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

THIRD YEAR.-WHOI'E No. 117

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JUNE 1. 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

IN A SOUTHERN MILL

Socialist Visitor Writes of the New Textile-Industry.

LONG HOURS, SMALL WAGES

Machines Specially Constructed for Operation by Child Labor Exclusively.

[The following article is taken from a letter from a comrade who is passing some weeks in the South and who took opportunity to see for herself something of the "new prosperity" developing around the southern cotton factor The particular one described is located at Walhalla, South Carolina.]

The factory whistle awoke me at five The factory whistle awoke me at five is, the pennies mean more to them and I decided I'd get up and go as I than as many dollars do to us who have might not have so good a chance again. slways handled coin: I dressed and went out on the street. They have always was only one individual in sight and I asked him the way to the factory. He said "they were not workin" this rnin " which gave me the impression that hey were not going to work, but breakfast, then again at 6:30 for them to begin work. So I went back and and which inevitably brings on con waited half an hour, then when I started, I walked along with some of the girls who work there, and questioned em, after they questioned me first. They asked my name and if I was going to work in the factory. I asked them how much they got. They said "14 cents a cut." I asked how long it took to make a "cut," and they said roar and dust behind me, and walked "sometimes it takes more'n a day." I back to my hotel and breathed the, went in with them to the weaving fresh air full of perfumes of wild flow-room, two-thirds of which was taken ers. and noticed the clouds over the up with machines arranged in rooms green hills, and the hazy blue of the 18x20. The factory is new, everything distant mountains, I felt as/if I had into the great windows which had curtains of the white cloth woven in the The machinery had not yet started up and the girls quietly took their places at the machines, laughing and chatting as they passed each other. Each girl cares for four machines. The foreman comes around to take the names of new applicants for work, and while he was doing it the machinery started up and the place that had been a bright and output and the place that had been as height and output and the place that had been as height and output and the place that had been as height and output and the place that had been as height and output and the place that had been as height and output and the place that had been as height and output and the place that had been as height and output and the place that had been and the place that had been as the place that had been as the place that the place that had been as the place that the place that the place that had been as the place that the place that had been as the place that the place that the place that had been as the place that the place that had been as the place that the place that the place that had been as the place that t so bright and quiet and cheerful turned into a pandemonium. The noise was deafening. In order to make anybody hear you had to put your mouth close to his ear and shout at the top of your lungs. The foreman came and asked if I wanted work. I said no, I wanted to go through the factory, and asked him where the process began. He said up stairs. So I went up and began at the eginning. The big bales of cotton are first pulled open and the cotton put into the shredder which separates the waste from the good cotton and twines the latter out on huge spools in the form call cotton batting. Two men were at work here, one for each shredder, talked with them, and aske questions freely. People tan and ask factory and go where they like and ask

stions of the hands if they want to. I next went to the machines where tapse big spools are inserted and the cotten is spun off into big soft ropes; these are spun again and again at dif-ferent machines until the fine thread used for the cloth is made. Young mer and boys work at the machines where the smaller spindles are used, and finalspindles are used, and finally children from eight to twelve work at the smallest spindles. The definess at the smallest spindles. The detailes with which these tiny creatures handle me. I could see why children were do-ing the work and the fact of the mating the work and the fact of the ma-ter is that these machines were MADE for children to run, and older persons and in the do it if they wanted to. The row for an adult's hand, the touch or an adult would be too clumsy for the spider web threads that are spun, and the whole machine would have to be remodeled to adapt it to the body of a WE BEEN PERFECTED WITH THE IDEA THAT ONLY A CHILD

Each child (nearly all girls), h row of these machines to look after. They must watch and fix the threads that are broken and clean off the fuzz that gathers so quickly on the machines, and take out the full spindles chines, and take out the full spindles and replace with ones that have the courser thread that is to be spun finer. I counted the spindles that one child wetches, but I have forgotten the exact number. I think it is nearly three dones. Other children—all boys—bring and finert the smallest spindles in the machines and carry away the full ones. They have little boxes on wheels and they double themselves over and push these boxes from one part of the large room to another as fast as they can run. There are about 250 employes in this factory now, and they work from 5.78 a.m., to 6 p. m., with an hour at need. The night work was stopped last

crs. I wondered it they were glad to be there, and I asked many of them. "Do like to work here," and they all be the work here, and they all laudations of his generosity, and "published in these United States."

WEST SIDE IN LINE ONE that didn't like the work, and I found only one who admitted being tired. She said she didn't hear the whistle that awoke me. It seemed to me it would wake the dead. It is easy to explain why they like it when you understand the conditions under which their parents lived. They were tered over these unproductive hills, trying to get a living from their scanty prop of corn and drove of "razor-backs." They had only two luxuries which were necessities to them, the to-bacco they raised, and the coffee for which they bartered. Now they live in neat little cottages which the factory wners have built-a great improvemen upon the log cabins of one or two rooms each and without windows. And they have something their parents scarcely saw-money and small as the amount

They have always been under-nour ished, poorly clad, and without amuse, ments or education, so they are no worse off now. The only things I can see which are worse-they don't think of. One is the nervous strain they are upon questioning further I found that all under by reason of working steadily it wasn't yet time. He told me that the so many hours in the deafening roar factory whistle would blow twice at a of the machinery; the other is, breath-quarter to six for the hands to eat ing the fine fuzz which clings so annoyingly to the nostrils of a stranger aumption and other diseases.

If you were to approach these people with the idea of doing away with child and female labor, you probably would be mobbed. And that is the saddest part of it all, they do not realize their slavery but are glad of the chance to suddenly grown to be a giant, I felt as if I had the energy of a thousand men and women pent up in me, and resolved again to do what I could to free these people from the ignorance and willing dependence which is theirs, and teach them what life is and how to enjoy it in all of its richness and fullness.

MAY WALDEN KERR.

Open Air Meetings.

Saturday-Kedzle and 13 streets, 8 p. Speakers, M. Caplan and J. Fox. m. Speakers, M. Caplan and J. Fox. Saturday—3 p. m., Carpenter street and Milwaukee ave. Speakers, G. D. Evans and S. Robbins.

Saturday-Paulina and Milwaukee, p. m. Speakers, A. M. Simons, Sam Williams and Walter Huggins.

Saturday—120th and Lowe av. Speakers, Walter Theodore Mills, Leon Shawe and Miss Maude Glover.

Saturday-26th and 42nd ave. Speakers, H. P. Keush and E. M. Stangland. Sunday-8 p. m., State and Congress street.

Saturday evening, June 1st, at 63rd and Halsted streets. Speakers, Wanhope and Johnson.
At 111th and Michigan avenue. Speak-

ers, Berlyn, Melter and Saunders. Saturday—8 p. m., Western av. and Homer street. Speakers, John Collins

and J. W. Bartels. Sunday-3 p. m., State street and Congress. Speakers, Walter Huggins

and J. F. Brennan. Sunday-3 p.m., California and North avenue. Speakers, J. W. Bartels and

M. Caplan:
Sunday—8 p. m., Peoria and Madison streets. Speakers, John Collins and J. France as its centre, was ringing the to mention, "Society" expects such deathknell of the economic system of things from Andrew, and he has not

street. Speakers, E. M. Stangland and Aug., Klenke.

Monday-8 p. m., Orchard and North Speakers, J. H. Bard and K. A. Morris.

Wednesday-8 p. m., 24th and Oakley avenue. Speakers, J. S. Brennan and Aug. Klenke.

Wednesday-8 p. m., Robey and Chi-cago ave. Speakers, John Collins and

Thursday-Madison and California, 9 p. m. Speakers, G. D. Evans and Aug.

Thursday-S p. m., Clark street and Walton place. Speakers, K. Morris and B. Berlyn.

Pie-nic Tickets.

The secretaries of all Ward Branches have been provided with a supply of ickets for the Workers Call pic-nic.

Appears in Scotland.

PROPOSED GIFT CRITICISED

Aristocracy by his Offer of Cheap Education.

SOCIALISM.

For the proof of previous class strug-gles, the American Socialist must there-

fore draw mainly upon European his-tory, that of his own country furnish-

the reasons above stated, and many

readily suggest themselves to the reader. No previous economically dominan

ist development, the Civil war and its cause-chattel slavery-being rather

abnormal than in the direct line of of

However, now that the thorough ex-

ploitation of the homemarkethaadriven our capitalists to extend their conquests

into European countries, it occasionally happens that the invaders collide with

the remnants of feudal ideas which still exist there, resulting in expres-sions of hostility against the disturbers,

sions of nostinity against the reasons for which not being com-prehended by the average American, the press at once explains as "snob-bishness." But there is no hint given

omic evolution.

said. "yes." I taked, "Don't you get ne opinion" sings his praises as a hone-tactor of his kind. Not a dissentient after you get used to it." I didn't find Remnant of an Old Class Struggle voice is heard, with the possible exception of the socialist press, which per-sists in calling attention to the manner in which the westth he so lavishly dis-iribates, was created and by whom. Otherwise there is no discordant note in the universal chorus of praise.

> Andrew Carnegle retires from the field of exploitation, loaded down with Carnegie Arouses Hostility of Landed the surplus value produced by thousands of wage slaves. Wishing to rid himself of some of this vast wealth which is really an incumbrance, he While the fact of the existence of a endows numerous libraries throughout while the fact of the existence of the country, establishes a fund for the lilinois Central Railway, says that im-laborer is perhaps more clearly demon-partial maintenance of the superannumense combinations of capital, i. e. strated in the United States than in ated human commodities which have ony other country on earth, it is never-been worn out in pling up his millions: theless quite as true that of all coun- and immediately a note of approbation tries, the United States furnishes fewer goes up throughout the length and setual proofs than any other of the breadth of the land. He is pointed out truth of the philosophy which pos- as an example to his class as regards tulater a series of class struggles, as the proper "distribution of wealth." He the form of the evolution of society, understands the true function of the Our history contains little or nothing successful capitalist, who has retired of feudalism, the country itself having from the field of "business" with a been discovered and settled during the "swag", which represents years of transition period, and its birth as an strenuous endeavor, frugality, honesty!

