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THE WORKERS' CALL

THE WORKERS' CALL, published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago and has for its aim the education of the working class in the principles of scientific, class-conscious, revolutionary socialism. For this purpose only it appears.

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

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 119.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

BRICKS AND MORTAR

Men of the Trowel Hear Socialist Speaker in Their Union.

MILLS AT BRICKLAYER'S HALL

Talks of Mission of Organized Labor to Lay Foundations of Future Social Structure.

There is nothing of greater interest or of greater importance to the socialist movement than the very great interest which the Chicago trades unions are now taking in the subject. A number of our comrades are speaking frequently at the regular meetings of the trades unions, and the interest is very rapidly increasing. During the last few weeks Walter Thomas Mills on the invitation of the unions has spoken for the painters, paper hangers, glass workers, pattern makers, cigar makers, and on Tuesday night last he spoke for the bricklayers' union. There are four thousand members of this union in Chicago and probably there is no group of workmen anywhere to be found with so large a percentage of active and effective workers for socialism.

The bricklayers' educational club, of which John Catrell and a number of others of the most active comrades are members, has been doing splendid work in that union, but Tuesday evening was the first time in its history when a socialist addressed the body by invitation of the union. When the invitation was voted two weeks ago there was not a little hesitation and a good deal of direct opposition to extending the invitation. But the socialists, reinforced by a good number of democrats who had worked with Comrade Mills in the democratic party, supported the invitation for personal reasons, and it went through. But when the address was over Tuesday night, the bricklayer who had been the most active in the opposition, made the motion to extend a vote of thanks for the address, which was taken by a rising vote and was accompanied by the most tumultuous cheering. The same gentleman, Mr. Peterson, was the first to personally congratulate Mr. Mills on the address, and did so by declaring that his own politics had been changed by that address, that he had never before understood the relations of the trades unions to socialism, nor the manner in which workmen were kept quarrelling among themselves for the benefit of the capitalists.

The president of the union, the secretary, the business agent, were all very cordial in their congratulations, and Comrade Mills was told over and over again that he should hereafter have the right of way in Bricklayers' Hall to speak at any time and on any subject which he might elect.

Comrade Mills said in part: "I am glad to speak to the trades unions about the history and trials and triumphs of organized labor, to acknowledge the great services which these organizations have rendered in the past and their very great importance in the present, and to point out what seems to me their greater struggles and their greater triumphs for the future."

"The wage system commenced with the workers utterly helpless. They had been evicted from the old feudal estates, they had been driven into the towns, and they came there in great numbers without tools, without organization, without any access to the land, without any means of employment, and with no way by which they could live at all except as hired men, and they were set to bidding against each other to determine who should be permitted to live and who should be compelled to starve. That was the beginning of the wage system." (Cheers.)

The helpless workers were not long in making the effort to organize, but their organizations were forbidden by law. To combine for mutual defence was declared treason to the state, but through the dungeons, the prisons and on the scaffold, the brave workers in open defiance and in secret combination struggled for the right to organize, for the right to be heard, for the right to stand together, and at last secured for the workers every advantage which the toilers now possess. The right to organize, the right to combine, the right to strike and the right to vote under the authority of the law, was secured by those who fought for them in open defiance of the law. (Cheers.)

"But the world advances. New conditions demand new methods of warfare. So long as industry was local and not international, if the workers of any given locality could organize and surround the shop, they were able to force up prices and shorten hours. The bosses no longer ask for a longer day, their scheme now, instead of asking for lengthened hours, is to quicken the speed within the hours, so that even within the shortened hours which the unions have been able to secure, they are able to utterly exhaust the productive powers of the workers. (That's right!)—and applause."

"But more serious than any advance which any change of tactics on the part of employers makes necessary, like a change in the demands made by the workers, are the new conditions

which the world's market has already brought to commerce and will speedily bring to the workers also.

"The products of labor are now sold in the world's market. The price of any commodity is no longer fixed by local conditions, but by supply and demand in the world's market, that country being able to get the business which can produce the largest quantity of any given grade for the smallest price. But cheap production involves cheap labor, and if America is to hold her own in this world's market, her workers must produce more and receive a smaller share of what they produce, than any other nation on earth. (Applause.)

"Formerly when the workers struck, the answer of the boss was to import other workers. Tomorrow the answer of the boss will be to export the factory. (Cheers.) If the American worker strikes, instead of struggling with a hungry, unorganized, unemployed fellow laborer who waits outside the shop for employment that he may not die, tomorrow, if the American laborer shall strike, instead of bringing helpless workers from the peasants of Europe, from the black men of the South or from the yellow men of the Orient, tomorrow, if the American laborer shall strike, the factory will be exported and the American laborer may take his choice—out of the productive capacity of the Chinese coolie for the share of the product which the coolie gets, or if he does not want to join the coolies in Asia he may join the tramps at home, and the world's market will be supplied from Peking and Hong Kong, rather than from Chicago. (Great applause.)

"Commerce is international. For the future there is no hope for labor except in international organization, but you cannot go abroad and successfully organize the helpless workers of other lands while still fighting a doubtful battle at home. (Cheers.) You cannot any longer secure the welfare of the workers and others anywhere, until the workers everywhere, shall be provided for. (Applause.) So long as the public authorities of America conspire with the powers of Europe to rob and oppress the workers of other lands, the trades unions will be both helpless at home and powerless abroad. (Applause.)

"The unions must enlarge their program. They must strike directly for the power of state. They must go abroad, but they must go in command of the army and navy. They must be triumphant at home first, they can undertake missionary work afterwards. (Great cheering.)

"The organized workers have always led. The overwhelming majority of those who are unorganized, even while they eat the bread of the sweaters and exploiters, long for deliverance and depend upon the labor organizations as the only power strong enough to effect a union of all the workers at the ballot box, and at last to win deliverance for all the workers everywhere. (Great applause.)

"And when will you do this? Not so long as a part of you go on a strike, and another part join the militia to shoot the strikers. (Cheers.) Capitalism would be powerless if the workers would refuse to strike each other. (Great applause.) Not so long as you divide your votes and cancel each other's citizenship at the ballot box and allow those who rob you in the workshop to write the laws and run the government. (Cheers.) Again, the capitalist will be utterly helpless, the hour the workers refuse to vote against each other. It is simply a question of standing together. The unorganized and undisciplined workers all about you, and the helpless worker of the world depend on you to lift up the banner and lead the way to union and to victory."

