Nature and see her garbing herself in green and bedecking herself in flowers, it is fitting that we too should sing the inspiring song together, that we too are rejoicing. Then we turn our attentions

from the cold Winter which has just passed and we look forward to the beautiful Summer and the harvest that is coming, and for this reason the Socialists of the world take this day as the day between two extremes.

Though the Winter of the working class has been hard, though the frosts have been bitter and cold, yet there is now Spring time for them; there is coming a Summer time for them; there is coming a day of rest from their toil. For the first time in the world's history has the working class begun to see that there are interests in this world that bind them together, nation with nation. For the first time they are stretching their hands across the border lines of nations; they are forgetting nationalities. They are looking upon each other as men of a mutual and common interest.

The last century's development in the great economic and industrial resources of machinery have brought into life new possibilities. They evolve great questions, great opportunities, great consequences, and the modern development of machinery has touched the eyes of the working class with its magic wand and they see for the first time the possibilities in store for them in the future. They see for the first time that the energy of the working class applied to the productive power now in existence and when the results are distributed among them equitably, that their conditions will rise not only into comfort but into luxury.

So on the May Day of the economic development, half-way between the Winter of despair and the Summer of plenty, the workers stand turning their backs upon the Winter, looking forward to the Summer, and to-night you can hear the tramp, tramp of millions of workers all over the world unfolding their flags. In Germany they are gathering together; in Italy; in Spain; in England; Austria; and France. All of them are marching forward to-day. Their tread shakes the thrones of Europe. The time is coming when the May Day, it is near them, will be the funeral day of capitalism and the day in which the working class republic shall be established, when the Co-operative Commonwealth will be ushered in and class war will be ended. (Great applause.)

As we look upon the horrors of this awful condition now prevailing among us, as we think of a civilization that will permit its men, its fathers and its mothers and children to work from early morning until late at night for a mere pittance, for a sum of money on which the family can not live, and thereby forces the remainder of the family, though babies they are, to go to work, I say why is it that a civilization not only our nation but all Christendom, a civilization professing to be a Christian civilization whose principal tenet is "Love your neighbor as yourself; if a man smite you on the cheek, turn up to him the other." I say why is it that civilization which takes these for its principal tenets are constantly improving their rites, constantly enlarging their standing armies, constantly calling for more militia, constantly increasing their police force; is it because these nations mean to turn the other cheek? What determines this action? We say it is because men are weak. No, this is no answer. This is only a use of other words to state the same fact that they are fighting. You have a little war here; one between the blacksmiths and the New York Central Railroad. Rather an unequal war is it not, but it is war, for you can kill a man by attacking him with a vacuum in his stomach as easily as making a vacuum in his brain." (Applause.)

Mr. Harriman here placed himself in the position of the employing capitalist, and his hearers in the position of wage earners, and then continued as follows: "I am in a position to buy you for an ever-decreasing portion of your product. I have transferred your life, your energy, your power to myself, and now I am king. You say it is to your interest to keep your product. I say it is to my interest to keep your product. If you work longer hours, the employer gets more power out of you. It is power he is after. This fact, that one man can take a part of the product of many, is what happens to bring about the strike in the mines of Pennsylvania. You are dealing with a great system that grinds out profits, not with the managers of that system, and as long as the workers are divided themselves who are able to enter the industrial field will take the power from the laboring classes. Your products feed the great fortunes, and the fortunes give power to take more of your products. The incentive in life of the great capitalists is not to make the lives of men comfortable, but their whole aim, under the present system, is to increase their fortunes and their power out of the products of the workers. The capitalists can live easier by using your power than by using their own power.

"The working classes can never get more than the total product, and it therefore becomes the interest of the working classes to abolish the wage system, the capitalist, and the profit system, and so inaugurate the system that will return the products of their toil to themselves. Do you not see that your interests are not with those men who are striving to open the markets of the Orient to dispose of the products of your power? Do you not see that the capitalists of all countries have one interest? The working people of all countries have but one interest, viz.: an interest that will show to them that they have the power to take by reason of their votes every advantage that will accrue to them from the products of their labor. Who is it who has the right to products of your labor, if not your babies? Who is it who has the right to live in gilded palaces while you live in hovels?"

