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# THE WORKERS' CALL

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

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

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 127

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## THE CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Delegates execute the mandate of the rank and file and secure a United Socialist Party.—Synopsis of the proceedings.—Selection of committees.—"Immediate Demands"—Platform, constitution and Resolutions.—Name "Socialist Party" adopted.—St. Louis selected as seat of National Committee with Greenbaum as national sec'y. Harmony marks the entire proceedings.—Hopeful outlook for future socialist propaganda.—Necessity of the struggle against capitalism the strongest bond of cohesion hereafter.

The ratification of the union of Socialist forces in the United States, was declared at Indianapolis on Thursday, August 1st, 10:30 p. m. when the chairman's gavel fell for the last time in announcing that having completed its work, "this convention is now adjourned." With one final cheer the hundred and thirty odd delegates, who had for the preceding four days wrought so laboriously faithfully and successfully in carrying out the mandate of their constituents, rose from their seats, filed out of the hall, and a few hours later were speeding by rail, North, South, East and West, with the feeling that the jealousies, recriminations and misunderstandings of the past had been removed, that a new era had arisen in the history of socialism and that henceforth the struggle against capitalism would be carried on through-out the land by an organized, harmonious party working for one common object and standing upon a common platform. They looked upon their work and saw that it was good. SOCIALIST UNITY had been realized.

**General results.**  
With the general results of the convention, the readers of the Call are no doubt already familiar. The last issue contained the information that unity was practically certain, though not formally ratified as described above, that the name "SOCIALIST PARTY" had been chosen as the designation of the united forces, together with a notice of the discussion on the so called "immediate demands" and the position taken by the delegates thereon. It only remains to add that St. Louis was selected as the seat of the National Committee, and that Comrade Leon Greenbaum of the same city was elected National Secretary by acclamation, to complete the outline of the general results of the Convention.

**Synopsis of Proceedings.**  
A brief synopsis of the daily proceedings of this body is all that can possibly be given in these columns, concluding with some general remarks and observations suggested by the composition and action of this representative body of socialists. Although a full stenographic report has been secured by the Chicago comrades in addition to the official stenographic report it is obviously impossible to present within the space limits of the Workers' Call, even a condensation of the mass of matter secured by the stenographers. This will no doubt eventually materialize in pamphlet form. Meanwhile the best that can possibly be given here is a brief notice of the most important proceedings of each day.

**Capitalist Press T falsehoods.**  
With the preliminary work of the convention before its settling into permanent form, our readers are already familiar. The temporary chairman, Dr. Heiron, was made permanent chairman for the remainder of the day, the report of the committee on credentials was read, of which the general results were given in last week's issue. Report of committee on rules calling "with limitation of speeches, roll calls, method of voting, etc.", was made, times of sitting and recess ruled upon, provision made for special sessions, committees elected on Platform, Constitution and Resolutions, and other preliminaries were settled on the first day of the Convention. On Tuesday, owing to the fact that one of the local capitalist papers had falsely alleged the hostility of the Convention to Eugene V. Debs, late Presidential candidate of the S. D. P., it was ordered that a telegram assuring Comrade Debs of the esteem and confidence of the Convention be sent. This was unanimously agreed to, and in addition a motion repudiating the malignant falsehoods of the Indianapolis "Sentinel" journal in question, was passed without a dissenting voice. It should have been previously stated that Comrade James Carey of Haverhill, Mass., was elected chairman for this day.

**Reports of National Secretaries.**  
The National Secretaries of the Chicago and Springfield Boards made their reports of finances, membership, etc., showing the general standing of the respective wings of the S. D. P. The chairman then read several telegrams and communications which had been received in the interim, all of them expressing confidence that the results of the Convention would terminate in the unity and solidification of Socialist forces. Each communication when read was received with vigorous applause.

**Committee on Resolutions.**  
The Report of the Committee on Resolutions was then heard. Resolutions on the attitude of the Convention

towards Trades Unions, and on the negro question were referred back to the committee for further consideration. One concerning grievances and opinions of members to be expressed freely through the party press, was tabled, while another from the local Barbers' Union requesting support and endorsement was passed.