As Comrade Mills was seated, workers from all part of the hall were on their feet clamoring for recognition. The motion was made for a vote of thanks and seconded by an uproar of voices. It was taken by a rising vote when the whole audience sprang to its feet in the midst of a tumult of cheering.

(One of the lessons in the series of twenty lessons given by the Chicago School of Social Economy is devoted to the subject of the relations of the trades unions to socialism. In this lesson Comrade Mills explains exhaustively all of the questions arising in this connection, and in response to the urgent request of many comrades will have an extra edition printed for the immediate use of the unions and others interested in this subject. It is a document of twelve large pages, and Max S. Hayes says of it, "It is flawless." This article can be obtained for five cents, in stamps, each or for distribution at the rate of \$2.00 per hundred. Address The Chicago School of Social Economy, 6415 Ellis avenue.")

ON THE RAILROADS

Energetic Worker Distributes Socialist Literature.

IS THREATENED WITH ARREST

Refuses to be Bulldozed by Hired Spy and Gets Even by Doubling His Activity.

For over three years I have been traveling between East Orange, N. J., and New York. During this time I have distributed daily the following papers: Worker, Workers' Call, Cleveland Citizen, Public Ownership, Volks Zeitung, International Socialist Review, and many other publications on socialism. I have taken bundles of The Worker and laid a paper in each seat of the trains and watched the people take them up and read them, and before they would arrive at their station

are styled by socialists the hirelings of capitalism, who are the spies among the workmen on the Erie Road. All look for some kind of socialist papers, when they see me. Let every socialist in the land that has to travel on trains, give out socialist publications or papers to the CONDUCTORS, BRAKEMAN, FIREMAN, ENGINEERS, in fact, any one employed upon the railroads of the country; do the same kind of work that I am doing, and you will see how quick we will accomplish our emancipation from wage slavery and establish the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth through the Social Democratic Party.

Even if a shoo-fly should come up to you and threaten you with arrest, it's nothing but a game of bulldoze, trying to scare you out of your good work, keep a stiff upper lip, show yourself a man and not a coward, onward with the good work of Socialist Education. We want the workmen to become the great thinkers of the world, so that they can master the industrial institutions of the country in which their lives shall be one of ease and comfort in place of slavery of long hours under pauper wages.

E. T. NEBEN.

WEST SIDE REPORT

Agitation Plans Completed and in Operation.

OUT DOOR MEETINGS GROWING

Socialists of the West Side Intend to Take First Place in City Propaganda Work.

During the past week the West Side organization has been busily engaged in completing its agitation plans for the ensuing summer. On Friday evening the members of the 15th Ward Branch met at Comrade Kellogg's house, the most important business transacted consisting in the having the Branch join the West Side organization. On Monday, the 15th Ward Branch met at Schenckhof's Hall and decided to merge itself in the West Side organiza-

tion in charge of open air meetings in his ward, with instructions to take up collections and turn the proceeds directly into the Division Organizer's fund.

Organizer was instructed to procure 200 Workers' Call Postals and 500 Dues Stamps and Application Cards. While the work of organization was pushed, agitation was by no means neglected.

An open air meeting held on Halsted and O'Brien streets on Friday was opened by Comrade Levenberg who soon collected a crowd. A question from a Democrat in the audience asking whether the working class would not do better to vote the Democratic ticket, as that party had reformed and declared against monopoly, was answered by Comrade Klenke who pointed out that socialism wanted no reform to make capitalism bearable, but revolution to abolish it altogether. Another individual wanted to know what the Democrats could do in the City, as long as they were not elected in the State and nation. The speaker replied that he did not know exactly what they COULD do, but he could easily tell what they DID do. He then began to cite the police club during the recent lockout, the refusal of the city to order the construction of the school buildings, thus enabling the contractors to break up the Building Trades Council, the enlargement of the brickyards at the Bridewell to make more brick by convict labor and throw them on the market to compete with the product of the laborers outside. This did not suit the questioner who came back with the assertion that socialism was a humbug, but the crowd gave him the laugh and hooted him down the street.

Three meetings were held on Saturday evening, one on 12th and Kedzie streets, where Comrades Fox and Collins spoke. A new comrade, Cope, made his initial speech by opening the meeting with a very creditable introduction.

The meeting was disturbed somewhat by an intoxicated wage-slave, whose presence and remarks were in themselves as good an illustration of the effects of capitalism as could be desired.

The second meeting was held at Armitage and Milwaukee avenues by the 25th Ward Branch. It was the first open-air meeting held by the Branch this season. Directly after the Salvation Army had departed, Comrade Klenke mounted the stand and explained the class struggle to an attentive audience.

Comrade Robbins spoke the same day to a small crowd at Paulina street and Milwaukee avenue.

The meeting at Carpenter street and Milwaukee avenue had to be postponed, as it was impossible for Comrade Caplan to attend.

On Sunday 3 p. m. Comrades Utermann, Stangland and Collins addressed a very large meeting at 48th and Lake streets. Comrades Cope, Lambert and others circulated the "Call" in the crowd and sold several postals and some literature. These meetings are growing popular in the neighborhood and in a short time a very strong Branch may be looked for in the 35th Ward.

A successful meeting was also held on North and California avenues, Comrades Huggins, Goodspeed and Klenke making the addresses. The audience seemed particularly interested in Goodspeed's remarks and applauded him again and again. During the speaking the other comrades were busy amongst the audience, Comrade L. Andersen, who is never satisfied until he has disposed of 100 Calls and taken several subscriptions, being in the lead. However, Comrade Koch was a close second in the business, while Comrade Kennedy quietly landed a few of the heathens on the side. Comrades Larson and Ballard also displayed what the capitalist press would describe as "pernicious activity" in attracting the attention of passers-by to the fact that a socialist meeting was in progress, and in getting members and subscribers, while Comrade Max Fuller saw to it that the Germans in the audience were supplied with literature in their own language.

A great number of questions were asked and answered, and a collection of \$3.56 was taken up, which was subsequently increased by 90 cents in aid of the Division work. The meeting lasted until 7 o'clock.

The usual meeting was held at Peoria and Madison streets, Comrades Robbins and Klenke being the speakers. On Sunday morning the Socialist Base Ball team met for practice at Western and Chicago avenues. From the way they played it may be inferred that the team that will compete with them at the Workers' Call picnic is going to get an idea of what the strenuous life means. The team will meet for practice next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock at 48th and Lake.

Altogether the workers on the West Side are getting things in order for a local agitation that will make their competitors in other parts of the city hustle to keep in the race. If they can beat us, well and good, but they will have to get a move on to do it.