"One of these fine May Day mornings, after you are alive to your interests you will see, the hosts of the nations under the flags which are now unfolding, grown into a power welded together by their interests, the interests of their children and their homes. Then the votes will be cast that will wipe out the profit system; then will be ushered in the Co-operative Commonwealth; then they will not only lift themselves but everyone, into a higher civilization; then war will disappear, because the incentive to war will be gone. Upon the interests of the working class, we, the socialists of the world, build our organization and the gates of Hades and capitalism cannot prevail against it." (Prolonged applause.)

G. W. M.

LABOR ITEMS

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

New headquarters for the local Plumbers Union have been opened at room 30, 163 Randolph street.

It is estimated that a million sales agents and other middle men have lost their occupations during the past four years owing to trustification of capital.

Silk mill strike at Paterson, N. J., has been lost, Court clapped a blanket injunction of the girls and they got scared and broke and ran to cover, and now the capitalists smile.

The label recently adopted by the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths is printed in blue ink on white paper. It will be used especially on finished tools, axes, miners' tools, etc.

Silk weavers' strike at Scranton, Pa., has been won by the girls. Monday the strikers held a big parade and were addressed by Mother Jones and William Malloy, of the New York Worker.

The Connecticut legislature has a very thorough and conclusive way of doing business. The House of the Connecticut Assembly recently rejected a bill for an eight hour day by a vote of 160 to 29.

In California the old S. L. P. has been barred from the official ballot, the court holding that the "kaingaros", being the majority, had the right to use the name, and that their combination with the Social Democratic party did not destroy that right.

It is reported that the friction between the local unions of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' union has ceased. Secretary Pryle reports that every union in the country is now in line with the International Association.

Employers of San Francisco have combined and publicly declare they intend to combat trade unions. The sum of \$50,000 was contributed to a fund to be used against organized labor. No; there is no class struggle waging! This is only a bit of fun!

A representative of the Bricklayers' International Union has been sent to Louisville to bring about an amalgamation of bricklayers in that city. An organization tour will be made through Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska.

The courts have taken another rap at organized labor. Last week the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, in the case of the Window-Glass Workers' Union, made permanent the injunction of a lower court and decided that the organization had no right to force apprentices into a union or prevent an employer from employing non-union men.

Official returns of the recent national election in Denmark are as follows: Radical party, 96,500 votes, loss 1,572; Conservatives 51,555, loss 7,220; Moderates 22,460, loss 14,127; Social Democrats 42,855, gain 11,830. There are the figures in black and white, and they show plainly that socialism in Denmark, as in other European countries, is the only growing political force.

The two editors of the organ of the union stevedores of Havana, Cuba, have both been sent to jail for sixty days for declaring that Captain Young, of the port of Havana, was a liar. Well, if those editors haven't got gall! The idea that any of our carpet-baggers, who throw off "the Spanish yoke" and "set the Cubans free", would lie or steal is preposterous. Down with the editorial - Cleveland Gitzsen.

The philosophy of the famous "Iron law of wages" viz. that the wages of labor under capitalism are constantly kept down to the standard of bare existence and the propagation of the species, is officially substantiated by the labor commissioner of North Carolina. "According to the capitalist papers, that official reports that 'the wages of the mechanics of that state increased 44 per cent in the past year but that the wage worker received no benefit, because the cost of living increased in proportion.'"

The New York Central Federated union has launched a gigantic movement of all labor organizations in the state for the purpose of bringing about an amendment to the constitution in place of the prevailing rate-of-wages law which was recently declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. The organizations will lobby in Albany for the passage of concurrent resolutions in both houses of the legislature in favor of the proposed amendment. If the unions succeed it will be a feather in the cap of organized labor. If they fail it may convince some of the true character of capitalist politics. The machinists employed in the shops of Prasier & Chalmers held a meeting last Saturday and decided to

demand a 12% per cent raise to take effect on May 20th. It is believed in local labor circles that the men stand a good show of having their demands granted. This demand is made at the present time in order that it may go into effect along with the provisions of the New York agreement made a year ago between the manufacturers and the trades. The nine hour work day is one of the most important provisions of this agreement. It will go into effect all over the United States on May 20th.

The Chicago Inter Ocean says: "The railway employees of Virginia have given notice that they will go into politics hereafter. The order asked the legislature to pass an employer's liability bill, and that body failed to do so after the leaders had made fair promises". No, dear reader, the railway employees of Virginia are not coming over to socialism in a body just yet. The Inter Ocean didn't mean it that way. The railway employees of Virginia have a few more lessons to learn in practical politics before they can become fully convinced of the futility of capitalistic legislation to better their condition. When they do decide to enter politics in the only effective way, viz. socialism, the Inter Ocean won't say a word about it, either.