> > THE MAN WITH A RAKE

WHEN LABOR MAKES HIS TOILET.

come of "society" if capitalists neglect-

ists are merely "God's stewards," the Deity having entrusted them with the judicious distribution of His bounty,

asked to give an account of his stew-ardship, his native land (Scotland) shall also rise up and call him blessed, se he offers an enormous gift (\$10,000,000) to help his poverty-stricken countrymen to obtain an education in the Scottish

universities. But to the great astonishment of the molders of "public opinion" in the United States, there seems to be some objections on the part of several molders of "public opinios" oh this other side to accepting the gift. Opposition comes from quarters whose existence was hardly suspected. Doubts are even expressed as to whether an "American frommonger" is a fit and proper person from whom to receive the whorewithal to acquire a cheap education. "Society" on the other side is not wholly unanimous an agreeing

Views on Industrial Combinations

SOME CANDID ADMISSIONS

"trusts," will result in general good and benefit everybody.

We print a few extracts from an interview he gave to a reporter of one of the leading dailles:

bination of moneyed interests is issed upon the foundation princip-lies of our government, and that this country has nothing whatever to fear from the big companies, even though they have a capitalization of \$100,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000 or more.

President of I. C. R. R. Gives his principle of our Gevernment really cov-

Says Inter-State Commerce Law Made it Impossible for Small Railreads to Live.

Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, President of the

'I believe", said he, "that the com-

IF "the combination of moneyed terests is based upon the foundation ers, not merely of our Government really covers, not merely some of the in terests of some of us, but ALL of the interests of ALL of us, then let us ALL begin to advocate the combination of those factors of production and distriinition which have not yet been combined, and when that is accomplished

combinations. As President of one of the great Railway Combinations Mr. Fish 'sees no danger"-to himself-in such censolidations of money influence and power and he asserts that the country which includes ALL of us, has nothing whatever to fear from combinations, however big they may be-that would cov-tion principle of our government is itself a combination.

Mr. Fish asserts that the Inter-State Commerce Law "MADE IT IMPOSS-IBLE FOR THE SMALL RAILWAY LINES TO LIVE."

Read that Again Please.

That law shows that some of us know how to legislate others of us out of business and that some of us do not hesitate nor scruple about using law of that nursons. for that purpose.

Do you believe that Mr. Pish is telling us the truth when he says that "the legal logical result" (of that law), "WAS FIRST FOR THE LARGER LINES TO GRADUALLY BUY UP THE SMALL LINES." Remember that he says "the law made it impossible for the small lines to be a line of the small lines to be a line of the small lines. lines to live." Buying them up "gradually" means waiting, until their owners were begging to be bought out and were

willing to take what they could get. Do you believe Mr. Fish is telling us of the passage of that measure" (the inter-State Commerce Law) "as I see hem now"?

Does he speak with authority when he says "the combination of railroad properties will continue until lines territorially ailled will be gathered into

The Inter-State Commerce Law made t impossible for the small railway lines to live and made it possible for the larger lines to buy them up "gradualin special session to device a plan for its special session to device a plan for its." Mr. Fish, President of one of the larger lines which has bought up a great many of those smaller lines, says he knew when that law passed what he knew when that law passed what the two divisions into one.

Who had that law passed? Who had that law passed?

We believe Mr. Fish. What he has told us deserves the most careful study. On motion of comrade Smith the Division to seven agitation weigh well his statement that "the big shipper is constantly trying to induce the railroads to break the law" and that "with territorial combination it will be possible to maintain the rates absolutely." (Another way of saying Third District, 8th, 19th and 19th Wards, and that that the railroads under those conditions, would not break the law.)

What has all of this to do with storeeping. If combination is the foundation principle of our National Govern-ment, and it is. If the principle is being applied logically and scientifically to many of our problems of production, is it not absolutely certain that sooner or later the principle must become universailly operative and so include all of our industrial and social relations.

Store-keepers Unite!

You have nothing to lose now by combining with your present competit-ors, which will not be taken from you Other forces are already gathering which will eliminate the wastes of competitive storekeeping.

The shutting up of all unnecessary

if you find it impossible to combine with your competitors or if you prefer to take another course you can lay all of the facts before the people of your ly do their own storekeeping by making your store and your services the starting point. June, 1991-Mixed

Trusts Of a Week. From the Cleveland Citizen.

Rockefeller is said to be perfecting a Rockefeller is said to be perfecting a billion-dollar railway trust from ocean to ocean.—Mine operators of Indiana are imitating their brethren in other states and will soon launch a \$20,000,000 combine.—Nother street railway and lighting trust, capitalized at \$50,000,000, incorporated in New Jersey.—Cotton duck manufacturers have finally agreed to consolidate with \$26,000,000 capital .-Lead trust swallowed competitors and increased its capital to \$50,999,000.—Morgan's agents are laying the ground The engine trust has been starjed with \$50,000,000 capital—Lighting combine in Cincinnati,\$25,000,000.—Locomotive trust. \$50,000,000.—Some independents formed tabacco combine,\$10,000,000.—Cigar store trust is a new one with \$2,008,000 capit-al.—Marine fire extinguishers, \$2,000,000 —Mandille company, \$8,000,000.—A hum-ming bird trust, \$3,000,000.—Watch case

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

Agitation Systematically Local Carried On

A NEW ORGANIZER SELECTED

iet us insist upon combining all of the Division is Sub-Divided into Seven Agitation Districts. Successful Meetings Held.

> At the Organizers meeting of last Sunday comrade F. G. Strickland tendered his resignation as Division organizer. The resignation was accepted and comrade August Klenke elected in his place. The Secretary was instructed to notify comrade Klenke to be present at a special meeting on Mon-, day night.

Will Attend Meetings.

At 2:30 p. m. comrade A. M. Simons gave his second lesson on Socialism at the Temple; at 3:30 Morris Caplan delivered an address on the subject of Scientific Sociallism which was listened enthusiasm exceeded any held for some time previously. Comrade Wise made

the address.
Two open air meetings were held last. lins mounted the stand fully 600 people were present, who listened attentively until the close. After the speaker got through subscriptions for the Workers' Call were solicited, and the comrades the truth when he says: "I saw the combinations just as plainly at the time that 22 postals were sold in addition to

surrounded the speakers stand at Mad-ison and Peorla streets, where comrade August Klenke deliverred an address instituting a comparison between "Dowielsm" and the "pariotism" which served as a pretext for the late Spanish war,

Special Session.

On Monday night the organizers met the two divisions into

Boundaries of Districts.

that the railroads, under those condi- Fourth District, 11th, 12th and that part of the 34th Ward south of 12th st. Fifth District, 35th Ward and that part of the 34th Ward north of 12th st. District, 15th, 16th and 17th wards, Sev-

enth District, 18th Ward.

Each agitation district will elect a committee which will take charge of the agitation in their respective di-Instructions to Organizer.

The Division Organizer was instructed to visit all branches and get a list of members of each Branch and put before them the plan of agitation.

Socialist Temple Notes.

Temple announcements are as follows: Sunday, 10 a. m., organizers meeting. Every organizers must be present. At 2:30 comrade Simons will give his 8 p. m. Wm. H. Wise will give an address. Music by Socialist Orchestra. Thursday, 8 p. m., Ladles Auxiliary.

The GEM THOUGHT PROVOKERS are unique and effective workers for the cause of Socialism. They make people think, and THINKING PEOPLE be-

Every local in the United States should keep a good supply on hand. Locals make excellent use of the by printing or stamping the program of their meetings on the back, it's cheaper than buying the blank cards.

60 Provokers for one cent, never without them in your pocket,

without them in your pocket,
Printed on cards. So: per 1000, at
"Call" office or by express f. o, b. cara.
By mail So: extra. Printed on paper,
20c per 1000, postpaid.
Address, J. H. Bard, District Organiser, 713 W. Irving Park Boulevard,
Chicago, or "Workers Call." 38 N.Clark
Street. Chicago. 20 Subjects.
160,000 sold the first week, in the City
of Chicago alone.

Hall Meetings.

Priday—8 p. m. Educational Hall, Ar-nitage and Milwaukee aves.

the press at once explains as "snob-bishness." But there is no hint given that this opposition is merely the echo of a historical class struggle, the antagonism between faudal aristocracy and modern capitalism.

In the United States the capitalist is naturally looked upon as the center from which all blessings flow. He is the philanthropist, the endower of colleges and universities, the endower of colleges and universities, the founder of libraries, hospitals, technical schools, churches and "charities," etc., for the very good reason that under present conditions he alone is able to pose as such; and when he discorges several (Continued on pass 4)

"As I take it," he continued, "when the thirfeen original colonies came together for protection and mutual benefit and formed the United OF ALL INTERESTS. No Fear of Combinations.

"The idea and the principle is essentially American and progress-ive, had it is being worked out in a

ive, had it is being worked out in a thoroughly American way.

"In the steel combination, for example, instead of having several companies bidding on an order for steel rails for the Illinois Central, the new combination can say to the relirond company: "Take your rails from the Illinois mills, and thereby cause a great saving in the expense of shipping."

Inter-State Law Responsible.

Asked what he thought of recent combinations of railroad properties Air. Fish repiled: "Railroad combinations are the result of the passage of the interstate commerce law, and I saw the combinations just as plainty at the time of the passage of the interstate commerce law, and I saw the combinations just as plainty at the time of the passage of that measure as I see them new. THAT LAW MADE IT IMPOSS. THAT LAW MAD Inter-State Law Responsible.

Our Analysis

Mr. Fish is undoubtedly correct in his
ow that the principle of combination
consolidation, 1. a. co-operation, was

may be made by postedice maney order or hank draft. SUPECRIPTION BATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

d made known upon application. EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. secure the return of ge shield be england.