Temple announcements are as follows: Sunday, 10 a. m.—Organizers' Meeting. Sunday evening—Wm. H. Wise, of the Social Crusade. Wednesday—Speakers' School. Thursday—Ladies' Auxiliary.

SOUTH SIDE REPORT

Increased Activity Everywhere Gratifying Results.

WORKERS VERY ENERGETIC

Agitation Meetings, New Members and Subscribers, Receipts and Expenditures etc.

The South Side workers are succeeding in their efforts to systematize and organize their work. Week before last there was regular reports made by nine comrades as special workers. Last week the number was raised to twenty-three. There are yet thirty comrades who have volunteered to give one evening a week and report on the work, several of whom are known to be at work, who have neglected to make reports. But a report is important. Here is a summary of the work reported:

Comrade Andersen leads the list with 8 subscribers for the Workers' Call, the collection of back dues from 2 comrades and a subscription of 50 cents to the organization fund. Comrade Lula Lowrie, 3 subscribers; Mrs. Forberg, 1 subscriber; C. F. Low, 3 subscribers; and 3 new members; Comrade Rasmussen, 4 subscribers; Roberts, 3 subscribers; E. Ellison, 2 subscribers; E. Johnson, 5 subscribers; Marten, 1 subscriber; Horslev, 4 subscribers; Unsigned reports, 3 subscribers; Comrade Kleininger, 1 subscriber, 1 new member and sold 8 picnic tickets; Mrs. Pihajah sold 11 tickets; Comrade Fellner, 1 new subscriber; Comrade Raab, 1 new member, 5 Workers' Calls; Kanelbaum, 3 subscribers; Comrade Paul Pierce, 3 subscribers; W. B. Pierce, 2 subscribers; N. J. Nielsen, 4 subscribers; Comrade Kleindienst, 4 subscribers; George Mitchell, 3 subscribers and 4 contributors to the organization fund; Alfred Harper, 4 new members and Charles Knudsen, 2 subscribers.

By wards: The 1st and 3d, 1 new member, 8 subscribers; 6th, 4 new subscribers, 1 new member; 7th, 9 subscribers; 33d, 15 subscribers; 33d, 26 subscribers; unsigned report, 3 subscribers; 5th Ward 3 subscribers and 4 contributors; 8th Ward 3 subscribers and 4 new members.

THE WEEK'S MEETINGS.
The meetings for the South Side for the week were well attended and did excellent work. The meeting at Cottage Grove avenue and 39th street Wednesday evening was prevented by the rain. On Saturday evening at 11th and Michigan streets, Comrades Mills and McDermut addressed about 300. Comrade McDermut dwelt somewhat at length on the number of useless people. He referred to himself as a court reporter and his daily duties being about as necessary in a reasonably organized community as the man who keeps the score in a prize fight.

At 61d and Halsted streets Comrades Wanbope, Mrs. Forberg and Saunders addressed a large group of enthusiastic listeners. It was Mrs. Forberg's first address on the street corner and Comrade Saunders recommends that she be kept doing so. At State and Congress streets Comrades Caplan and Zimmerman spoke for five evenings of the week. Large crowds were constantly in attendance and arrangements will be made to have a speaker every evening in the week as well as Sunday afternoon and evening.

CAPLAN HITS THE SINGLE TAX.

Sunday afternoon Mrs. Forberg and Comrade Zimmerman and Sunday evening Comrades Caplan, Zimmerman, Saunders and Mills were among the speakers. Comrade Caplan made an especially good hit in response to an inquiry regarding the single tax. He explained that under the single tax the tax would have to be paid by the employer, but in order to be paid by him would need to be deducted from the products of the workers, and that means that under the operation of the single tax the employer would continue to scheme for benefits his own toll did not produce, and the toiler would continue to toil for a part of his products only.

THE UNEMPLOYED AND THE WOOD FILE.

Comrade Zimmerman gave an interesting account of going the rounds of the charity organizations seeking relief as a man-out-of-a-job. The details were very entertaining and when he called for volunteers of those who liked that sort of relief whenever the victim of a lockout, there did not seem to be anyone in the crowd who was satisfied with the charity scheme for relieving the distress incidental to the periodic break-up under the capitalist employer.

PRIVATE PROFIT.

Sunday afternoon Comrades McDermut and Mills spoke at Cottage Grove avenue and 9th street to a large company. In his address Comrade Mills defended the socialists from the contention that they were opposed to private ownership, and showed that instead of this being the case that socialism is the only program by which all the people will ever be able to privately own and control the things for



CHAUNCEY—It has amused the children for two seasons already. Why not a third?
FAT MAN—Well, if it don't please them, they can have another. Puppets are cheap anyhow, and so long as I hold the strings, it does not matter much as to what they are attached.

Vail in the Twin Cities.

In spite of the shortest of notice, the comrades of Minneapolis and St. Paul succeeded in holding two large meetings in both of the cities. The meeting at Minneapolis was held at Century Hall, which was well filled with eager listeners. Mr. Vail spoke at considerable length on the economics of the present system and his remarks were well appreciated. For almost a full hour he was answering questions, and apparently satisfactorily to the audience. In Minneapolis he was challenged by Rev. Sample to debate on Single Tax, which he promptly accepted, and arrangements will be made at some future date, when Vail is through with his tour to accommodate the gentleman.

Don't run out of Socialist ammunition.

Call postals can always be obtained at this office.

tion. On Wednesday and Friday the 25th and 17th Ward Branches took the same action.

This completes the West Side Division, and everything is now ready to push the work of agitation.

On Monday evening the 9th and 16th Ward Clubs met and a very interesting discussion took place on the question of pushing the circulation of the party organ. Comrade Hechtman suggested that the comrades supply the candy stores with copies so as to get it before the public, and urged that ads be solicited in the same manner. This suggestion should be acted on by every comrade as far as possible.

The Organizers met on Monday to compare notes, and it was decided that the Branches be requested to hold weekly meetings, so that the Ward organizer may be enabled to make his report every week.

Treasurer reported as follows: Cash on hand, \$2.20. Turned over by Socialist temple Committee, \$12.95. Per 9th and 16th Ward Branches, \$1.12th Ward Branch, \$1.13th Ward Branch, \$0 cts. Total \$15.65. Expenses: To Division organizer on account, \$10. Postage to Recording Secretary, 15 cents. Total \$12.15. Balance on hand, \$3.50. It was decided to place the Ward Or-

(Continued on page 4.)

The South in Transition.

Politics and Social Status. Capitalist Development. Old Economic Struggles. The Future Conflict. "Reformers" at Work. Charitable Organizations. Capitalistic Pulpiters. The Outlook for Socialism.