Next came the report on platform, and the minority report recommending that "immediate demands" be stricken from the party platform. Before the discussion commenced, Comrade Vahlreich, representing the Karl Marx Club of Chicago, read an excellent paper in English, dealing with the possibility of Socialist unity mainly from the standpoint of the question about to be discussed. It was received with hearty applause.

**"Immediate Demands"**  
The important question of "immediate demands" was warmly contested, although the limits of good order and courtesy were never overstepped. Amongst those who spoke in favor of the minority report were Delegates Simons, Wiltshire, Murphy, Clemens, and McSweeney, while on the other side Haehn, Hillquit, Berger, Hartman, Sieverman and Goebel were the most exhaustive speakers. As it was evident that the matter could not be settled in the prescribed limits of this day, a special 8 o'clock session was passed. Comrade Merron read and moved a substitute amending the majority report on immediate demands so as to clearly express the distinction between capitalist and socialist interpretations of these demands, and expressing the distinct class interests of the worker in each one of them. This substitute was accepted. More discussion then ensued, Delegates Klenke, Ryan and Hayes declaring opposition to immediate demands as amended. The time limit of the special session expired, leaving the matter still open, several delegates insisting on their determination to be heard on the question.

On Wednesday morning with Max Hayes of Cleveland as chairman, the debate continued, Delegates Spring, Carey, Costly, Wannhope, Hedrick and Hamilton speaking against the demands. It being evident, however, that the insistence upon their abolition might possibly defeat the main object of the assembly, names of delegates were asked for withdrawal of opposition, and many were so given. When the vote was finally taken it was announced that the majority report on "immediate demands" as amended, was carried by a roll call majority of 4023, showing that 2528 votes had been cast for their retention and 1225 against. The names of the Chicago delegates who voted upon this question and the position taken by them, have been published in the preceding issue of this paper.

**Platform is discussed.**  
The report of the Committee on Platform was then taken up by paragraphs. The entire platform was adopted with several slight amendments which in the opinion of the Convention more clearly expressed its meaning. The "farmers' plank" however, was stricken out and finally referred to a Special Committee on Resolutions, not however before a long and exhaustive discussion had taken place on the question in which Delegates Simons, Haehn, Hillquit, Spring, Mills, Berger, Carey, Origo, Sieverman, Harriman, and Stedman were the principal speakers. It should have been stated that "immediate demand" No. 5, referring to the same subject, was stricken out and referred to the special committee above mentioned.

As a conclusion to the demands, a clause, warning the working class against fraudulent limitations designed to perpetuate capitalism, was carried after an animated discussion. The platform as a whole was then adopted.

**Name Socialist Party adopted.**  
Then came the report of the Committee on Constitution, the name of the party being the first matter to be decided. As it was growing late a motion for a special session from 3 P. M. was carried. Finally the name SOCIALIST PARTY was adopted by a vote of 73 to 19. The minority demanded a roll call which showed 1295 votes against the name.

Next followed the matter of National Committee, in the discussion of which a very large number of the delegates took part. The question was still under consideration when the Convention adjourned for the day.

**Resolutions again taken up.**  
Delegate Philip Brown of Chicago was elected chairman for Thursday. The debate on the Constitution pro-

ceeded for a short time and then the secretaries were instructed to prepare a copy of the Constitution so far as it had been adopted, the Convention turning its attention in the meantime to the resolutions. A resolution of sympathy with the striking steel workers was unanimously adopted and ordered telegraphed.

A resolution defining the attitude of Socialists towards the Trades Unions was adopted.

A resolution debaring members of the party from accepting appointive positions from the hands of the capitalist class was referred to the Committee on Constitution. A resolution debaring party members from joining the state militia took the same course.

The following resolutions were adopted: One to establish a permanent committee on municipal affairs, said committee to be composed of 5 members of the Convention. One to provide a



THE WELDING.

Spanish speaking Socialist organizer for Porto Rico, \$300 to be applied to this purpose. This resolution was first tabled, then reconsidered and adopted. One on the negro question was referred to a committee for amendment and adopted as amended.

Several other minor resolutions were tabled.

The city of St. Louis, Mo., was chosen as National Headquarters, as against Chicago. On roll call the vote showed St. Louis, 5317, Chicago 3994. The names of Cleveland, O., Indianapolis, Ind., and Davenport, Ia., were also placed in nomination, but were afterwards withdrawn.