Contributions and liens of news concerning the Cabor movement are requested from our readers. Alsey contribution thus to accompanied by the Lame of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.



The General assembly of the Pres byterlan Church has resolved upon hav ing the creed revised and brought up to dute but it is stated that the revision is to be accomplished without impair ing the system of doctrine set forth in the confession. It is interesting to ative and progressive ideas that is unattractive and had to be no opposition whatever, sciapted to more modern forms of same time the worshippers of the past insise that the revision shall cal economy, no matter what new theeretical views may be expressed they the product of labor by the capitalist. a doctrine which is in every case the foundation of the entire structure.

story is going the rounds of the daily press recounting how the prayer of a righteous person averted a strike in a local machine shop. The employer and would have enforced their demands by quitting work, when the plous per who is stated to combine the occupations of preacher and machinist, reiested them to go slow until he had estled with the Lord in prayer. They ted and the result was that a com was effected, the threatened strike avoided, and harmony between It is stated that the preacher in question regards prayer as the most efficaciou method of settling labor troubles, and the incident in question would seem to bear him out were it not for the fact that on the same day more than 50 machine shop strikes were averted with out the intervention of prayer, by the employers promptly conceding the de

Wilhelm of Germany that in future newshaper reporters will not be permitted to take down his public utterances for the press. William has been by the report of an address made to one of his regiments in which stated what he wanted them to do o their fellow countrymen in case of on and which created a "sen sation" at the time which the socialists turned to good advantage: It is rather difficult to see how the capitalat press of Germany injures the Kalser by reporting his speeches. When the latter are in anyway "injudicious" the mouthpieces of the ruling classes offset them as far as possible by promptly spreading the report that the Kaises not altogether responsible for what he says, that he shows signs of being entally unbalanced, and hinting that it may be necessary to put him under ertain, that the Kaiser can make no ches to his troops that wont find their way into the Socialist press.

BEEAKING UP THE "SOLID SOUTH" Without exception the entire capital-

ess of the country recognizes the portance of the forthcoming political ele in South Carolina, which will we from the resignation of the two tors McLaurin and Tillman. They rightly see in it the commencement of flict between the forces of conservatism and progress which will uttimately disintegrate the heretofore tid South." Behind the pitchfork rollitician stands the traditions of Southmocracy and the political prefudices which regard Republicanism as us with negro domination the whole permented with a curiou sture of discontented muddledom be entien between Populism and fossilize

his opponent finds his strength an de with the new industries which re rightly expected to "regenerate"

ransition. The new mode of production s out of harmony with the political deas generated by an older method and its advocates must as a matter of cessity seek the attainment of the powers of State, which yet remain in the control of the upholders of the traditional policies of the past. The struggle therefore takes a political form, the advocates of modern capitalist exploitation declaring their object to be the "Reorganization of the Demo cratic Party," while their opponents accuse them of being merely Repub licans. The victory of the "reorganizers" will

ean that the State will return to Congress men who represent the interests of the modern capitalist class just as Republican congressmen in the Northern States. They will, however, defer to "public opinion" by adopting the appropriate name of "McKinley Democrats," being followers of McKinley on the issues of expansion, enlargement of markets, and up to date commercialism, while their title to the epithet "Democrat" will base itself upon a de termination to eliminate the negro as a political factor, a policy towards which the Republican party exhibits

There is little doubt but that the in thought if it was to survive at all, but terests represented by McLaurin will ultimately triumph. The "solid South" annot remain "solid" in the face of change nothing. Just as with therevis- the industrial revolution which is now ion of the doctrines of capitalist politi- taking place within its borders. The owwners of the predominant means of production must eventually remould must all justify the appropriation of and reform the political state to harmonize with the new methods of exploitation. Economic power must find its complement in political supremacy.

> Senator Tillman is engaged in fight ing the same hopeless battle in which Bryan went down to defeat last November, and even his alleged "socialstic" tendencies as represented by Pop ulism and state ownership of the liquor traffic will not avail to help him hold his ground as a champion of re-action The "plutocracy" which he detests will eventually "reorganize the Democratic party" in spite of all his efforts to maintain the status quo.

This struggle is of much interest to socialists, not for the sake of the two political puppets, who are pictured as the most prominent figures in it, but fo the reason that it illustrates a truth which Socialists have long recognized, viz: that economic and political supremacy are inseparable.

THE CONTROL OF THE PACIFIC.

To the average "man in the street the recent clash of railroad interest in Wall Street seemed a conflict of giants, but to the great capitalists actually engaged it was nothing more than precedes the real struggle, a fact which Mr. James J. Hill of the Great Northern clearly perceives. The question of traf fic control is not limited by the action of any section city of single railroad it is rather a world-wide struggle for the diversion of the trade of Asiatio countries from Europe to the American continent. In order that this object

prime necessity.

It is not to be supposed, however, that the accomplishment of this task will be an easy matter, yet Mr. Hill is logical enough, to perceive that the attempt must be made. Basing his estimates upon the growth of the population since the Civil war, he foresees a possible 150,000,000 in thirty years hence, which must be provided for. Not one-third of the number can be used in manufactures, railroading, trade and the professions. The other 100 000,000 must go back to the land and raise the staples of traffic, food, fuel and shelter, the surplus of which must be exchanged with the inhabitants of Asia, It is necessary to divert the entire traffic of the Pacific from the Suez Canal and Cape Horn direct to the United States, but hull'. Sir Thomas might with if this program is to be carried out and the 100,000,000 agriculturists duly pro-

vided for. This is what James J. Hill sees in the future. But what he does not see is that the same necessity is imposed equally upon every great capitalist community in Europe, which has a surplupopulation to provide for. The markets of Asia are equally indispensable to their existence while the capitalist mode of production still persists. If it were markets, by such control of traffic as

apitelism in Europe ble. If on the other hand it is not non ible to do so; the end of capitalis enduction is at once visible to the Un ted States. And in either case Social em stands out distinctly as the ultim ate goal on each continent.

But the attempt must nevertheless h nade, even if the outcome everthrow civilization in its struggle for the world market to prepare the forces for its any one competitor in this industria warfare can only be obtained at the expense of the others, and in the latte case where it is clearly demonstrated that the capitalist mode of production cannot provide the masses, with the necessaries of physical life, the alter native at once becomes plain.

With true capitalist instinct Mr. Hill points out the task which confronts the upholders of the present economic sys tem, of production, the task of feeding the millions of propertiless human be ings, which constitutes the obverse side of capitalist concentration of wealth Forbidden now to produce unless a market can be found for the disposal of their labor product, he foresees the necessity of preserving and extending this market, if the robber system is to continue. Falling this the end become apparent. The struggle for the control of the world market will resolve itself into a struggle for the ownership of the means of production, upon the part of the millions of wage slaves whom the capitalist class can no longer profitably exploit, and the system of private own. ership of the means of production debars from using their labor power to satisfy their physical necessities

SOCIAL ECONOMY

Expansion of the School Conducted by Walter T. Mills. Some Extracts from Fifth Lesson.

The Chicago School of Social Econmy now has branch classes in Ogden. Cleveland, O., New Castle, Pa., Pitts-burg, Pa., Port Chester, N. Y., and many other places are taking steps toward an early beginning.

The fifth lesson in the series deals with the assumptions of the political conomists. Here are a couple of the rguments: "The political economist ssumes that the only duty of society arguments: toward industry and co

The answer is that all factory laws all courts for the collection of debts the enforcing of contracts and the punishment of crimes against property, are industry alone. In fact the very organi gation of society itself is a refusal to let alone the things which concern the whole body of the people. Society does interfere. It ought not to do so in behalf of those who by force, have monopolized the resources and forces of nature and plead a let-alone policy those who have been dispossessed. If it is to interfere in behalf of all, then

The political economist assumes that here is no possible provision for workingmen beyond the smallest wages for which the workers will consent to work in numbers large enough to do the work

The answer is that this is true under expitation, but under socialism there will be no such iron law of wages. Under socialism the total of the largest oduct which the workers produce will be the smallest reward for the orkers themselves, for under socialm, those who are workers will no nger be compelled "to divide up" with those who are idlers.

The argument for the origin of capital, establishes beyond question the false-ness and absurdity of the claim that it was the result of thrift and saving.
For full particulars concerning this

course of study, send a stamp to Walter Thomas Mills, 6416 Ellis Ave., Chicago.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

The Supreme Court has decided that the "Constitution DOES follow the flag." This gratifying news should go a long way towards compensating the working class for the legal decisions recently given concerning "blacklisting and "picketing."

Lipton's dispatch to the New York Yacht Club runs as follows: "Am left without spars, sails, rigging, or blocks. Might say have nothing now more truth apply this description to thousands of the laborers who have worn themselves out in piling up th wealth which he now expends upon advertising his business through the medium of yacht-racing.

Nearly seventy men engaged in pro lish colliery last week, and the press devoted about two inches of space to the narrative. A few days before this, a fat loafer who never produced any-thing in his long fazy and useless exa fat loafer who never produced anything in his long lazy and useless extended, happened to be on board a vessel whose mast was carried away in a squail. He wasn't hurt in the least, but it took two or three columns of

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serve as a clearing house for twelve "anti-trust" corporations, is to be es-tablished on Herald Square, New York. The twelve "anti-trust" corporation aforesaid will be conducted on the "co trol the management of the corpora-tions. It is very evident that the pronoters of this scheme have reached the conclusion that the most practical method of opposing the trusts is to mitate them as closely as possible.

employes of the notorious "Fri drich" dive, have made affidavits to the Fund was augmented to the extent of \$500 from the aforesaid dive for the purpose securing the license when the city election was over. The employes in liselosure by the fact that the diveteeper owed them \$90 for wages which hey were unable to collect. It was last November in spreading the falseood that the Socialist Campaign Fund was subsidized by Mark Hanna.