The Amalgamated Association of Street Railway employees are holding their seventh annual convention in Buffalo this week. According to President Mahon's report seventy-six new branches were organized during the past year making a total of 184 affiliated with the association. Since the last convention held in Louisville two years ago there have been twenty-three strikes called, several of which are still on. The Post Office Department has issued an order prohibiting street railway companies from displaying "United States Mail" signs on cars other than those on which mail is actually being carried. In conclusion President Mahon said: "We have had to face conditions with which no other class of workers in America have had to contend. But with all the opposition we have gained and as we review the work of the past two years we can congratulate ourselves on our present membership and strength as a labor organization." It is quite probable that the convention will establish a defence fund to protect the members during the lockouts and strikes.

We recommend that a list of the members of the Illinois legislature who voted against or helped kill labor bills be printed and posted in every meeting place of workmen in this city. The above is a part of the report of the special committee sent by the Chicago Federation of Labor to Springfield to favor the passage of labor legislation. The committee reported at last Sunday's meeting of the Federation that their mission had been in the main futile, since the only bill in the interest of labor that passed was the Bundy garnishment measure. All the others were lost in committee. The report concluded with the recommendation quoted above which was adopted by the Federation. At the meeting last Sunday the Executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor reported that it had been unable to adjust the difference between the local branches of the Team Drivers International Union and the United Brewery Workers in their dispute as to the control of the teamsters employed in the Chicago breweries. The Federation voted its assistance to the Coopers' and Firemen's Unions in their struggle for an agreement with the Chicago and Milwaukee Brewers Association. Treasurer Lenard reported that \$600 had been received for the fund being used to prosecute the Driscoll blacklist case. The delegates from the Cedar Block Pavers' Union reported that non-union men were laying cedar blocks on city contracts in violation of an ordinance requiring union men only to be employed. The Grievance committee was instructed to investigate.

To cure "crazy" speculators. It is stated in the daily press that "Texas people are crazy over oil" which has been discovered at a place called Beaumont. Land has gone up to fabulous prices, and the speculators are so crazy over the strike they almost forget about eating and drinking." John D. Rockefeller is apparently an outsider at present. It is not known for certain whether the Standard Oil Co. owns any property in Beaumont, but it is thought that they don't. Of course the fact that the Standard Oil Co. has purchased the railroad terminals, wharves and shipping facilities around Port Arthur with 80,000 acres of land surrounding the seaport is of no significance to the speculators so long as they remain crazy. But it may have a soothing effect, when they discover that the possession of Port Arthur gives control of every barrel of oil that may be taken from the Beaumont oil field. It is altogether probable that when the full import of this so-called oil, the crazy brains of the aforesaid speculators, that they will pay rather more attention to eating and drinking than at present, that if they are fortunate enough to possess the wherewithal to make eating and drinking possible when John D. gets through with them. John D. is a specialist in the art of curing the particular brand of madness with which the speculators of Beaumont are affected, and he doesn't have to be called in to see the patients either. He is always on hand and has the utmost confidence in his ability to collect his fee while restoring the affected ones to reason.

"SOCIALISM and MODERN SCIENCE" The Book of the Year

SOUTH SIDE NOTES.

The South Side organizer will hold a Sunday afternoon conference each Sunday at 2 o'clock in the Hall at 355 E. 53rd St., for a few weeks in order to perfect the plans and help on the pushing forward of the party work. These meetings will be in charge of comrade Walter Thomas Mills who has been elected organizer for the South Division. All party workers are invited to attend these conferences to report on their work and come into contact with the other workers.

Comrade Mills reports less than 200 members for all the thirteen wards on the South Side in his territory. He has set his stakes for 1,000 members and 5,000 subscribers to the Worker's Call within sixty days. In a circular letter which he has sent to all the clubmembers, he asks every member in the party to give at least one evening each week to helping push the circulation of the Worker's Call and secure new members for the local clubs. If the comrades respond there is no question that the task which comrade Mills has set for himself will be more than realized.

Every member in the division has been furnished with a copy of "How to Work for Socialism", a Pocket Library Book of 32 pages written by comrade Mills, every page of which is full of helpful suggestions. Here is an extract from it on the importance of circulating the party papers: "Never count your work finished with a man until he is a subscriber to a socialist paper; that comes in without knocking and stays without offence; is always fresh, is always ready to be used, is an indispensable for a socialist as fuel is for a cook stove."