A resolution defining the position of Socialists towards the farmers and general agricultural population, was adopted. A resolution on injunctions was also carried.

The resolutions referred to the Committee on Constitution took the following course. The one dealing with "appointive officials, etc." was referred to the National Committee to be sent to a referendum. The other dealing with party members joining the militia, was amended to read: "No member, etc., to enter the armed service of the capitalist class," and was adopted.

**Debate on Constitution.**

It would be impossible to give in the columns of this paper any account of the debate on constitution. So long, voluminous and protracted was the debate which centered around "state autonomy" that we must refer our readers to the full stenographic report which will doubtless shortly appear. All these questions, which included Duties and Powers of National Committee, Organization of States and Territories, basis of representation, payment of dues, etc., were discussed in a manner which showed strikingly the constructive ability, foresight and keenness of the delegates who took the most prominent part in these discussions, but unfortunately are too long for publication, and could not be done justice to within the limits of our space.

After the Constitution had been adopted as amended several resolutions came up for consideration.

**Final Resolutions.**  
It was resolved first that the parties to the Convention merge and amalgamate into one party. Carried unanimously. A resolution that the new SOCIALIST PARTY assume the debts of the parties to the Convention also went through as did another instructing the N. E. C. to compile and publish a report of the proceedings of the Convention.

**Election of National Secretary.**  
The Committee on Arrangements then reported, and a collection (in cash and personal pledges) was taken up to defray present expenses.

Comrade Leon Greenbaum of St. Louis was then elected National Secretary, and a resolution recognizing the services of the retiring secretaries, Comrades Theodore Debs and William Butcher, was adopted.

A local quorum of five was elected to act as Provisional Committee with power to fill their own vacancies. It was moved that this quorum should also act as a literary revision committee on Platform, Constitution, etc., which motion was concurred in.

**Convention adjourns.**  
It was now growing late and the chairman had reached the point where the question as to whether there was any more business to be brought before the Convention was in order. There was no answer to the query, but Delegate Berger of Milwaukee took the floor, and in a short address accepted the proceedings of the Convention as final, subject to the referendum of the membership of S. D. P. with head-

extents, are in the opinion of this convention no bar to unity. Disruption can only come in the future when fundamental principles are threatened. In such cases it seems unavoidable, and on the whole perhaps it is best that this should be so. If there is any tendency in the future which will bring fundamental differences of principle into the Socialist ranks (and we think there is little or no reason for believing that such a tendency exists), then internal struggles will break forth anew despite our efforts, but if not it devolves upon us entirely, to see that minor questions and disputes and misunderstandings are not permitted to produce an effect that can only be reasonably caused by divergence on essential principles.

We have one particular safeguard against this condition of affairs; a greater and stronger bond than can be furnished by adirations for mutual concessions, forbearance, and sentimental brotherhood. Let us never forget the nature of the struggle in which we are engaged. In the midst of our petty internal frictions let us never lose sight of the fact that THE enemy is CAPITALISM; that while we may even have just ground for complaint against another comrade or that we occupy an impregnable position against some minor measure which though adopted by the party, seems to us unwarrantable, let us never forget that while we expend energy in asserting ourselves upon these petty grievances and attracting the attention of other comrades to them, the exploitation, which it is our chief object to abolish, still goes on strengthening and fortifying

measures against the licentious insolence of the Jews:

1. Increase of the penalties for insults committed by Jews against military persons.

2. Change in the manner of instituting such processes so that they must be treated independently of the charges of the injured, and cannot end in a compromise.

3. Investigation by court martial of processes against Jews who are charged with insulting or assaulting military persons, in special cases at the request of the military commander and with the permission and mutual consent of the minister of the Interior, of Justice and of War. In especially important cases application of martial laws against the guilty.

The minister of war suggested in his letter recommending the above named propositions to the consideration of the ministers of the Interior and of Justice, to leave to the discretion of the governor general the right of handing over to a court martial such processes against Jews. He also found it necessary to formulate measures of an administrative nature against guilty Jews, viz.:

1. To leave to the discretion of governors general the expulsion of such Jews from their domiciles.

2. To impose a money fine on the Jewish congregation of that place, where a collision between the people and the military had taken place.