An attempted land steal engineered by "unscrupulous white men" has been discovered in Oklahoma, where twenty thousand "boomers" are valting to ap-propriate a section of country, as large as the states of Rhode Island and Delaware combined, which is said to belong to the indians. Steps have been taken o frustrate the iniquitous attempts of these twenty thousand "boomers," who land stealing on such a scale as this is a privilege reserved exclusively for railad corporations, mining syndicates and other modern aggregation of capital composed of "scrupulous" white men. The "rights" of the Indian must exploiters who are unable to "develop the resources" of the land in question in modern capitalistic fashion.

There has been no perceptible change in the appearance of the "great un washed" since reformer Gossard ini-tiated the inhabitants of the "levee" enically to safely take a bath in the lake, bath tub, or with a towel and bowl." In attempting the cleansing of the unfortunates who have been tramppled in the fifth and slime of capitalism Mr. Gossard will find his advocacy of soap and water of little avail for that purpose. Hercules cleaned the Augean stable by turning a river through it, but the modern "reformer," who is cer-tainly no Hercules in an intellectual sense, tackles the economic stables with a "towel and a bowl," while capitalism continually increases the deposits of filth, thereby rendering the already hopeless task still more hopeless. Howhopeless task still more hopeless. How-ever, the modern Hercules, the working class, will eventually turn the mighty river of Socialism upon the putrid mass be swept away indiscriminately in the

SOUTH SIDE NOTES.

for Agitation Discussed. Great Antivity Displayed.

The appointment was to sing for salf an hour but under comrade Saund ers leadership the singing lasted nearly an hour and increased in interest to the

The meeting next Sunday which will be the last of these conferences for the present, will begin at half past two and mly half an hour will be given to sing

Junior Socialist Fife and Drum Corps. The conference discussed at length the suggestion of comrade Mills to or-ganise the Socialist Fife and Drum posed of boys and girls from ten to all that the suggestion was a good one and that it should be undertaken. They may be attained, the consolidation of the railroad transportation of the railroad transportation of this country is a teachings of the political community that both boys and girls should be undertaken. They ent It is this dependence, this helplesst to suffer in consequence. Probably the were equally unanimous in the opinion in the way of the weakness and absurdity of the teachings of the political communities. couraged to join on an equal footing As to the uniform, there was some difference of opinion, comrade Kleiminger eing opposed to anything which should suggest the idea of militarism to the minds of the children. But it was finn the street, and that it did not ne to carry with it in any way the sugges-tion of militarism. It was moreover thought that the plan was so good a one that it would be adopted throughout the city, and the Division organizer was asked to confer with the other Diwas asked to confer with the other Di-visions of the city both as to the uni-form to be adopted and as to the name for the organization. "The Socialista Fife and Drum Corps", the "Boys and Girls Fife and Drum Corps", "The Jun-ior Socialist Fife and Drum Corps", "The Forward Fife and Drum Corps", and "The Wide Awakes" were names suggested.

Names of Prespective Musicians. The following names handed in are of thildren who are already candidates for nembership in the organization: Gua Bartlett, Greta Bartlett, Harry Saunders. Charles Forberg, Zora Forberg, Ivil Forberg, Martha Byler, C. Lachwinz, G. Anderson, Alfred Harper, Wm. Osborne, Clarence Lawson, Willie Mc-Sweeney and Master Nelson. The plan is that the children themselves are to

are taking shape amon Here is one of them: We'll work, we'll work

ren too. And never an hour for the cross

Who holds the earth and runs the trust

Mr. E. McDermot, who during the membership to Comrade Taft of the sth Ward, was present and responded to the call for a speech in which he said, that his business was of a nature to bring him constantly into con-tact with lawyers and business men: that he was sure few people realises ow Socialism was permeating the business and professional classes. He said the struggle for existence is bethe struggle was not between the struggle had gone on between them. But now all peoples were coming to know each other and the demand of Call cards. ocialism is becoming the dream of the race. That we shall cease to strive with each other as enemies and strangers, and co-operate as friends.

Comrades McDermot, Saunders

Kleiminger, Hutzel, and Chase were added to the list of special workers, making a list of forty-three- on the south side list.

Foman's Work.

In discussing the topic of Woman work with Women for Socialism, Mrs. Forberg said that women were more conservative than men, they stuck to senting Socialism to them it is nec attacking the old ideas, but instead by presenting new ones. She spoke particularly of two classes of wo those who are self supporting women and were personally feeling the sam pressure of economic conditions as were the men. She insisted that the sel supporting woman should be approachworking men, but that women were than are men, and that the interest of a house wife would be more easily secured by an appeal to the general good than by any personal economic consideration. She said that women wer more moved by their feelings and the through interest in their own children of the time and attention of their own security married women may feel for hemselves they are never able to throw off their anxiety for the future of their children, nor get away from their longlarger share in their home life. She ould present to women in these parti-ulars would be making the very best eginning with the average woman.

The Stocking Argument.

In the general discussion comrade Kerwin asked for a specific statement of just what socialism would accomplish that a company of young women said ism had no advantages for women, that they would be left at home to darn the stockings just the same. And he replied "That is not so. Now you stay at home to darn the stockings, you make a poor life of it and you have poor stockings Under socialism you will feed the old stocking into a machine and in a few rood one too. You will be saved from women's life," And the girls said: never thought it", and with a laugh leclared they were socialists.

School Teachers and Socialism Comrade Lowrie said the more help less and dependent the workingman is, the more difficult it is to make him a Now the very manner of woman's life in the family makes he from an economic standpoint exceed-ingly helpless and altogether dependis not true that self supporting are at all behind in their interest in this question. For instance, the school teachers in Chicago probably have a larger number of women among then who believe in socialism than any like ally agreed by all that a simple and number of working men, and that is striking uniform would add greatly to because they are releved from the the interest of the children and to their stress of helpicseness and the sense of appearance when marching and playing dependence. Take Turns with your Wife.

Comrade Taft urged that socialists hould take turns with their wives in attending the public meetings and in eally socialists the fullest opportunity m. Comrade Fellner suggested that ward clubs arrange that in case married people were both members the rate of dues be figured at one-half rate

Mrs. Forberg, in closing the discus ion, objected to the suggestion of comrade Feliner on the ground that instead of helping matters his auggestion simply emphasized women's dependence that it was only another way of saying we would make things say for a wom-an if she would be what her husband was, instead 'of appealing directly to herself as a complete individual.

The Pledge next Sunday. The discussion of the application pledge and the best method of explaining its meaning was taken up by Comrade Morgan, but the further discussion as adjourned until next Sunday

Reports next Week.

week. The Division organizer reported that all of the wards were now at ork on the new plans with the exhat in the third, sixth, seventh, eight 3 thirty-first, thirty-second, and thirty third wards, the plans were well understood and the comrades united and hard at work pushing the canvas for cribers and new workers. In all the others there are active com rades but the but the organizations somewhat

Will Double Workers' Call List.

He reported that the indications were that within two weeks more the cir-culation of the Workers' Call for the south side will have more doubled since the first of May.

The Division organizer reported meet ngs at Reseland and Englewood. He said that the club meeting in the 33rd ward was in his judgment the best socialist meeting be had ever attended Any amount of business was transact ed and the cash paid for fifty Workers

The weeks expenditures were:	
Workers" Call Cards	\$ 7.50
Hall Rent	3.00
Car fares	60
Meetings Advertising	
	\$12.15
The Receipts were:	
Workers' Call Cards-	
Sold at Sunday meeting	\$.75
31st ward	2.50
33rd ward	13.50
Extra Subscription	
3rd ward	1.25
Collected Sunday	8.80
Organization Fund-	
31st ward	1.80
则以表现的。如此是是2000年的 在15.共经可能和25.4年间的设计的2000年间的形式的形式。	

23rd ward 5.00 Workers' Call Collection— Not previously reported

6th ward 2.50

31st ward 5.00

Next Sunday the Last.

Due Stamps-

Will you be there? Come early. Taft will discuss the treet Collection, Morgan the application pledge and Rasmussen will tell you how to sell Workers' Call Cards. The place is 355 East 63rd street and the hour is 2:30 p. m.

Dowle as a "Business" Man

Some of the suggestions for ex inguishing John Alexander Dowle are to say the least, rather curious. Here i one from a correspondent of the Chicage American, which goes to show above everything else the extreme simplicity of the writer. We quote in part: Would it not be beneficial to the exvictions and would-be followers of the "doctor" to reasonably impress the fact upon their minds that Mr. Dowie is a SHREWD BUSINESS-MAN? His ambition is to spread ignorance, for without such his success is impossible, He calls the stupid belief in his "power" faith. He thinks hard dollars and cents; writes false pretense; aspires to the accumulation of vast wealth and power. His commercial instinct does not stop where misery and death appear. He is a man with the center of acquisitiveness highly developed. age American, which goes to show

It is not very likel; that the pres adopting such a suggestion as this for a starting point. The artiess and unconscious manner in which the methods of the "shrewd business-man" are consected with hypocrisy, cunning and general scoundrelism is not likely to find favor with the gentlemen of the capitalist press, who though anxious enough to down the "general overseer" will hardly press such a charge as this against him. While in a general way any stick is good enough to beat a do ods of John Alexander are those of the such to expect that the capitalist pres nature of business "ethics," though he fails to see the inference that logically follows. Socialists have persistently pointed out the same thing for years, though few have seemed to grasp the idea they tried to convey. Dowie is a "shrewd business-man," and his type will continue as long as capitalism exdisappearance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

First Vote in Asheville, N. C.

First Vote in Asheville, N. C.

—Ashville, N. C., May N. 1901.

Editor Workers' Call:—
Dear Comrade:—I have at last time to report the Socialist vote in Asheville.

N. C., which took place on the 6th of May. On the 17th of February we formed a Socialist club here, and began a propaganda to election day. For six weeks I edited a part of a labor union paper, and in various ways we kept socialism before the people. The result was that we got an average of 32 votes. To one who knows the deep ignorance and conservatism of these people this vote can not but be gratifying. This is the first time that a Socialism teket was ever put in the field in this state, and our people had only heard of socialism as some terrible bugaltoot be avoided at all hazards. Another goed thing about the election was the fact that ever 500 voters staid away from the polis.