Comrade Rasmussen of the 2nd Ward is the record breaker for last week. His Ward sent him to the Worker's Call office for ten subscription cards, and he came back with only three, having disposed of the others on his way home.

Comrade Dalgaard of the 3rd Ward brought in three new members for his ward club last week.

S. A. Shaw of the 7th Ward is a new man. Comrade Mills has received his application for membership. He is an old war horse and comes from a family of fighters. His ancestors were among the Huguenots who were driven to Scotland, but being too advanced for the colony there, came to America in 1694. In ante bellum days he was forced to fly from Kentucky because of their championship of the rights of the black man. Shaw was one of the first men in the Populist party in Chicago, and also one of the first in the Democratic control of the party and was the leader of the opposition to fusion with that party. Comrade Mills was in the fight for fusion and he and Shaw crossed swords in that encounter and Shaw did not vote for Bryan. Since 1896 he has been a man in the woods and says he never read a socialist book, nor attended a socialist meeting, but that for three years he had been accused by his comrades of being a socialist, and falling in with some of the Chicago comrades, found out that he was. Count him a new worker for the South Side. He is a subscriber to the Worker's Call, a contributor to the party funds, an applicant for membership in the 7th Ward Branch, and a daughter in the family is a student in the Night School of Social Economy.

"Crushing Operations."

Those who fight the battles of capitalism often reap their reward in an unexpected manner. The Utahnders whose "grievances" formed the pretext for the war in South Africa are now getting an opportunity to understand what those who pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the big capitalists may expect. Most of these Utahnders were white miners employed on the Rand, and now when work is to be resumed they find that their wages are to be reduced from 20 shillings (\$7.50) to 5 shillings (\$1.25) per day. The following order from the Chamber of Mines as quoted by London Justice will explain: "The Commander in Chief has granted permission to three gold-mining companies, to be gradually increased to seven, to restart crushing. One of the conditions of resuming operations is that the men working on the mines shall receive as wages no higher pay than that given to Colonial Corps, viz 5 shillings per day and rations; and a second condition is that all British subjects employed on the mines must become members of the Rand Rifles."

As the war is not yet over the necessity of compelling the miners to act as volunteers is of course apparent. But a still bigger disappointment is evidently in store for the Utahnders who imagine that the old rate of \$7.50 will again return when peace is declared. They will find that the resumption of "crushing operations" by the companies applies to their wages quite as much as to the ore raised by their labor.

May Day Strikes.

It is worthy of remark that most of the strikes which occurred throughout the country on the 1st of May were engaged in by members of the building trades in various localities, and of these in a majority of cases the securing of shorter hours of labor was the object in view. Of strikes in trusted industries there were none reported. It would seem that workmen engaged in production in the great industrial combinations recognize the fact that a strike cannot be indulged in with any hope of success, unless long and careful preparation and organization is made beforehand. From the nature of their work, men engaged in the building trades labor under no such difficulty and can make their demands known with less concern to themselves as to the eventual outcome. As the entire trend of industry is towards consolidation it would therefore seem that the power of the working class as a whole to fight their battles on the economic field, diminishes as the years pass by, and that the economic development itself tends to make such effort ever more difficult and more uncertain as to results, and thus emphasizes the necessity of transferring the scene of the conflict to the political arena, where the struggle will be eventually decided once for all.

Don't run out of Socialist ammunition. Call postals can always be obtained at this office.

Join For The Second Course.

The Chicago School of Social Economy.

Closed its first series of twenty lessons at the Schiller Building on Thursday. The attendance throughout the course has been most remarkable.

This second course will begin in the same hall at the Schiller Building, 103 1/2 Randolph Street, on Thursday evening, May 2.

In this course the students will have the benefit of the use of the printed lessons from the start and Comrade Mills will be able to add to the regular work in How to Study, How to Prepare a Speech, How to Keep a Scrap Book, give some Elementary Work in Logic and find time each night for Drill work in the practice of Speaking by the Comrades.

For the last half of the course just closed it has been impossible to advertise or canvass for additional students for the night school because the hall was completely filled with those already members.

Those who wish to take this second course should be on hand for the first lesson if possible.

The rates will be the same as before. Tuition \$2.00. The use of the printed lessons \$1.00. If you are not sure that you will take the course come for the first night anyway. Single admissions, 15 cents.