3. To perform executions by military at such places.

The ministers of the Interior and of Justice, however, strongly protested against the last three propositions. It is their opinion that administrative measures should be taken only in a special session of the ministry of the Interior as provided by sections 32 to 34 of the Rules for providing measures of safety. But the said ministers do not object to the participation of a director of the ministry of war in the proceedings of such processes against Jews, for the purpose of taking better care of the interests of the military. As to the question of fines and executions, the ministers of the Interior and of Justice hold that these measures are in contradiction with the fundamental provisions of criminal law, according to which every one is responsible for himself alone. In applying such measures innocent people would suffer. In regard to assigning such processes to a court martial the minister of the Interior is willing to accept this measure but only for the reasons given in the draft of the commission bill. The minister of Justice, however, wholly rejects this measure, because the court martial, in having judgment by general law, has no privileges over the civil court. Judgement by court martial is admissible only in the cases enumerated by the rules for providing measures of safety. As to the other suggestions of the commission the two ministers agree with the minister of war that the increase of the penalties for insulting military persons must be realized by general measures. But they must not be confined to Jews alone. As in the provisions of the criminal code the penalties for insults have been considerably increased and extra penalties for insulting military authorities have been inserted, with a special consideration of the wishes of the minister of war, the minister of Justice does not see any sufficient reasons for further advocating a special increase of penalties for insulting military persons. As regards the necessity of changing the mode of instituting the process for such insults the minister of war points out that a project for the revision of the statutes of criminal prosecution is under consideration.

It being considered absolutely impossible to rest content with the above-named results of these proceedings, the minister of war intends to insist on the necessity of obtaining better safeguards for military persons against the insolence of the Jews. The commander of the district troops therefore requests the corps commander to give his opinion about the propositions in question: a) in regard to handing over the processes against the Jews to a court martial, and b) in regard to administrative measures.

Furthermore, information about extraordinary cases of collisions between Jews and military persons since 1897 is desired.

The Jews are the backbone of the Russian labor movement. The attacks of the military authorities are, therefore, really directed against the Russian proletariat.

Capitalism and Militarism are closely related. One takes the part of the other. In order to protect profit, the soldier must shoot his friends and relatives. And when the latter defend themselves, even though only in words, then this "insolence" is punished by the lawless laws of war.

The "insolence of Jews" serves as a pretext to club down the class-conscious labor movement behind it. But this tyrannical and criminal aggression will be wrecked on the heroic bravery of the awakening proletariat.—From "Vorwärts"

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## IS SLIGHTLY MIXED

Editor of Religious Journal Gets Lost in Economic Fog.

## A SELF DESTRUCTIVE PLEA.

Says Workingmen Have no Concern with the Employer's Profit, but "the Public" Has.

In commenting upon the strike of the steel-workers, the editor of the New World, the official organ of the Catholic Church in the archdiocese of Chicago, says that in substance the masters' claim is, that if a man get such wages as the conditions of the labor market force him to accept, he gets all he is entitled to, and it is none of his business if his employers are making 300 percent on their investment. He continues, "if that were indeed the last word to be said for capitalism, it would be hard to answer the socialist. But this is not the last word that can be said for capitalism. There is such a thing as a just rate of wages, but that rate of wages can not be determined until the men and the public know certain things which, for the present, the employers seem determined they shall not know." Here then is an "answer" to the socialist; who otherwise would be hard to answer. This champion of capitalism comes forward to say that if certain questions, which can only be answered by the employers, were publicly answered, a "just wage" could be determined, but he says they refuse to answer, saying, "it is none of your business." Notwithstanding this statement he goes on and says that the strongest argument in favor of the consolidation of the instruments of production is that the public have better grounds for insisting on the publicity which he places so much faith in. "This claim will have to be conceded if our present system is to last," he says. Now, if the steel magnates were only as wise as this editor, would not the present "beloved" system run smoothly? The question, which only the employers can answer, but which is "none of the public's business," but which the public, on account of the consolidation of industries, have a better ground for insisting upon being answered, is, "what is the business making; what is the real value of the services rendered, as measured by the price of the finished product; after making all fair deductions; what is the amount of capital really interested; what rate of interest ought, in justice, to be allowed on that capital, taking into account the element of risk; what is a fair compensation to the owner for his time, capacity, and anxiety in supervising the business?" If these questions were answered publicly and considered intelligently, instead of sending to make the present system lasting they would hasten its end, and as under the present system, "it is none of the public's business," the learned editor may be sure that the employers will not concede that it is, especially as the strikers themselves and their leaders back up with their votes the very employers by continuing in existence the only system under which the present attitude of the masters is enable. Think of the workers being given a statement of the amount extracted from their hides, and then being told what the real value of their sweat and blood is, by their own consent! Think of them consenting to give up, as interest, part of this value to those who keep them from their own money, and simply because of their foolishness in previously so giving it up! Think of them considering how much of the product of their flesh and blood ought to be given to the master they had selected to remunerate him for his "time, capacity and anxiety" in so taking unto himself the result of their labor, while he does nothing in return! Yet these things this editor would have the employers present to their slaves for consideration! How vague a conception he must have of business as it really is, if he is sincere, and how mighty must be his ideas of socialism, which he considers would be hard to answer were it not for his "easy" answer!