Through the great newspapers and periodicals of the South appear almost continuously articles pointing to the achievements of this republic, nay of the world, and with glittering adjectives is the fact heralded that the acme has been reached. The writer begs the attention of the readers of the Call to some facts commonly overlooked, which facts are to be observed by those who will see.

Politically, there is just one point of difference between the North and the South today. The democratic party in the South occupies the same social position as the republican party in the North. If you would be low-down, "out of our set," just identify yourself with democracy in the North, and if you would pass through the world "unhonored and unsung" in the South, just insist on being a member of the republican party. Why, even one of the Atlanta Journal's school children's excursionists to Washington, after shaking hands with McKinley, declared he was entirely too nice a man to be a republican, and it was too bad he was not a democrat (and thus belong to really good society). But these differences, after all, were only the result of environment. Fundamentally there are no differences between the two parties. They each serve the one common end, that of legislating in the interest of commerce. If the republican party is more corrupt in practice it is not so much due to innate meanness or a lower moral tone than the democrats, but, to them, unfortunate fact of having been in power so many years out of the last fifty, they have grown bold and arrogant.

Many articles appearing in the Southern press of late are urging upon northern capital the desirability of investment in the South. The fact is pointed out that the people of the New England states have on deposit in the savings banks an amount \$0 to 1 over the people of the Southland, and the statement made that this is because the New England states have had manufactures and the South has not. In this connection it is declared that "a few years ago, when a great Southern man died, the only thing the South furnished for the funeral was the corpse and the grave—that the coffin, chroud, shoes, shirts, nails, lumber, etc., were all manufactured "up north," while, at the same time, the natural resources of the South in timber, coal, iron, cotton, and all raw materials, were far better in quality and much greater in quantity than those of the North. This is all very true, but the South has waited too long "The golden opportunity of the seed-time and the harvest of the North has come, and is now well-nigh gone. Just at a time when commerce is almost a corpse, the South is talking about taking it up. At the present stage of commercial development the South can never gather the great benefit that has so helped and built up the North.

Forty years ago there was a great war. On the surface it appeared to be "for" or "against" human chattles, but fundamentally it was more—much more than that. It was a four-year sanguinary battle against evolution. It was not due to the production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by Harriet Beecher Stowe, neither was it due to the high morals of the North and the "holier than thou" in the breasts of the so-called patriots from the North of Mason and Dixon's line. It was simply fate. It was the inevitable passing of one economic condition for another. Not a little of selfishness was in it. The North saw its opportunity. It embraced it. It could and did take what it was a high moral stand. It took from the South slavery so-called. That extraction well-nigh beggared the South for forty years. While it lay in a stupor over its loss, and its untrained white hands wondered what they would do, and the negro, free, a great man, found that his last state was worse than his first. But all this time capital in the North was not idle. It had an eye to the main chance. It could afford to grow sentimental over the negro. He never would be much of a factor among the northern blizzards. Sectional lines have been closer and closer drawn.

A new stage in the development of the age is now on. In 1869-74, in a few southern states, there was fought a battle that decided forever that man could not be bought, sold and owned. If the millions of wrecked homes had not been, and if the billions of money spent in this senseless battle, had not been, the result would have been just the same. Why have an investment of from \$500 to \$1,000 in a black man, and all the care and anxiety of his keep, when he can be hired for a life time now for a less sum than it formerly cost to buy him? This is the industrial phase of the same struggle.

The last and final struggle of the ages is now being ushered in. Where formerly a few states contended for a certain industrial proposition, now the lines are being rapidly formed for a great economic battle that shall involve the civilized world, and whose coming and outcome are as inevitable as was war over states' rights and slavery forty years ago.

The opportunity to the South for money-making in manufactures will never be what it has been to the North. The day of the North's supremacy is over, as well. The new condition is rapidly drawing to a close. The industrial forces, and the battle must be fought. It will be a bloodless battle, but it will be fought with results of more moment to the civilized world than anything that has occurred in all the history of man's existence.

A Carrie Nation and a batchet that strikes at the effect and ignores the cause, is a characteristic trait of present reforms. If one-tenth of the energy thus expended, the great throbs of sympathy, were directed in a united action at causes, how quickly would some real reform follow. Recently a Mrs. Felton appeared before the Woman's Club and tore the hearts of the members of that organization asunder in the denunciation of the brute in human form who sold his seventeen-year-old son for \$10 per month to the contractor of a convict camp. Of course it is awful that such things should be, but the most distressing part of it is that our good women should be wrought into hysterics as they have had their imaginations drawn upon to paint in demagogical colors that parent, and yet never a word as to the causes which lead up to such barbarous practices. Do these women not see, will they not heed, that humanity is a nothing compared to a dollar, and let all that is true and holy and noble but be given a way by which these "noble" traits may be turned into money, and what cares commerce if homes are wrecked and young boys wear stripes, and babies weave the fabrics that cover the beautiful forms that society, with such glitter and show, presents to the favored few who may belong to their set. What does it matter if eternal souls are forever crushed out and high and noble hearts never see development, if but their flesh and blood may be converted into diamonds, and their hearts and souls into silks and satins.

Well may society organize charitable institutions for the relief of the poor, hold charity balls, etc., if with one hand, and that by far the stronger one, it takes from the class now so needy, that which leaves it a pauper, and with the other and weaker hand it does out a pittance of that which was originally the property of these now called paupers.

The ministers of a city gather in Monday morning conferences and raise the questions why the masses are not in the churches. Why that dear institution, the church, is disintegrating? One noble brother has discovered the cause(?)—not enough hell is preached. Did he mean that he could frighten the masses into the church, and through it into the Kingdom? Years ago, when the public was not theologically well informed, and possessed more or less of the superstition of the dark ages, to preach hell and fear, to drive the flock into the Kingdom, might, and in a measure, did prevail. But that day is passed and gone. Will not the divines discover that they are battling with an effect, and forgetting the cause. They stand to defend a system that is absorbing the life blood of the masses, and they will not pay the price of the truth, and set the people free.

But the picture is not altogether dark. In fact, it is flooded with light. The darkest hour is just before day. The long period of viewing industrial facts to suit selfish ends is rapidly drawing to a close. "In that day," so often spoken of by Isaiah, a new order is coming in, and before the 20th century is one-quarter gone, shall the real beauties of this splendid country begin to dawn. But the battle of slavery must again be fought, this time the negro only one of the factors, and that battle shall forever set the world free from industrial slavery, and cause every man to sit under his own vine and figtree and every one to know the Lord, from the least unto the greatest.