Tours fraternally,

Bresdi, the Balian Anarchist, hi committed sucide" in prison. It will be remembered in connection with the vent that King Humbert of Italy also committed suf-ide" som time ago.

Socialist **Pointers**

Intelligent discontent is the beginning of all revolutions that accomplish any-

Blacklisting is constitutional be the governing classes can use it to thore advantage.

America is behind the world in socialthe harder to catch un. Party members should remember that

the organizer can use them a few days Where the Workers' Call circulates

there will the votes be found when the harvest time comes. We have been told for years that the

streets are for the people. Let us get out our soap boxes and use them. Your neighbor might be waiting for

rate it will cost no money to find out. Tillman has resigned, but as he has

had the workingmen of South Carolina disfranchised he will probably be re-

ers' Call cards in his pocket never takes any chances in letting an opportunity

The man who carries a few Work-

Workingmen could have handed down no more muddled decision than the one just issued by the able lawyers of the supreme court.

If socialism will no nothing for you. think of the women and the children in the factories and sweat shops and do a little for them.

Mr. Schwab is nobly starting out to earn his \$1,000,600 by telling the sons of workingmen to be satisfied and they

men were appointed as free street inspectors. Even emty honors are reserved for the idle and the governing

Confiscation is not so terrible a word when it means taking away the greater share of the products of labor from those who produce the same.

Socialism is the only way out of the present disorganized haphazard con-dition of society. Reformers cannot change the nature of the beast.

The constitution does not follow that fing with half as much faithfulness as the supreme court follows the material interest of the members of its class.

Chicago now has the best and most thorough socialist organization it has ever had. With every party member a worker, wonders may be accomplished before the next election.

Members of the supreme court know where their bread and butter is com-ing from. Also the interest on their bonds. If workingmen were as wise they would not be obliged to work sor many hours for so little pay.

The ministers are figuring on where socialism workingmen would have va-cations too without starving to death while-taking them. Isn't socialism worth working for?

court is only a part of the capitalist committee for the government of the country in their interests is vindicated by the Porto Rican decision.

General Grant says the Philipines have learned to wear clothes since the American occupation. That is good news for the proprietors of the aweat shop clothing manufacturers. They will

Weekly Subscription Report. For week ending May 18.

South Side District

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Socialism and the Professions.

By G. S.

Those engaged in professional pur-uits may boast of their distinctions of culture and refinement along social, educational and various aesthetical lines; may flout these superior acquire-ments in the faces of their less fortuthe hand workers. They may consider themselves on a higher plane eral from that of the "common rabble," and if ever disdaining to look at all upon those "beneath" them, it may be with a mien of great condescension, and us a mark of great favor to those receiving such "unearned," "distinguished" attention.

They may ape the veneerings of the "social lights" of the metropolis, and even vainly flatter themselves with the delusion that they wield a controlling influence over the "upper" (moneyed) classes—an influence which will enable them to enter as co-partners, into the ranks of the aforesaid "upper" classes 1, e., exploiters of labor-with financial well as social standing, (when in fact they are jooked upon only as value els for retaining and furthering capitalistic interests); se they offer in support of their "amhitious" designs, (us yet unattained) is their so-called superior qualifications over those of the hand worker class; as though might of intellect justified their lofty aspirations for power.

They may even believe themselve ed with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happi-

These and many other delusions may they foster, but the fact remains the same in spite of their fund and exalted notions—they are as much slaves to the present economic conditions as their brothers, the hand workers, are,

And their position is to be even more the hand laborers, for they are bound to their conditions, not only by the ins of present society organization. (the inheritance of which is no fault of those born to it), but they are bound by the more deprecable fetters of a blindness to their true position, much more wilful than that of their fellow worke & the hand-tollers; more wilful, beconsequent entarged shillties for inquiring more intelligently into cause and effect-a blindness, therefore, seemingly due largely to an indomitable pride—the pride of a selfassumed superior position of brain work over hand work.

While those bound merely by the ties of our present social order (or disorder, rather), are not responsible, as was said, for the conditions under which they begin life's struggle, (it being but the influence of environment which all are affected by, and above which, few can rise), there is little if any exonera-tion for those who are bound by any additional chains of their own forging

And aithough the majority of hand workers also, it seems, are bound largely by blindness, to existing conditions, their blindness is more the result of limited opportunities for study and investigation, (due to their environment), than it is debtor to pride of poon-for God knows they haven't ciety's present arrangement; but in the superior opportunities for intelliment inquiry), no such excuse as ignorshould be acceptable, for have all in the realms of science back ite conclusions, if they will but apply their knowledge. Yet it seems that this very pride of position—one form of wil-ful blindness—among the professional workers, holds them bound to their conditions by keeping them ignorant of the great fundamental truths by which might, if they would, allow them-

ugh ignorance may, as we have ride which in its turn is closely allied to, if not actually one of the forms in which prejudice exhibits itself, not all of ignorance by any means, can be so nted for, and is therefore not due sarily to wilful blindness; but ignorance as is displayed by those inexcusable, is never the result of any thing but the wilful blindness of pride

so while man's blindness to his condiwante man a bilindness to his condi-se may be due principally either to rance, the result of the misfortune infavorable environment, or to ig-ince, the result of prejudice in some form, we seem forced to the conclusion that the blindness of the intellectuals a due more to the latter mentioned susse, than to the first.

And just as long as they of intellectuals at later mentioned susse, they are the first.

And just as long as they of intellectual attainments refuse, through any cause, to acknowledge that the problem of the manual laborer is their problem also, so long will the movement of socialism be retarded in proportion to the degree of influence which they as individuals and as a class may be able to exert. In other words, their non-acceptance of these facts of relation to the hand working body: i.e. their lack ceptance of these facts of relation to the hand working body: I. e., their jack of class-consciousness, is one of the greatest obstructions which the cause that would most benefit them, (if they

when thieves fall out, just men get be made to read, with equal force and appropriateness, "when capitalists fall out, workingmen get-a PART of their (own) dues;" but the converse of this latter proposition, however, would not admit of proof, for so stated, it would be: "when workingmen fall out, capi-talists get a part of their (own) dues." The reason why the converse theorem cannot be carried out to a logical "Quod erat demonstrandum," lies in the fact that the "dues" are always and at all times, the product and rightful claim of but one class, (the workers), and therefore the original proposition and its converse do not bear reciprocal relationts. So in order to reach a condusion that does admit of proof, and at the same time illustrate the point at ssue, we will be forced to state the nearest approach to a converse, thus: when workingmen fall out capitalists get all their (the workingmen's) dues." We notice, that in either case, the

capitalist is not a loser, for he has

nothing of his own (own production)

to lose, and the only difference to the

workers in the force of these two prof-

ositions, lies in the degree of their loss (for they HAVE produced something to The capitalist, however, is not satisfied with "losing" even a part of the producers' dues to the benefit of the worker, but thirsts to gather it all to examples, any more, in proof of the statement, "when capitalists fall out. workingmen get a part of their (own) dues," for said capitalists have long since discovered the folly of "falling among themselves, as witnessed by the widespread movement of gigantic combinations of capital, or it it is only to keep up appearances on the divine right of competition and its value as the life of trade. But they now turn their increased wisdom on such matters, much further to their own account, by stimulating "falling's out" among the workers. In so doing, they men than do the "just" people in the old saying, who haven't "business ability" enough to try stirring up dissentions among the "robbers," in order to recover their own; but stand supinely by, and patiently wait until the aford "robbers" HAPPEN to fall out. The "just" people, would at least be justified in stirring up rebellion among the "robbers," in order to secure 2. "readjustment," but what vindication attends the efforts of those producing strifes that will enable them to rake in

an increased amount of thet which is not theirs (by production) in any, sense. Truly our capitalist brethren are gifted with an interminable amount of gall and secret cunning. (call it "bus-iness ability." if you will, but refrain from any stronger, though probably more truthful appellation).

So much for class-consciousness and its inestimable value. May we study the lessons compiled for us by our capitalist fleecers, and apply them to our own advantage. Nothing so despicable but serves us as a school for future actions, if we will heed its teachings.

We might well further inquire the various motives and influences that serve to hinder the progress of reform, especially as applying to the subject

Obstructions and obstructionists have xisted from times immemorial. No reform movement has ever pressed for recognition from the then existing orders of civilization, bur what has met ietermined resistence.

There may be wide differences of opinion in the minds of men as to the auses of such resistance, and it would undoubtedly be presumptuous for anyne to assume to know all the causes of society, for such will be developed only as time goes on and man profits by his knowledge and experience; but we may promulgate what we believe— with our present stock of knowledge he help of what we are thus able to deduce, others will be enabled (with the weight of added resources), to make further deductions which will ditimate. y lead to a consciousness of the whole

We have already mentioned two facors, (ignorance, the result of limited opportunities, and ignorance the result of some form of prejudice), that seem to operate the most actively in keeping men from seeing the truth, and it now remains to examine whether a mere to allow its unrestricted development— that is, if to blindness (either wilful or unintentional), can be ascribed all the woes of mankind. It is certainly m woes of mankind. It is certainly most essential as a prerequisite to any form of progress, that the truth regarding old forms and methods be known, so that application of the principles govruths, removes all the barriers to pro-

may exist in the minds of men as to the nases of resistance, some possibly not oking beyond the two mentioned in this article, which serve, (as we have noticed), to keep one blinded to exist-

intellectual worker separated from the manual worker, because of the ancient and deeply grounded belief, or rather that brain work is more genteel than hand capital". work, and therefore raises the performer of the first to a plane, in all respects higher than that of the lattter,

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

Glimpses of the World-wide struggle of the Proletarian Army for Ita Liberty.

There was a rumor that an attempt had been made on the life of our Belstances, at the eve of another hard fight for universal suffrage, the Belgian par ty cannot spare such a force as it ho in our sturdy comrade Anseele,

GERMANY. The printing press at Hamburg, which belongs to the socialist party, has been celebrating its silver jubilee. The busness is flourishing, and no less than 250 persons are employed in the production of a daily newspaper, pamphlets, etc.