Yet the religious journal must attempt to treat the economic problem as an assurance to the religious workman that his interests are being considered by his church, and if this editor's whole mass of rubbish influences a mind more suited to economic theories of fifty years ago, the condition of the minds of workmen who are led by it, must indeed be heavy, for they are confronted by hard conditions, while his point of view is that professed in a leader at the crib of capitalism, whose theories are hatched out amid the surroundings of the vices who prey on the minds of the dupes who feed them while they are being betrayed.

The Worker's Call of Saturday August 11th will be a Special Labor Day Issue. It will contain many suitable articles from well known socialist writers, dealing with subjects in which organized labor is directly interested. Send orders early as possible. Usual price.



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

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

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



We have been notified by a correspondent of an error in the list of winners of prizes in the athletic events at the Workers' Call picnic.

Wonderful stories of the immense mineral wealth of Siberia are now going the rounds of the daily press.

Secretary of war, Root, has received a letter from an alleged "Chicago lunatic" who states that he is the God of this earth.

There is a rumor going the rounds that Morgan has ordered Hanna not to interfere in the steel strike.

"Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," and probably for this reason, Mr. C. F. Gilman, who a few years ago conducted a "crusade" against department stores.

"Business men" of Tampa, Fla., angered by the continuance of a cigar-makers' strike in that city.

After many long and weary months of friction, recrimination, and misunderstanding, which gave the enemies of socialism ample opportunity to point the finger of derision at the warring factions.

Cable dispatches from China state that the "Boxers" object strenuously against the house tax, the proceeds of which will go to pay interest on the indemnity exacted by the "allied powers."

sections with swords and guns, which goes to show the great need of development in that country. When a civilized "Boxer," say a Chicago one for instance, is called upon to pay taxes, he objects just like his Chinese prototype.

Although "crusades" against one thing or another are multiplying with such rapidity that the ordinary man loses track of most of them a week or so after their launching, it seems that the "crusade" against billboards is still alive and doing business at the old stand.

THE TWO "ABILITIES"

It seems that Messrs. Morgan and Schwab have not impressed Vice-President Ward of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel and Tin Workers, very favorably in regard to ability.

The attention of Mr. Ward might be called to the fact that there are two sorts of ability, both of which are sometimes found in the individual "business man."

There are probably 100,000 men in this country who have nothing but their labor power to sell, who are well up in everything pertaining to the "puddler's bosh" and "acts of finishing rolls."

THE LIES THAT FAILED.

After many long and weary months of friction, recrimination, and misunderstanding, which gave the enemies of socialism ample opportunity to point the finger of derision at the warring factions.

However insignificant in numbers the organized Socialist forces of America may be, there is little doubt that this successful amalgamation of strength, is looked upon with more disapproval and hatred than the capitalist press cares to make public.

may to recall the tenor of the reports of the convention in that press, to comprehend that a considerable portion of capitalist strength was admittedly based upon Socialist discord.