CHAS. L. BRECKON.
Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.

POLITICAL SIGNS.

Populist Journal Makes Significant Admissions Regarding the Future Struggle.

The following from the Central Farmer and Nonconformist, a former Fusion Populist paper, which is now talking straight socialism, contains a whole straw-stack to show the direction of the coming tornado.

Fusion in South Dakota seems to be a house divided against itself. There is only one thing on which the democrats and populists agree and that is that in case David B. Hill is the democratic candidate for president, they will all bolt. Further than this they will never agree on anything.

It is claimed that ex-Chairman W. E. Kidd, Theo. H. Ayers, W. T. Follie and other leading populists are about ready to join the social democrats, while ex-Senator Pettigrew, M. L. Fox, ex-Governor Lee and E. H. Lela are looking towards the formation of a new party in case Mr. Hill or some man agreeing with him shall be the presidential candidate.

It is also claimed that these last named gentlemen have the full sympathy of Marion Butler, Charles A. Towne, Henry M. Teller and perhaps Wm. J. Bryan. This new party is to be a half way house on the highway to reform—a flag station on the railway of progress—no obstruction to the radical thought of the 20th century. "It will avoid the extremes of socialism and at the same time attack capital." These moderate reformers favor preventing corporations and individuals from accumulating more than a certain amount of capital. This means to be used to accomplish this are income, inheritance and land taxes, with the government ownership of means of transportation and communication.

and then not let him drink. When the new party leads its followers so far on the way to socialism they will be apt to go the rest of the journey on their own volition.

A prominent Bryan democrat of Omaha in discussing this question said to the writer: "This half way business is all nonsense—the matter is not a subject of compromise—one can't go one half the way and then stop—it must be straight socialism or straight plutocracy, and when the division comes I am going with the plutocrats."

The signs of the times all point to the division of the people on these lines—conservatism has had its day—the time for conservatism is past; the lines of the coming battle are forming; labor will engage in a death grasp with capital; the outcome will be a triumphant final. The outcome will be a triumphant final. The outcome will be a triumphant final.

We see great hopes for the future in the political conditions of the present. The people are talking but little else except socialism. They do not care for party democracy; they are no longer interested in radicalism. They are becoming more radical every day. They are only waiting for the Moses who will lead them into the land of promise.

And one of these days they will stop waiting for any Moses and go right in and take the promised land without any leader to help or hinder.

Vail's Sayings.

Capitalism and the results of capitalism are the only devils we need fear. Socialism has come to destroy this devil and his works.

Capitalist lackeys often denounce laborers for what they term lack of gratitude to their employers. Great Scott! Is it not bad enough to be robbed, without being grateful to the robber?

Heaven is not a locality hereafter, but a state or condition of love, justice, peace, plenty and fraternity here. Socialism is the realization of this ideal. Are you aiding the dawn of this glorious day?

"These Socialists are Holy Terrors." Right you are. They are terrors to those who secure their living by sucking the blood from the producing class; terrors to all forms of injustice and hypocrisy.

Good Christian people criticize laborers for bicycling and excursioning on Sunday. Still they uphold, directly or indirectly, a system which deprives the laborers of an opportunity of an outing on any other day. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

Reformers endeavor to persuade the capitalists to be good masters, to be kind and generous to those dependent upon them. But it is not good masters that we should endeavor to make, but free and independent men and women. The relation of master and slave is wrong and should not be condoned but abolished.

"But," it is said, "what would the laborers do if it were not for the capitalists who give us employment?" But rather what would the capitalists do if it were not for the laborers who produce the wealth upon which they live in luxurious idleness? Socialism would free the laborers from this dependence upon the master class by making capital, the means of livelihood, the common property of all the people. God speed the day!

Schedule of Lecture Tour.

June 17th, Anaconda, Mont. June 18th, Anaconda, Mont. June 19th, Elberon, Wash. June 21st, Elberon, Wash. June 22nd, Colfax, Wash. June 25th, Seattle, Wash.

After the twenty-fifth, and for the following two weeks Comrade Vail's tour will be arranged by the Washington State Committee. After finishing Washington, Comrade Vail expects to tour Oregon, and California and any Socialist organization in either of these States desiring to arrange a meeting for him can get full particulars by addressing Comrade Chas. H. Vail care of Jas. D. Curtis, 1725-18th Avenue, Seattle, Wash., which will be his headquarters until about July 5th.

Athletic Events at Pic-Nic.

One of the most important features of the Workers' Call pic-nic, which will take place at Gardner's Park on July 14, will be the athletic sports for which prizes will be given. The Kerr Publishing Co. announce that they will give first and second prizes for the following events:

100 yard dash; Running broad jump; Running high jump; Standing broad jump; 100 yard obstacle race. (Conditions for this event are as follows: Shoes and coats to be off at start. At the word go, the contestant is to put on his shoes, run to his coat fifty yards up the stretch and put it on while running the last 25 yards.) 75 yards Woman's Race; 100 yards, Fat man's Race; Three legged Race, 75 yards. (Conditions: Two men to be tied, each with one leg to that of the other. The two men winning will each draw first prize. The second pair of runners will be entitled to two second prizes. All first prizes will be bound volumes of the International Socialist Review, second prizes will consist of copies of Liebknecht's Life of Marx. E. Richter will give a bound volume of the first years issue of the Workers' Call to the person winning most 3rd prizes and a similar prize to the man showing most all round athletic ability, said man not to be a first prize winner in any event. Send all entries to Workers' Call, of No. 34 North Clark Street, before July 8th. Have you smoked one of Berlin's cigars yet?

CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISES

Considered as a Source of Finance for the Dissemination of Socialist Principles.

Our European comrades, notably in Belgium and France, have strengthened their socialist organizations immensely by practicing economic co-operation. I want to suggest briefly some lessons we may learn from their experience.

First, however, let me hasten to explain that their methods have nothing in common with those of the well-meaning simpletons who regard the class struggle as too slow a process for the regeneration of society and who expect to get "something right now" by forming a federation of independent producers to compete with capitalism in the open market.

What our European comrades do, and what we might do, is to organize not as producers but as consumers; to unite the purchasing power of as many wage workers as possible, thus saving the profit which goes to the retailers, and thus at once raising their standard of living and securing ample funds for socialist propaganda.

There are, of course, differences between the situations in Brussels and in Chicago which must be understood & failure is to be avoided. When the Belgian co-operatives were organized, department stores had not appeared, and the socialist Maison du Peuple is today as large as any capitalist retail store in Belgium. In Chicago on the contrary the department stores are in full possession of the market and any attempt to compete with them along the whole line would certainly require large capital and would probably be futile.