HOLLAND. A recent sitting of the Dutch Par liament was very exciting, and showed that it is only the socialists who are himself. Therefore we have no living in previous notes, the Second Chamber new Army Bill of eight and a half influence of the court and military accepted. The War minister, who was personally in favor of eight and a half months, service, was forced to rethey do seem to wrangle now and then, sign. In his place was appointed the head of the military staff, who was service, to break down the opposition. By the attitude he adopted it was clear that his nomination was a challenge to Parliament, which, in spite of the strenhis disgust at the weakness of the Liberals and Radicals, who sacrificed the people's interest to the wishes of a military clique, and bitterly declaimed against a Government that lent itself to political cheating. He was often alled to order, and, finally, with Van Kol, left the sitting by way of protest.

LABOR ITEMS.

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

It is rumored that ubiquitous J. Pier post Morgan is negotiating for the purchase of a large Danish steamship com-

A New York dispatch says thirteen of the big 'uns cleaned'up nearly \$150,000,-600 in the fittle game that culminated in the Wall street panic.

The oil cloth which the poor man puts on his kitchen table is now in the hands of a trust. But this is a good thing for the consumer from the stand-point of a trust official.—The Critic.

Thousands of workers have been locked out in different parts of Germany for participating in May Day celebrations. Capitalism understands that the meetings are opposed to their interests.

Labor troubles are on the increain Russia, the Novoe Vremya, a large and influential dally journal, having of obstruction at work in the universe been suspended for a week by the government for the crime of urging more reasonable treatment for the working class.

The Bryan-Populist-Silver Governe indignation among the workers. These "reformers" are fine birds, indeed. They are worse than plutocrats and hy

Rev. Greaves, of Troy, N. Y., is with a statement that he is going to support the Social Democratic party bese it is the only party that propose to destroy poverty and institute a sys-tem which will make possible the real-ization of the brotherhood of man, which Christian people profess to beieve in.

One of the organizers of the billion dolar steel trust says that the combine will save in middlemen's expenses alone about \$80,000,000. So Mr. Schwab's as-surances that heads of acquired institutions will not be decapitated are all for-effect—to fool the ignorant public. But Cleveland Citizen.

Morgan told a friend that there was a good fight left in him yet and when "good fight left in him yet and when he settled the situation in the United States and got things as he wanted them he would rest." There was a time when people in America would resent such a statement as this, but now-a-days we overlook whatever Morgan. Hockefeller, et al., may have to say. "They give us work," you know.—People's Paper.

strike. The "walking delegate" is an extremely convenient scapegoat upon whom to lay the responsibility for the lack of "harmony between labor and

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers employed by the pack-ing firm of Swift & Co. have sent an ultimetum to the firm, demanding the reinstatement of three employes of the sheep killing department. It is said that If their demands are not complied with, every plant belonging to company will be affected by the strike which will follow.

Chauncey Depew has presented his operative "Vooruit." Happily, it was a useful things or the job of lifting the rumor only. Under present circum- mortgage world probably prove too much for him.

ON FREEDOM

Remarkable Essay by a Pupil of the Englewood High School.

[As an illustration of the manner in which socialism is being grasped by the younger generation, we reprint the following address delivered by Miss Gerttude Cohn, in the Auditorium of the Y. M. C. A., on Wednesday, 22nd May, where Miss Cohn represented Englewood in the oratorical contest between

order to attain this goal we must first system. comprehend what freedom is; for, as It is an undisputed fact that, in the scornful silence, noisome powder, bullong as men do not recognize the fact present system, the great bulk of the lets, shells and stifling prisons. while we may say this or that has be- cunning, and what not are all directe come free, there has never yet been a to this end. state of perfect freedom on the face of the earth.

At the beginning of man's history, the for his physical wants. Moreover, at that time, fear influenced the conduct of men-fear of each other, fear of the wild beasts in the forests wherein they dwelt, fear of nature in her tempests and whirlwinds, fear of the mysterious and unknown, fear of the issues of tonorrow. Therefore it was impossible for man at the beginning to be free, for as long as fear exists the highest in man can not develop, Fear of whatever kind is always opposed to freedom. And then ignorance was a barrier, too, for man had not mastered the forces of nature, and until the physical material world became subservient to the wants of man, there could not be freedom for the pursuit of the highest.

But as the wheel of time rolled on the absolute dependence upon nature became less with the gradual enlight-enment of the ages. Almost all obsta-cles to material advancement have been overcome, till, at present, we can do well nigh everything but ny. sea is no longer a barrier, nor mount ains, nor deserts, nor forests. We should have no need to dread even fam ine, for if the earth does not yield abundance in one part of the globe

swift steamers could bring produc And yet according to my definition of freedom—an ideal state of society—it is certainly evident that despite all our

tained freedom. The world is far from outfit. No wonder they refuse official being what we wish it, but how many recognition. Oram, of Colorado, has vetoed a bill of you, I wonder, have ever thought There are some very clever Christian compelling mine owners to put ventila- what is the preventive. We all want Socialists, but the great mass of them why we don't obtain them.

Now let me go back again to the

ankind. As men grew ess dependent upon nature, they be and co-operation commenced. Life began on a broader scale and man united with man to meet common foes, resist common evils, and supply more easily and more satisfactorily common wants. Great machines were ingeniously constructed to manufacture a large amount of one article. So, instead of

of each man is bound up with the lives of his fellow men.

We all recognize the importance of labor, for what could be accomplished without it? But in order to work we must have material and toda. Raw material is furnished us by nature, and

the earth. Now the tools today, as for example, factories, stock-yard plants, railroads, and so forth, belong to private monopolies; and also natural resources-as for instance, mines, wells, land, and so on-belong to a few individuals. Therefore, since man cannot own for himself these means of producing the necessities of life, he must apply to their owners and accept whatever conditions these owners offer him. Hence our system of wages.

This is clearly a system of dependence on the part of all wage workers. For you must see the difference be tween the time when each man owned his few simple tools and enjoyed for eldest son with a house carrying a \$25,000 himself the entire product of his labor mortgage. To lift this mortgage will and the present time, when the workers be the first task by which the young do not own the tools they operate and man will prove his "business ability". do not receive all that they produce. gian friend. Eduard Anseele, Socialist It is a good thing for Depew Jr. that On the contrary the wage workers ap-leader in Flanders, and head of the Co-he does nt have to work at producing ply their labor-power to the production the present day. From a class-conof wealth for the owners of the tools wherewith they work, and in return get, in the form of wages, but a small part of what they produce,

Aside from the results of this system the fundamental principle upon which it is based is contrary to freedom. For live necessarily causes the dependence ership, by a few, of the natural resources of life meant for all, is sacrilege to nature, to freedom, and to God. of each man is bound up with the lives of his fellow men; so how can we, when we come to think of it, call it right that the true anti-militarists. As reported in previous notes, the Second Chamber agreed to a proposal, in dealing with a new Army Bill of cight and a half upon which all humanity depends. I brethren lies, in their repugnance to The realization of freedom, in the cannot for lack of time, go deeply into reasoning or arguing for an improved month's service—notwithstanding the true meaning of the word, is the goal this monstrous wrong, so I will proceed toward which society is tending. In now to some of the effects of the wage

that they are not free, and as long as people are not certain whether on the they do not see what prevents them morrow they shall be free from want, van, both gods of unrighteensness will customs of the middle ages, one is confrom becoming free, so long they can-not gain freedom. And yet the great that any day their services may no people. Under the rule of capitalism not gain freedom. And yet the great that any day their services and struggles that have ever taken place longer be required, and that they may we must all suffer whether we are good, of a certain period total in man's history have always been, not be allowed the privilege even of bad, or indifferent, rich or poor. Our on which the superstructures of moral motto and battle cry at all times should and juridical ideas are erected. What Parliament, which, in spite of the section of the Social-Democratic struggles we may discern that they all body's part, to scrape up by fair or foul then the whole nation was respected eight and a half months' series cepted eight and a half months' series cepted eight and a half months' series a state of society, namely, freedom, in shipped now. And why? Because, best baneful. cause of liberty. As we follow these there is the worry and hurry, en every-be, "Let the nation own the trusts" struggles we may discern that they all body's part, to scrape up by fair or foul then the whole nation will reap the benspirit within man shall harmonize. But hand up a coin. And so, labor, brains,

And all this is far from being freedon Freedom in the sense I speak of, is the power of living our highest conception struggle was with nature. Man was not of life; is the power of doing what to free then in the sense I speak of, for he our conscience is noblest; is the power was obliged to battle with the elements of bringing into blessom the holy seed planted in each of us. When freedom comes to mankind there will no longer be this miserable struggle for existence; earning a living will no longer be the object in life of the bulk of humanity; work will become a joy, a holy ac-fivity. But not until all men are certain that they shall never be in want; not until the gratification of all physieasy and so certain that men, relieved of the struggle for existence, will recognize the divine within them-ther and not till then, will freedom come to

"To make men free! It is with me
The dearest purpose of my heart,
That I may know and do my part.
To speed the cause of liberty:
My energy and life to be
Made consecrate to the one theme.
The single purpose and the dream,
In every land to make men freeTo make men free!"
—Gertrude Cohn.

CHURCHES' VS. SOCIALISM

Capitalism and Modern Religion Bot Stand in Hostile Attitude Towards Scientific Socialism.