For full particulars address, with stamp, THE CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY 6416 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

(Continued from page 1.)

a hint of the fierceness of the battle when it occurs. Two hundred thousand men were arrayed against Schwab and his associates. Through combinations this general manager Schwab is able to draw an employer's salary of one million dollars a year; yet he discharged men who advocated combination where they would be able to make two or three dollars a day. The contrast is so glaring that the most dense and unappreciative it. And they will be urged on by this contrast, when the struggle comes, to do desperate deeds.

But lack of Schwab is the whole system of government. Through idocy the workmen have held themselves aloof from the government so long that it is entirely in the hands of the capitalist class. And being so, it has become an instrument for the undoing of the workers. That is why Schwab, who gets a million dollars a year, can dare to force two hundred thousand of our fellow creatures to the verge of starvation, if he so wills. The pernicious education of workmen in the trades unions and out, that they have no concern with politics, is the cause of it all. If the government were back of the men, and there is no reason to suppose it could not be supporting them in their just demands, the steel trust magnates would possibly cut in a little on their own profits before condemning two hundred thousand men to wear out their souls for a pittance. As an instance of the power of the ballot to win a victory for labor, one need only refer to the coal miner's strike of last year. McKinley had to be elected, and Hanna undertook to negotiate terms for the miners. The terms were entirely satisfactory, as both McKinley and the miners retained their former positions.

But if there had been no presidential election and no demand for the votes of workmen, the miners could be still out on strike, or, broken and defeated, they could have accepted the mine-owners' terms. Neither Hanna nor McKinley would have cared, only to send a section of the regular army into the district.

Does not that lesson come home to the workers? And how much more effective would the vast army of toilers be if they marched to the polls and registered their votes for themselves? Yet the next phase of the irrepressible conflict, if the signs and portents of the times count for anything, will bring forth to the enemy, not alone in the economic, but in the political field. It is in the political field that the really great battle will be fought.

The struggle by the trust magnates for profits and by the workers for life will reduce itself between them into a struggle for control of the state. There can be only one outcome. With a knowledge of the proper means to get freedom and a firm belief in their own strength, nothing will keep the workmen of this country in a position of semi-slavery. And under a system where a Schwab has the power to subject two hundred thousand men to possible starvation, no man is really free.

JOS J. NOEL.

Socialist Temple Notes.

Comrade John Collins speaks for us next Sunday at 3.30. Help us spread the announcement.

Comrade W. H. Wise speaks at the Social Crusade meeting Sunday at 8 p. m. Comrade E. M. Stangland speaks Tuesday, May 14, at 8 p. m.

The Ladies' Auxiliary always provides a lecture for Thursday night and everyone is invited.

Remember the Socialist School and the class taught by comrade A. M. Simons, Sunday at 2.30. Subject for next Sunday, "Utopian Socialism."

The lecture by comrade Thomas J. Morgan Thursday, April 25th, was very instructive. The Thursday evening meeting is growing.

The address of comrade Peter Sissman on "Socialism True and False," excellent address and deserved a large hearing, but the hour clashed with the mass meeting at 17th Street Turner Hall.

The enlargement of the Schubert String Quartette to the Socialist Orchestra is worth more than a passing notice. The rousing response given at their first appearance Sunday night April 29th, tells plainly how the comrades feel about it. All inquiries regarding this Orchestra should be addressed to the Director, Prof. C. Frederic Kellogg, Kellogg School of Music, 523 S. Western Ave. If you want to hear them play, come to next Sunday night meeting.

Comrade W. H. Wise carried us up to the heights Sunday evening April 29th. One can feel a firmer grip on life after listening to Comrade Wise.

The singing by the Swedish comrades was greatly enjoyed. These comrades will give a concert at Schull's Hall, North and Spaulding avenues, May 19th. Admissions 25c.

You heard we were going to lose the Temple building, did you? Well, we took a written contract when we went in and we are holding on for dear life. All or nearly all of the religious and commercial interests in our neighborhood want to oust us, but we have nothing to fear.

Comrade Mrs. Woodman gave us a most excellent address Thursday, May 2. She spoke of "Faith in the Socialist Movement."

A large and appreciative audience listened to comrade Strickland's lecture last Sunday night.

Members of the South-West Division should remember their convention to elect an organizer Monday evening, May 14th at the Socialist Temple.