HOW TO BEGIN.

What the Belgian socialists did was to select some one commodity of prime necessity on which the workers were paying large profits, and make it for themselves. They selected bread to start with, and by combining their consuming power they were soon enabled to supply laborers with a better quality of bread at a lower price than before. Their growing numbers and the consequent growth of daily sales enabled them to utilize the finest labor-saving machinery, and their constantly growing surplus enabled them to extend their work on lines of least resistance.

I believe their experiences could be duplicated in Chicago by properly directed effort. The place to begin is where active socialists are the thickest and where regular meetings of considerable size are held. The regular ward or town organization of the Socialist Party might appoint a committee to ascertain how many would cooperate in their purchases of bread and also how many would secure pledges of patronage from non-socialist neighbors.

FORM OF ORGANIZATION.

With the cash, as of four hundred families secured, it would be easy to find some baker now struggling for existence who would be glad to sell his plant to the socialists on their own terms rather than see his trade cut into by their competition. Having found what the plant would cost the next thing would be to form a legal organization to carry on business. Under our Illinois law a corporation must not issue shares of less than \$10 each; the shares must be transferable at the will of the holders and the voting power must be proportioned by the number of shares held.

The law also provides, however, for the organization of a "society not for pecuniary profit." The incorporation fee is much less for this than for a corporation, and instead of shares there may be life and annual memberships. I was once an officer of a society in Chicago organized under this law for the purpose of publishing Unitarian Sunday-school literature and assisting in the establishment of Sunday schools. In this society annual memberships were fixed at \$1.00 and life memberships at \$10.00. Its affairs were managed by a board of directors elected by the members at an annual meeting. The plan of organization worked smoothly enough and I believe would be well adapted to a co-operative society composed of socialists which should set out in advance to use its profit for socialist propaganda. Of course if profits were to be divided it would be necessary to organize under the regular corporation law, but this would involve the risk of the shares being secretly bought up by capitalists.

VARIOUS PRACTICABLE ENTERPRISES.

A bakery is a good subject for co-operation because it is mainly dependent on a quasi-local market for its product, and this the Chicago socialists and their friends can command; another good example is a laundry, most of the laundry work in Chicago is done in small shops whose equipment could be duplicated at small cost. The prices charged are far above labor cost on account of the large commission paid for securing custom. Destructive chemicals are used which rot out the clothes in a few washings. The rates charged are so high that most workmen's wives are forced to do their washing at home without machinery because unable to pay the laundry prices. There are great possibilities here for co-operation.

The clothing industry is not yet on the basis of large capitalization. The so-called manufacturers are wholesale dealers who purchase the materials and turn them over to "sweaters" who have little capital and employ only a small number of laborers. The wages paid are deplorably low; on the contrary, the profits of the great retail clothing dealers are large, or would be but for the high rents of conspicuous stores and the cost of advertising. Socialist co-operatives could pay decent wages and

turn out honestly made goods at less than clothing store prices and with a profit for the propaganda fund.

RETAIL GROCERIES.

This is a branch of trade where concentration, in Chicago at least, has made little progress. I had a long talk today with a comrade whose daily work is selling specialties to grocers. From him I learn that the grocery department of the largest department store does less business than the sum of six or seven of the most prosperous stores in residence districts, while there are over 2,000 groceries in Chicago. The profits would be large but for the needless multiplication of stores and the losses by bad debts. A large proportion of the income of every working class family goes for groceries, and wherever 200 socialist families can be found within a radius of a mile, a co-operative grocery would be almost sure to succeed.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING.

This is a subject on which my sex prevents me from speaking with authority, but I believe that important developments in the near future are bound to come along this line. House-keeping today for the bourgeois classes is in the feudal stage; for the proletariat it is in the barbaric stage. The women of the small middle class just dropping into the proletariat are grieved to find that they can no longer command the luxury of domestic servants, and are at a loss what to do. The working class woman usually works in a factory from early childhood till marriage and finds herself crushed under the mass of ill-assorted burdens which our present lack of system fastens upon her. Co-operation seems to offer the only possible relief for either. In just what shape it will begin no one knows. Socialist families can try the necessary experiments with better hope of success than others would have. For the greatest obstacle is the lack of congeniality among the co-workers, and socialists have a common enthusiasm and sense of oneness in a great cause which will go far toward making them pleasant companions for each other. A little later I expect to offer a specific plan along this line to such comrades as are interested, and I should be glad of any suggestion meanwhile. Such an experiment would have to start with not more than twenty families, and could not be operated by the party organization. My other suggestions however are meant for the party and I hope that a thorough discussion of this important subject may follow.

CHARLES H. KERR.

MODERN "FISHERS OF MEN"

Church Bait's Hook With a Silver Dollar to Attract Candidates for Baptism.

A casual glance over the daily papers is quite sufficient to show that the churches and the people are perpetually drifting farther apart. Only a few weeks ago it was stated that the failure of the clergy to preach what is known as the old-fashioned Gospel, was the principal cause of this distressing situation, but notwithstanding the wide discussion of the question, no symptoms of "reform" in this direction have yet become apparent. The Monday morning reports of sermons preached on the preceding day are no different in any respect from those of three months ago, before the discussion took place, except perhaps that the antics of the modern "Elijah," John Alexander Dowie, have furnished to some extent a substitute for rambling and incoherent sermons on social reform, raising the standard of "morality," the duties of rich and poor, religion and business success, etc., etc.

That these topics, or rather, perhaps the method of their treatment in the pulpit have but small attraction for the working class, goes without saying, but nevertheless there is little fear that they will be abandoned in favor of the old-fashioned gospel above mentioned, which is certainly less attractive still. However, if one method fails another must be tried, and according to the press a clerical genius in Reading, Pa., has hit upon a most ingenious compromise partaking of the elements of religion, business, advertising and charity, in about equal proportions, which promises at any rate a temporary success. He gave notice that each child brought up for baptism in his church would be presented with one dollar.

Instantaneous result at once were obtained. The church was crowded to the doors, nine mothers presenting their offspring as candidates for baptism at a dollar per head. Six other children then walked up and were duly sprinkled according to the prescribed formula. But the method of presenting the dollar, although no doubt extremely creditable to the inventive genius of the clerical schemer, was probably rather a disappointment to the intended recipients. The coin was pressed for a moment into the palm of each child, and then handed to an officer of the church who will deposit it in a bank to draw compound interest until the candidate is of age, although it is not stated that this peculiar method of presentation was announced beforehand.