The church as an organized body is hostile towards socialism because it is a strong competitor, and the church will harbor no rival with a social repair

There are some very clever Christian the beautiful, the noble, and the true, and their leaders condemn the new and yet how many have ever wondered grandly improved brand of righteousness. It is easier to change the sysethical system, moral codes and cus-toms. Hence the attitude of Socialis came more dependent upon each other. Items and followers toward a decayed when they lived in vast jungles, like wild animals, each dug a cave for himself, and each depended on his individual labor for all that he gained. At that time it do not know what socialism will be a was possible for men to live quite inde-thousand years hence. We do know this pendently of one another; but later, as much that the early Christians suffered man multiplied, individual life ceased great annoyances at the hands of the upper classes even as we suffer. In spite of the most agonizing persecution they carried their message to the poorer lasses without purse or price. Refined. have ye but ye see not beyond the light of your own social circle. Ears have ye amount of one article. So, instead of each man at the present day making his own clothes, digging his own coat, raising his own vegetables, and so forth—each person engages in but one kind of labor, while he receives the benefits of a hundred or more different kinds. Now it is clearly impossible for anyone today to do the various kinds of work necessary to supply the wants of even a very simple life. Hence the life of each man is bound up with the lives of his fellow men.

each other. Infidels, avowed unbelievers, familiar with holy writ keep the lamp of learning trimmed and a burn-The dear old book is dusted and bolstered up and what good there is in it for the human race, is extracted by the Socialist brethren and handed over to the suffering sheep. Not a mother's son of them receives a salary, but if they were in trusty manager Schwab's shoes they could not be more diligent. Christ's last words to his disciples were to feed the sheep, and we are doing it though not necessarily his disciples. Perhaps the false disciples are snugly ensconced churchmen and the genuine are Socialists who despise pomp and ceremony while a life is snuffed out at every syllable uttered in the Bay State pulpits. Knowing these things how can any laboring man or Socialist attend with patience to the divine services of scious point of view not a word is to be heard indicating a desire to improve upon the conditions which induce poverty among the masses. Not caring to waste valuable time among a hostile class of people we prefer to seek for kindred spirits in the humbler walks of at once becomes a "pernicious faliacy" the power in the hands of a few to con-trol the means whereby everyone must official hostility of the church is shown in the social estracism of Prof. Herron.

of the many upon these few. The own- He is a graduate from the church. Let us hope others will graduate to a circle where they can ulter free thought Again we observe a suppression of So-I have tried to show before that the life cialist publications and interferences with their meetings whenever it can be done without alarming the sleepy glant Labor too much. Another proof of the moral bankrupt-

cy of the standard guage orthodox order of society with their Socialist brethren to aid them in the task. No answer yet to Socialistic arguments but

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The regular meeting of the 17th Ward branch was on Friday. May 24th, at Aurora Hall. The number of members in attendance was not large, but the enthusiasm manifested made up for the absent ones. Comrader Albert J. Fox, and Dr. Gluck were accepted as members. After the regular business of the branch was transacted Comrade Ballard mades a short but interesting address, relating his experience in the southern states from which he has just returned, and where he made active propaganda for socialism. Comrade Dr. Gluck then teok the floor and gave an address upon socialism. Comrade Dr. Gluck then teok the floor and gave an address upon socialism which was listened to very attentively. The branch considers that the new comrade will be able to do good work for the Socialism movement in the district.

At the meeting held on Peoria and The regular meeting of the 17th Ward

movement in the district.

At the meeting held on Peoria and Madison streets last Sunday, Comrade L. Anderson alone sold 35 _Workers Calls and five subscription cards. There are few party members more energetic and nersistent that Comrade Anderson in pushing the party press.

A proposal to invite Walter Thomas Mills to address the members of the Bircklayers' Union on June 12th, met with the manimous approval of the members of that Lody at their last meeting. The hall is located on the corner of Peoria and Monroe streets.

A Socialist comrade who has been

corner of Peoria and Monroe streets.

A Socialist comrade who has been to read to make as much money as possible out very active in the cause sends us two fournals printed in English at Manila, Philippine islands, where he at present holds a government position. They are called the "Manila Times" and the "New Anerican," respectively, and both give evidence of the "strenuous life" which has invaded the islands in conjunction with American capitalism. One of them gives an account of the shooting of four Filipino boys by an American negro teamster, who is to be tried for murder. The boys were all between 8 and 12 years of age. One was killed instantly and the other three severely wounded. The accused will plead "self-defence."

Patriotism and Property

of the earth to prove that capitalist course with his wife to pr "patriotism" is the same everywhere, the lord. The MALE offspring of the Here is a statement from Brigadier General Frederick Grant, who has just re-birth may be due to the first night." turned from the Philipines, which gives idditional testimeny to the truth that

in the islands is composed of persons who are rather ignorant, and who could not quite understand the situation. They are NATURALLY our friends, but they have been under con-TUNES with the insurgent cause. When they heard that a party was coming into power in the United States which was in favor of withdrawing the troops and giving up the government to the insurgents they did not know what to do. If they stoed out against the insurgention they would be likely to lose their fives and PROPERTY as soon as we turned our backs."

Here we have it plainly stated that he possession of property alone was the factor in deciding those who owned it, to throw in their lot with either side. The man who has nothing to lose but everything to gain, can easily remain "patriotic" to the end. but the "patriotism" of the property owner is like "Providence", always on

A movement to attract European ca-pitalists to Chicago is now being en-gineered by the Real Estate Board of this city, which is engaged in the pre-paration of "literature" advertising the

tre", has the following to say about the abor supply, which it declares to be a subject of "vast interest" to foreign manufactures:

"Abundance and variety of any article a PURCHASER is seeking are most desirable characteristics of any MARKET. This is as-true of LABOR as of any COMMODITY. The supply of labor in Chicago is practically unlimit-

When a socialist writer or speaker refers to laborers as "commodities", he often meets with the retort that the American worker is a "free mun" a "sovereign" etc. etc., from this very lass of people who now assure the foreign capitalist that there is an unlimited quantity of him which can be purchased-they don't say cheaply-the word "unlimited" is sufficiently suggestive of itself. But this only when they have something to gain by saying so. The "free man" in question then becomes an "Inducement", which is listed in the same category as cheap land, fuel and raw materials the capitalist places him there and publishes the fact, it is merely a plain business proposition," but when the socialist-corroborates the statement, It advocated only by "impractical visionaries."

A "MORAL RIGHT."

Incient Historical Documents Show Changing Ideas of Ruling Class on "Morality."

To judge by the "RIGHTEOUS" indignation of the Lord's chosen disciples, whenever they have occasion to discuss violations of capitalistic standards of morality, one would think that the dained at the beginning of time and had been in force ever since. But the student of the world's history cannot fail to discover the hollowness of these stantly and forcibly reminded of Marx's gradually becomes immoral and criminal, when the interest of the ruling classes so demand it under the pressure of changed economic conditions

During the first period of the middle ages, when feudalism held sway over the serfs, the latter had the duty to work and pay toll to their lords, and the female serfs were forced to submit

very fond of claiming and enjoying this jus prime noctis.

Girls that were too unattractive had to pay a tax for not suiting the taste of the master and for being ineligible for the inestimable favor of debauch-

ery.

When the enforcement of the right of the first night became impracticable, the clergy found ways and means

that the feudal barons were the supreme judges, of the courts. A decision in favor of Seigneur Louvie, feudal lord of the village of Aas in 1638, reads as

"Every man marrying in this vil is ordered, before holding sexual inter-

The elements that parade their virtues on the bouse tops and praise the are dominated by material interests:

"THE PROPERTY-HOLDING CLASS in the stands is composed of persons and the policy to the pol see the beam in their own eye b Moreover, society can very well do without their sarction. Regardless of the futile attempts to foist an ironclad standard of ethics on humanity, the economic development of society will gradually evolve conditions leaving the human conscience free to follow its own dictates, and to consider moral whatever contributes to the welfare and happiness of the race.

E. UNTERMANN.

The Twenty-first Ward branch or its out-door meetings Thursday w to a crowd of 150 or more people, t listened to a splendid talk by Comr

Echo of The Past.

(Continued from page 1.)

any other supposition than "snobbish-ness," which is an explanation that an't explain. Let us see if the mat-can be slucidated from the stand-mt of scientific speialism.

In the first place it will be observed at these three individuals (who are only used as representing a class which ities, and if their Greco'd" is inves-igated it will be found that these titles were in existence before the discovery c. America, and futher inquiry will show that these titles in every case were the distinguishing marks of a great landed proprietor. At one time iders of these titles (and lands) led a similar position in Scottish society that Carnegie and Rockefeller apy today in the United States. They ere looked upon as "God's stewards" re in their time the centres from which all the philanthropy and charity of those times emanated. It was mostly to the bounty of their class that the civersities, churches, schools, simsthat day owed their existence and generosity in these directions of the same praise at that time at the Carnegie and Rockefeller class now receive for similar "services" in the United States, An "Ironmonger" in those days was a rather insignific ant person, who lived under the protec-tion of these landed proprietors and was properly respectful in all his rivini dealings with them. The idea that an ironmonger could ever pretend ert equalify with them never entered their minds-or the ironmongers either for that matter. They owned the predominant means of production in those days, i. e., the land, while the monger owned merely the few paltry tools of his craft, and an insigant stock of crude commodities in But times have changed and the iron-

enger of the middle ages developed into the great trust magnate of today. The rude tools of iron handicraft have evolved into the great rollingmills, blast furnaces, machine shops, and foundries of today where scores of thousands of men are employed in turning out millions of tons of iron and steel products. And the economic desiant of the despised ironmonger of the middle ages owns it all, and has utterly displaced in economic and pol-litical importance the linear descendant of the titled land proprietor who in palmiest days never controlled the twentieth part of the wealth which