Open Air Meetings.

Saturday—8 p. m. General Meeting of all party members at Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western Av.

Sunday—3 p. m. State street and Congress. Speakers, Aug. Klenke and H. P. Keush.

Sunday—3 p. m. California and North Avenue. Speakers, M. Caplan and A. M. Simons.

Sunday—8 p. m. Peoria and Madison streets. Speakers, John Collins and J. S. Brennan and Aug. Klenke.

Sunday—3 p. m. 48th Ave. and Lake street. Speakers, E. M. Stangland and John Collins.

Monday—8 p. m. Orchard and North Avenue. Speakers, J. H. Bard and Aug. Klenke.

Wednesday—8 p. m. 24th and Oakley Avenue. Speakers, Aug. Klenke and F. G. Strickland.

Wednesday—8 p. m. Robey and Chicago Ave.

Wednesday—8 p. m. Irving Park Blvd. and Lincoln Av. Speakers, Aug. Klenke and J. H. Bard.

Thursday—Madison and California, 8 p. m. Speakers, B. Berlyn and J. S. Brennan.

Thursday—8 p. m. Clark street and Walton place. Speakers, Aug. Klenke and F. W. Knox.

Hall Meetings.

Friday—Lectures every Friday evening at 27th Ward Club room, 305 North Wellington street, near California Av.

Sunday—8 p. m. Educational Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee Aves.

Friday—8 p. m. Educational Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee Aves.

Weekly Subscription Report.

The following report will appear weekly, in order that the party members may see for themselves what each ward branch is doing towards circulating the party press. Subscriptions from and papers sold to branches appear in separate columns as cash receipts.

Table with 4 columns: Wards, Subscriptions, Papers, Totals. Lists data for various wards from 1st to 34th, plus Total City and Donations.

The executive board of the North District (consisting of one member from each branch in the district) will meet at Social Turner Hall, Belmont Av. and Paulina St., Sunday May 13th at 10 a. m.

J. H. BARD, District organizer.

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, The Workers' Call, 26 N. Clark street.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 103 E. Randolph street. A. W. Lindgren, secretary, 147 Roscoe street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 26 N. Clark street, room 1; secretary, A. W. Lindgren, 147 Roscoe 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, 497 Wabash Ave.

SECOND WARD—Sunday at 3 p. m. 2114 Wabash Avenue; secretary, Rice Washbrough, 175 E. 22nd street.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 3355 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 2369 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 3110 South Halsted street; secretary, Joe Trentz, 259 E. Twenty-fourth street.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 2749 S. Halsted st.; Sec. George Mitchell, 1223 25th st.

SIXTH WARD—Meets Friday nights; secretary, M. Kleininger, 4514 Lake Avenue.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets at Forest-er's hall, 6312 Cottage Grove Ave., every Thursday at 8 p. m.; Sec., Peyton Boswell, 6057 Washington Ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Every Saturday 8 p. m. at Sherman Hall, 9140 Commercial Ave.; Sec. M. H. Taft, 2296 Commercial Avenue.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every Monday night at 436 S. Halsted street; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 510 W. Twelfth street.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Jewell's Hall, cor. 21st street and Paulina street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne 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 Michels' Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western Avenues; secretary, E. Cone, 182 Emerson Avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Headquarters, 154 W. North Avenue; secretary, M. R. A. Morris, 36 N. Clark street.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every Monday at 112 Milwaukee Avenue, second floor; secretary, O. Beselack, 848 N. Wood street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every Sunday at 3 p. m. Aurora Hall, Huron street and Milwaukee Avenue; secretary, Sol Siegel, 499 W. Huron street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—First and third Wednesday at 47 W. Madison street; secretary, John Gillespie, 47 W. Madison street.

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

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

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Senefelder Hall, 345 Wells street. Secretary, H. A. Morris, 36 N. Clark street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday in the month at 58 Clybourn Avenue; secretary, P. F. Eckenberg, 322 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, 625 Southport Avenue.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Sunday, 3 p. m., and every second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, Protestant Hall 363 Sheffield Avenue; secretary, G. A. Herold, 877 Osgood.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, cor. N. Leavitt and Belle Plaine Av. A. Johnson, secretary, 233 Cuyler Av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—Meets every Friday at 306 W. Wellington street; secretary, Wm. H. Lellingwell, 629 W. Wellington st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2—Secretary, J. H. Bard, 713 W. Irving Park Blvd.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—Every first and third Monday, Ladies' Hall, Fifty-first Avenue and W. Paul road; secretary, J. Harris, Fullerton and O'Brien.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4—Secretary, A. Eisenman, 1118 Armitage Avenue.