But before the baptismal ceremony was performed, the fakir made a ludicrous attempt to justify the proceedings by an appeal to the Scriptures for a precedent. He said that what he was about to do was not new by any means; that when the three wise men from the East sought the infant Christ, they brought with them gold, incense, etc., as offerings. As one of those present seemed to be aware of the ridiculous falsity of the analogy, the bluff went all right. It never struck any of the audience that the three wise men

in question didn't baptize Christ, that ceremony being performed by John the Baptist many years afterwards, and that it is not recorded that John presented the young man with money for allowing him to perform the operation. Neither was there any objection to remark that the wise men didn't put the gold in a bank until the Messiah came of age, but left it at his feet instead and went their way. But then of course "they didn't know everything down in Judee" in those days, their business instincts not being as highly developed as those of their twentieth century prototypes.

However ill versed in Scripture those in charge of the children may have been, they at least are aware of the fact that the dollar was not forthcoming. They have learned that there may be a wide distinction between "presenting" a thing and "giving" it, and it is altogether likely that the baptismal list of the first Sunday will hold the record until the pastor invents a new fad.

The foregoing incident is of little consequence except to illustrate the truth that the modern church has nothing for the working class, either spiritual or material. It shows conclusively that the hope of a "reward in the hereafter" now possesses even less value as a bribe than the promise of one dollar in cash. History tells us that at the crucial period when Christianity and Paganism were engaged in the final conflict for supremacy, the Emperor Constantine turned the scale in favor of the former, by promising every recruit for baptism a white robe and a gold piece. He was able to redeem the promise, and thus assist in overthrowing the supremacy of Paganism in the state, but the modern church is in no such fortunate position today. Bound up as it with the present capitalist mode of production, it is equally powerless to provide for the discontented masses, the victims of an unjust and untenable economic system, and as its impotence in this respect becomes increasingly evident, the masses will turn, and even now are turning, to Socialism for relief. As the vision of the other world fades away, the possibilities of the present one stand out, ever more distinctly, presenting a view of a future society, and the methods of its realization, from which the mean and pitiful efforts of the modern church and its accomplice, the modern capitalist, can never succeed in permanently diverting the attention of the working class.

Trusts of a Week.

From the Cleveland Citizen.

A \$5,000,000 railway combine of the "community of interests" plan is being formed.—A \$200,000,000 soft coal trust is being organized.—The billion-dollar octopus is gobbling up more mines and mills.—The Edison and Standard Oil lighting plants of New York combined with \$45,000,000 capital.—The shipbuilding trust is now a reality and controlled by British and Standard Oil capital.—Southern cotton manufacturers combined and all their product will be handled by one corporation.—Glucose trust has swallowed its independent competitor and will combine with the starch trust, capital to be raised \$55,225,000.—Forty-six canneries on the Pacific coast formed a salmon combine, capital \$25,000,000.—The Standard Oil people have combined the linseed oil and lead trust with upward of \$25,000,000 capital.—Copper trusts absorbed more independent concerns and will capitalize at \$15,000,000.—Sugar trusts and its competitor, the Arbutkes, are said to have finally made peace.—Flour trust with \$10,000,000 capital was formed.—A \$20,000,000 linen trust will control all the linen shirts, collars and cuffs in the country.—A \$15,000,000 red wood trust is organizing on the Pacific coast.

LAW OF SOCIAL GROWTH

Freely Translated from the Preface to Marx's Critique of Political Economy.

The first work which I undertook for the purpose of solving the doubts which perplexed me was a critical re-examination of Hegel's Philosophy of Law. The introduction to this work appeared in the "German-French Year Books," published at Paris 1844. My investigation ended in the conviction that legal relations and forms of government cannot be explained either by themselves, or by the so-called general development of the human mind, but on the contrary have their roots in the conditions of men's physical existence, whose totality Hegel, following the English and French writers of the 18th century, summed up under the name of civil society; and that the anatomy of civil society must be sought in political economy, to which study I next gave my attention.

The general result which I arrived at and which, once obtained, served as a guide for my subsequent studies, can be briefly formulated as follows: In making their livelihood together men enter into certain necessary, involuntary relations with each other.

These industrial relations arise out of their respective conditions and occupations and correspond to whatever stage society has reached in the development of its different relations.

Different stages of industry produce different relations. The totality of these industrial relations constitutes the economic structure and basis of society. Upon this basis the legal and political superstructure is built. There are certain forms of social consciousness or so-called public opinion which correspond to this basis. The method prevailing in any society of producing the material livelihood

determines the social, political and intellectual life of man in general.

It is not primarily men's consciousness which determines their mode of life; on the contrary it is their social life which determines their consciousness.

When the material productive forces of society have advanced to a certain stage of their development, they come into opposition with the old conditions of production, or to use a legal expression, with the old property relations, under which these forces have hitherto been exerted.

Instead of serving longer as institutions for the development of the productive powers of society, these antiquated property relations now become hindrances. Then begins an epoch of social revolution.

With the change of the economic basis the whole vast superstructure undergoes sooner or later a revolution.

In considering such revolutions we must always distinguish clearly between the change in the industrial methods of social production on the one hand; this change takes place unconsciously, strictly according to the laws of natural science, and might properly be called an evolution.

And on the other hand the change in the legal, political, religious, artistic, or philosophical, in short ideological, institutions; with reference to these men fight out this conflict as a revolution conscious of their opposing interests.

This conflict takes the form of a class struggle.

As little as we judge an individual by what he himself thinks he is, just as little can we judge such a revolutionary epoch by its own consciousness.

We must rather explain this consciousness out of the antagonisms of men's industrial occupations, out of the conflict existing between the productive capacity of social industry and the legal institutions under which this industry is carried on.

A society, no matter what its form may be, is never broken up until all its productive powers are developed, for which it is adapted.

New and higher social institutions are never established until the material conditions of life to support them have been prepared in the lap of the old society itself.

Therefore, mankind never sets for itself any tasks, except those for which it has received the proper training and which it is able to perform.

If we examine closely, it will always be found that the conflict itself never arises except where the material conditions of its solution are already at hand, or at least are in the process of growth.

We may in wide outline characterize the Asiatic, the antique, the feudal and the modern capitalist methods of production as a series of progressive epochs in the evolution of economic society.

The industrial relations arising out of the capitalist method of production constitute the last of the antagonistic forms of social production; antagonistic not in the sense of an antagonism between individuals, but of an antagonism growing out of the circumstances in which men must live who take part in social production.