Taking these things into account it can be readily seen that the opposition to the acceptance of Carnegie's gift arises not from "anoblishness" or a reluctance to acquire somthing at the expense of others, but from the fact that these people look upon Carnegle as a usurper of functions which they ill think properly belong to them. H ents a class that has supplanted class that has relegated theirs into a dary position, by displacing them as ruling class, and their objections are merely an echo of the old antagism between landed proprietor and odern capitalist, one of the historical of class struggles which have en the main factors in economic

obbishness" as an explanation falls to the ground when it is consider-ed that most of the "heirs" of these titled ns are regarded as a good matridal catch by the members of the capitalist class themselves. Let the "heir" of the Duke of Hamilton for instance (supposing him to be unmar-ried) cross the Atlantic in search of a wealthy bride, and he would find no lack of capitalists quite willing to seek a family alliance with "anobs" like self. The rising capitalist manufac-er was always considered as an upstart, a parvenu, a snob, by the titled cristocracy of Europe, who for over a ndred years have indulged in well bred sneers at the vulgarity, insolence and pride of the commercial exploiters. the were displacing them as ruling class, and judging from the efforts made by the latter to conceal their vulgar st by imitating to the best of their ibility the feudal aristocracy, it is not lifficult to see that the capitalist class of the sense of social inferiority with

Neither can it be said that Carnegies gift is distanteful to this class because are unwilling to participate in ething for which they have renred no equivalent. They themselves are parasites who live upon rent, pro-duced by the agricultural laborer. Their method of appropriation is more anciest and therefore in their eyes more orable" than the newer method if lotting laborers through ownership of the modern machinery of production. The traditions of the time when their de of exploitation carried with it aic and political supremacy yet erates to render them disdainful and temptuous to their successors. For them the ironmonger of the twentieth century differs only from the ironmonghas increased in wealth and impertin

It is needless to say that . Carnegie's gift is not likely to be rejected, those who would do so on the above grounds not having sufficient power to determine that question, as capitalism prepond-crates also in Scotland at the present day. But in registering their protest they serve the purpose of the socialist as illustrating one of the series of his-torical class struggles which has had no place in the economic and political ferriespoint of the United States.

SOCIALIST PARTY

OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller High, 162 E. Randolph street. A W. Lindgren, secretary, 1477 Roscoe street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 26 N. Clark street, Room 1; secretary, A. W. Lindgren, 1477 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; secre-tary, Lee Maremont, 697 Wabash ave. SECOND WARD—Sunday at 2 p. m. 2114 Wabash avenue: secretary, Rice Wasbrough, 175 E. 22nd street.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 2355 S.
State street; meets every Monday at
8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans,
2250 State street.

FOURTH WARD-Meets every first and third Monday night at 2119 South Helsted street; secretary, Joe Trentz, 259 E. Twenty-fourth street.

FIFTH WARD-Every second and fourth Tuesday at 3749 S. Halsted St.; Sec. George Mitchell, 1523 25th st. SINTH WARD. Meets Friday nighta at 410 E. 43rd St. Sec. M. Kleminger, 4514 Lake Ave.

SEVENTH WARD-Meets at Forester's hall, 5512 Cottage Grove ave., every Thursday at 8 p. m.; Sec., Psyton Boswell, 5037 Washington ave.

EIGHTH WARD Every Saturday 8 p. m., at Sherman Hall, 9149 Commun-cial ave., Sec., M. H. Taft 9296 Com-

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every lstand M Monday at 488 Halated stredt secretary, Geo. 1. Rosenberg, 522 W. Taylor St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every, 2nd and 4th Thursday at Jusewitsch Hall, cor 21st street and Paulina street. Robert Piotter, 400 Washburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD-Secretary G. J. Sindelar, 1198 S. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD-Every Sunday morning, 10:30 A.M., ut Socialist Tem-ple, 129 S. Western, arenue, secretary, James Lambert, 1012 Washington boulevard.

FOURTEENTH WARD-Every Friday at Mieles' Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues; secre-tary, E. Cope, 182 Emerson avenue.

FIFTHENTH WARD. Meets every Friday evening at 571 Thomas St. Sec. M. Hull, 84 Thomas St.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Monday, Shouhofon's Hall, Ash-iand and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, O. Deselack, 546 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD-Every 2nd and4th Friday, Austora Hall, Huron St. and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, A. Mork, 451 N. Wood St.

EIGHTFENTH WARD - First and third Wednesday at 477 W. Madison street; secretary John Gillespie, 477 W. Madison street.

NÎNETEENTH WARD-Every Tues-day evening at Hull House; scre-tary, Miš Mary Colson, Hull House, corner Folk and Halsted streets.

TWENTIETH WARD-Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue: secretary, James S. Smith. 412 W. Madison street.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD. Meets every Friday at Turin's Hall, 59th and Ab-erdsen Sts. Sec. H. P. Newman, 6714 Loomis St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD-Every second Tuesday in the month at 13 Clybourn avenue; secretary, 7. F. Eckenberg, 32 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-Every first and third Friday at N. W. corner South-port assence and Diversey blvd.; sec-retary L. N. Wagner, 626 Southport

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD-Every first headquarters, Proletarian Hall, 289 Sheffield avenue; secretary, G. A. Herold, 877 Oegood.

TWENTY SIXTH WARD-Every first and Third Tuesday, cor. N. Leavitt and Belie Plaine av. A. Johnson, secretary, 252 Cuyler av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—
Meetings every Friday at 205 W. Wellington street. secretary, Wm. H.
Leftingwell. 620 W. Wellington st.

Leftingwell. 620 W. Wellington st. FWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2-Secretary, J. H. Bard, 713 V. Irving Park Rivd.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2. Every first and third Monday, Lind's Hall Fifty-first avenue and St. Paul road; secretary, J. Harris, 1808 W. Montana Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4-Secretary, A. Elseman, 1116 Armitage avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 5-Secretary, Daniel Zatzke, 1151 N. Fif-ty-seventh court.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 6—Secretary, James Charbonneau, 2168 N. Whipple street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD — Every Wednesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall. Armitage and Milwaukee aves. Secretary. Inga Johnson, 1985 N. Washtenaw Ave.

WENTY-NINTH WARD — Every Monday at 49 Bishop street, secre-tary, Nick Krump, 412 W. Forty-sec-ond street.

THIRTIETH WARD-Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 4238 Wentworth avenue.

THIRTY FIRST WARD-Every second and fourth Friday at Turins Hall, both and Aberdeen streets, § p. m. Secretary, H. P. Newman, 6714 Leomis st. THIRTY-SECOND WARD. Mosts every 2nd and 4th Monday at 640 Halested St. Sec. C. F. Lowrie, 857 Union 4ve.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD-Every sec-ond fourth Wednesday evening at 112th street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. F. Denne, 11637 Percy av THIRTY FOURTH WARD-Secretary, H. C. Johnson, 2229 W. Monroe st.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No 1-Secretary, J. M. Crook, 196 N. 52nd ave.

THIRTY-FIPTH WARD, No. 3—Every first and third Friday evenings St Liberty Hall, corner Chicago and Hamlin Aves, secretary, G. L. Simon, 193 Ridgeway Ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES

KARL MARX CLUB-Every seco and fourth Monday evenings at 280 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 169 Garfield Av. FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB-Mests every 1st and 3rd Monday at 4857 Bishop St.; secretary, J. Sievers, 3612 W. Sixty-sixth St.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB-Every first and third Friday evenings at \$190 South Chicago avenue; sacre-tary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 18613 Ave. K.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD GERMAN CLUB-Everylst and 3rd Thursday evenings at Social Turner Hall, Bel-mont and Paulina.

POLISH BRANCHES.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE— Meets every Monday at Polish head-quarters. 454 Noble street; secretary, F. Cienciara. 484 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH— Every Saturday at \$54 Noble street; secretary, M. Pieck, 454 Noble street. EIGHTH WARD BRANCH - Every Sunday, I p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 8th street and Superior avenue; sec-retary, F. Rudginski, 8707 Market ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sat-urday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 18th street and Ashland avenue, secretary, K. Kosturski, 617 W. 26th street.

TWENTY NINTH WARD BRANCH-Every first and third evenings, Kon-cinsczki Hall, 48th and Wood streets. LADIES' PRANCH—Every first Sun-day at 852 flat pice; secretry, Mrs. B. Fellek, 852 flat pice.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB-

EASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCA-TIONAL CLUB-Lecture and reading rooms at 486.S. Halsted street; meetngs every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDU octional Club-Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Tempie, 120 S. Western Ave., John Cotrell, secre-tary, 342 Warren Ave., J. Langeh-berg, treasurer, 315 Sheffield Ave.

ILLINOIS

Locals affiliated with Social Demo-cratic Party, headquarters at Spring-fiel, Mass.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE meets every second and fourth Friday even-ings at 35 N. Clark street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 35 N. Clark street.

LOCAL ALTON Secretary, Aug. Ship-pert, 804 Union street.

LOCAL BELLEVILLE-Secretary, G. W. Boyce, 114 N. Gold street. LOCAL CENTRACIA-Secretary, An-

LOCAL GLEN CARBON-Secretary, C. LOCAL GALESBURG-Secretary, Jno. C. Sjodin, 1637 E. North street.

LOCAL HERRIN - Secretary, F. R.

LOCAL MONMOUTH - Secretary, R. F. Watson, Box 1999. 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, 1220 State street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND-Secretary, H. Weyland, 1369 Fifth avenue.

LOCAL GLEN ELLYN - Secretary. LOCAL SPRINGFIELD-Secretary, A. von Behrens, 1249 N. Grand avenue. LOCAL FREEBURG-Secretary, Jos. Sutton.

and third Surday, 2 p. m., and every second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m. at LOCAL TRENTON - Secretary J. J. Buttster.

LOCAL ALTOONA - Secretary, Carl

LOCAL ROCKFORD—Secretary, Hen-ry Nesvant, 409 Seventh street.

LOCAL ABINGDON-Secretary, Thos.

LOCAL PANA-Secretary, Henry Wul-LOCAL LINCOLN-Sec., J. N. Bait.

Bricklayers Attention!

On June 13th Walter Thomas Mills will address the members of your Union at the Hall on Peorla and Monroe Sts. As the largest possible attendance is desirable, bring every member of the Union that you can induce to come. The speaker's address will amply repay you for being present.

M. COHN'S ORCHESTRA First-class music furnished for an anaddress 907 N. Whipple t.

THE ADVANCE?

Official organ of the S. D. P.
from the Pacific Coast.

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