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

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 6—Secretary, James Charbonneau, 2156 N. Whipple street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Wednesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee Aves. Secretary, Chas. Ehnborn, 179 Johnston Avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Every Monday at 48 Bishop street; secretary, Nick Krump, 412 W. Forty-second street.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 428 Westworth Avenue.

THIRTY FIRST WARD—Every second and fourth Friday at Turin Hall, 57th and Aberdeen streets. P. M. Secretary, H. P. Newman, 574 Loomis street.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets second and fourth Monday at 6908 Halsted street; secretary, Charles F. Lewis, 8461 Farnell Avenue.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 1215 S. State and Michigan; secretary, G. P. Dennis, 1147 Parry Av.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—Secretary, H. C. Johnson, 220 W. Monroe st.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 136 N. 52nd Ave.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 2—Every first and third Friday evenings at 1215 S. State, corner Chicago and Hamilton Avenues; secretary, F. G. Strickland, 214 N. St. Louis Avenue.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 390 Larrabee street, near North Avenue; secretary, O. Gritski, 627 N. Halsted.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets at 403 and Bishop st.; secretary, Henry Steiner, 240 W. 46th street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 310 South Chicago Avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Janke, 1912 Ave. K.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina.

POLISH BRANCHES.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 484 Noble street; secretary, F. Clenciers, 484 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 484 Noble street; secretary, M. Fleck, 484 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Brokop's Hall, 543 S. State and Superior Avenue; secretary, F. Rudzinski, 577 Market Ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 15th street and Ashland Avenue; secretary, K. Kosturak, 617 W. 29th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kosciuszki Hall, 45th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 522 21st place; secretary, Mrs. E. Felick, 522 21st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1029 Milwaukee Av., in rear.

LASALLE 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 36 N. Clark street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 36 N. Clark street.

LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shipper, 304 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. Shodin, 1037 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, 1250 State street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND—Secretary, H. Wayland, 1309 Fifth Avenue.

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

LOCAL SPRINGFIELD—Secretary, A. von Behrens, 1346 N. Grand Avenue.

LOCAL FREEBURG—Secretary, Jos. Sutton.

LOCAL TRENTON—Secretary J. J. Shuster.

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

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

LOCAL ROCKFORD—Secretary, Henry Nesvant, 409 Seventh street.

LOCAL BERWICK—Secretary, H. E. Allen.

LOCAL ABINGDON—Secretary, Thos. Wallace.

LOCAL PANAMA—Secretary, Henry Willner.

LOCAL LINCOLN—Sec., J. N. Balt.

EDUCATIONAL HALL

HEADQUARTERS IN 34th WARD BRANCH HOUSE AT 11th ST.

Every Sunday, 10.30 a. m. Childrens' Sunday School.

Every Sunday, 2.30 p. m. Singing Society.

Every Sunday, 8.30 School for Speakers.

Sunday April 29 8 p. m. Lecture by Every Wednesday Branch Meeting.

Friday March 9 8 p. m. Jas. B. Surley.

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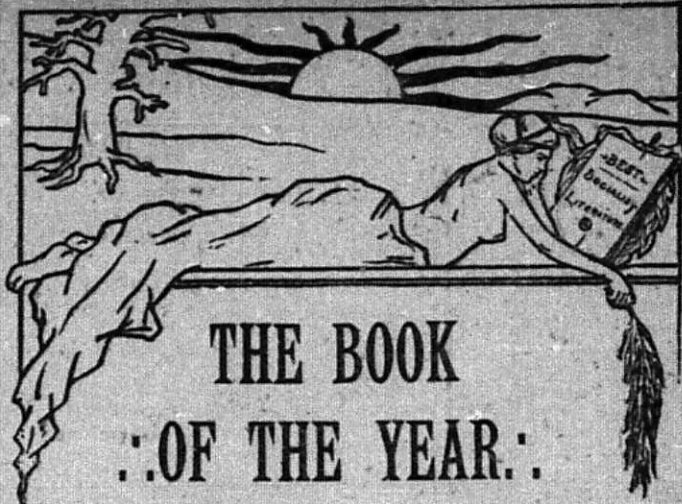
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