But the productive forces which are developed in the lap of capitalist society create at the same time the material conditions needed for the abolition of this antagonism. The capitalist form of society, therefore, will bring to a close this cycle of the history of human society, as it has existed under the various forms of exploitation.

Weekly Subscription Report.

For week ending June 8

South Side District			
Wards	Subscriptions	Papers	Total
1
2
3
4
5
6
7	1.00	13	1.13
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
Total	9.25	38	3.25
West Side District			
9 & 10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
Total	10.75	62	17.00
North Side District			
21
22
23
24
25
26
27	

South Side Reports.

(Continued from page 1.)

their own private use. Socialism asks for the collective ownership only of those things which are collectively used. Production is not carried on individually, but socially. Consumption is not carried on socially, but individually. Capitalism provides for the private control of that which is done socially and makes impossible a sufficient ownership to provide for the wants of the workers in their individual consumption. Socialism will not only give an individual control of the goods he consumes, but socialism by controlling the means of social production will place the possibility of abundant ownership in things of private use within the reach of all.

THE WEEK'S STATEMENT.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Stamps, Workers' Call, Organization Funds, etc.

Workers' Call

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Collection 2nd Ward, Collection 4th Ward, Cards, etc.

Organization Funds

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes 2nd Ward, 6th Ward, 1st and 2nd Wards, etc.

MEETINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Saturday, June 13th—Nineteen-second and Commercial ave.—Speakers: Mills and McDermid. One Hundred and Eleventh and Michigan avenue.—Speakers: Mrs. Forberg and Saunders. Sixty-third and Halsted sts.—Speaker: Pierce. State and Van Buren streets.—Speakers: Caplan and Zimmerman. Sunday, June 14th—Cottage Grove and sixtieth street.—3 o'clock. Speaker: Mills. State and Van Buren streets.—Speakers: Zimmerman and Caplan. Evening: Saunders, Zimmerman and Caplan. Tuesday evening, June 16th—Fifth avenue and Thirty-first street.—Speaker: Mills. Wednesday, June 17th—Cottage Grove av. and Thirty-ninth street.—Speaker: Mills. Fifty-ninth and Aberdeen street, Sunday, 3 p. m.—Speakers: Wanhope and Pierce.

Open Air Meetings.

Saturday—3 p. m., Carpenter street and Milwaukee ave. Speakers, Sam Williams and John Collins. Saturday—Paulina and Milwaukee, 3 p. m. Speakers, G. D. Evans, J. Fox and R. A. Morris. Saturday—26th and 42nd ave. Speakers, H. P. Keuff and E. M. Stangland and W. Higgins. Sunday—3 p. m., State and Congress street. Saturday—3 p. m., Western av. and Homer street. Speakers, Aug. Klenke and J. W. Bartels. Sunday—3 p. m., State street and Congress. Sunday—3 p. m., California and North avenue. Speakers, Goodspeed and John Collins. Sunday—3 p. m., Peoria and Madison streets. Speakers, Sam Robbins, J. Fox and Aug. Klenke. Sunday—3 p. m., 48th ave. and Lake street. Speakers, E. M. Stangland, M. Caplan and E. Unterman. Monday—3 p. m., Orchard and North avenue. Speakers, J. H. Bard and K. A. Morris. Wednesday—3 p. m., 24th and Oakley avenue. Speakers, J. Fox and M. Caplan. Wednesday—3 p. m., Robey and Chicago ave. Speakers, G. D. Evans, Walter Higgins and Aug. Klenke. Thursday—8 p. m., Clark street and Walton place. Speaker, J. H. Bard and Sam Robbins. Wednesday—3 p. m., Franklin and Oak streets. Speakers, J. H. Bard and A. M. Simons.

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SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO. Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES. GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 163 E. Randolph street. A. W. Lindgren, secretary, 1477 Roscoe st. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 36 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 AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8th p. m., at 214 Washburn ave. (store). Secretary, Rice Washburn, 175 East 22nd street.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 2355 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 1260 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 310 South Halsted street; secretary, Joe Trentz, 329 E. Twenty-fourth street.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 374 S. Halsted st.; Sec. George Mitchell, 1523 35th st.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Friday nights at 410 East 43d street. Secretary M. Kleininger, 4514 Lake ave.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets at Forest-4th hall, 612 Cottage Grove ave., every Thursday at 8 p. m.; Sec. Peyton Boswell, 6087 Washington ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Every Saturday 8 p. m., at Sherman Hall, 910 Commercial ave.; Sec. M. H. Taft 9206 Commercial avenue.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at 188 Halsted street; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 552 W. Taylor St.

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

TWELFTH WARD—Secretary G. J. Sinderler, 1198 S. Albany ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Sec'y Jas. Lambert, 1012 Washington Blvd.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miles Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues; secretary, E. Cope, 182 Emerson avenue.

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

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Thursday, Aurora Hall, Huron St. and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, R. A. Morris, 36 N. Clark street.

LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shipert, 804 Union street.

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

LOCAL CENTRALIA—Secretary, Anton Baumgarten, Railroad No. 2

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 112th street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. F. Denne, 11457 Perry st.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—Secretary, H. C. Johnson, 2220 W. Monroe st.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 194 N. 52nd ave.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 2—Every first and third Friday evenings at Liberty Hall, corner Chicago and Hamlin Aves.; secretary, G. L. Simon, 193 Ridgeway Ave.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evening at 288 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 269 Garfield Av.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at 4857 Bishop St.; secretary, J. Stevens, 2612 W. Sixty-sixth St.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 5190 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 10613 Ave. K

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

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

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

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 84th street and Superior avenue; secretary, F. Rudzinski, 8757 Market ave.

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

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

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 823 21st place; secretary, M. B. Felick, 853 21st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS. SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1623 Milwaukee av. in rear.

LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 48 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' Educational Club—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave.; John Cottrell, secretary, 342 Warren Ave.; J. Langenberg, treasurer, 215 Sheffield Ave.

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

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 26 N. Clark street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 36 N. Clark street.

Don't Fail to Attend the Annual WORKERS' CALL PIC-NIC At Gardner's Park, 123rd St. & Michigan Ave. July 14th 1903. Sports of all sorts provided and everything prepared for an enjoyable outing. Tickets 25 cents each. Full directions for reaching the grounds printed on each ticket. Tickets can be obtained at this office or from Party Members, and should be secured at once.

Peter Sissman Attorney at Law Telephone Central 1314 Suite 207, 100 Washington St. Residence 86 Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO.

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"Socialism and Modern Science" is convincingly fascinating, one cannot help believing in Socialism after having read it.

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