Even before the convention had taken permanent form a local capitalist journal informed its readers that Eugene V. Debs had been "turned down," "thrown overboard" and "knifed."

During the entire sitting of the convention, similar falsehoods were widely circulated, all of them shrewdly calculated to foment and resurrect new and ancient discords.

There is perhaps no truer method of gauging the success attained, than by taking into account the existing differences and the avidity with which they were seized upon by outside inimical influences.

Judged from this standpoint, the vaule of the work accomplished is doubly and trebly enhanced. The enemy openly proclaimed by his tactics that amalgamation of Socialist forces was beyond all else the one thing which he feared and dreaded.

The road towards powerful and efficient propaganda of socialism is now clear: Having disposed of our own internal dissensions we are now in a position to take advantage of those which are at present assisting in the disintegration of the capitalist political parties.

A COMPARISON AND FORECAST.

Despite the assurance of the capitalist press, which during the latter end of last week persisted in asserting that the steel strike was nearing an immediate settlement, it now appears that the fight is to be fought to what is called a "finish," a term which indicates the temporary exhaustion of one or other of the combatants.

It is stated that upon the issue of this struggle, the future efficacy of trades unionism as a child for the working class against their exploiters, largely depends. If defeat is to be the portion of the employes, trades unionism may in the future be regarded on the whole as a negligible quantity.

single determinant, beyond whatever annoyance its disjointed activity may here and there cause to the employing classes. On the other hand the triumph of the strikers, which we must frankly admit, does not seem very probable.

However the "ultimatum" of Morgan has apparently made the "fight to a finish" inevitable. A glance at the position and various advantages claimed by each combatant will assist perhaps to some extent in forecasting the probable result.

It will hardly be disputed that the capitalist press may be depended upon to insist on the futility of the workmen's efforts and point out the strength of the opposing forces. As in every other strike of considerable magnitude the time has now arrived when it becomes incumbent upon the editorial writers of the capitalist press to assert loudly that the strikers have made a "mistake," a "costly blunder," which if persisted in will eventually wreak disaster upon them.

The most noteworthy part of these editorials is however, the confident tone as regards the outcome, with which they are written. They calculate deliberately upon the amount of wages already lost by the strikers, and its probable effect in weakening their purpose.

On the other hand it will be readily seen that the strikers are, though possessing great numerical strength, by no means so happily situated. The greatest advantages which they may claim are more than offset by those of their adversaries. Their real political power, they have, through ignorance of their own class interests delegated to the capitalists.

The difficulty of securing substitutes to take their places is an asset which though of doubtful value may be placed to the credit of the strikers, also the fact that the sight of the "independent plants" not affected by the strike being rushed with orders, may be reckoned upon to some extent to induce advances and concessions from the employers.

There is however another consideration which will to some extent influence and probably moderate the action of the capitalist class in the struggle. They are well aware of the fact that the extermination of the trades union or even an attempt in that direction is fraught with a danger which its members do not yet clearly see.

It is growing fast and attracting notice.

To demand the abolition of the trades union, or even to render it palpably powerless to all, might or rather almost certainly would, result in giving an impetus to socialism which the capitalist will hardly care to risk.

It is rather unlikely that there will be any dramatic "finish" to this struggle; no complete, open, and unconditional surrender upon the part of either of the combatants. Such "finishes" are too risky to be indulged in at present, now that the country is almost in the rapids of social revolution.

LET CAPITALISTS GO ALSO.

A French Socialist Journal Replies to Bourgeois Lament over the Exit of Capital.

France stating that men of wealth were withdrawing their investments from that country on account of the growing activity of the socialists.

"The bourgeoisie journals are lamenting the flurry which has seized capital since the recent uprisings of workmen, preparatory to their revolution.

"We hold, along with other socialists, simply this: Every time that a bourgeois, whatever he may be, calls us traitors to fatherland because we prepare the way for international peace with socialism, we reply that the real traitors are the robbers of capitalism who carry away to strange lands the wealth they have wrung from the proletarians of France.

Kipling's Discovery.

Whatever may be thought of the sentiments usually expressed by Rudyard Kipling, it is undeniable, that he has the merit of pointing out "things as they are." In his latest production, a political pamphlet on the war in South Africa, he locates capitalist "patriotism" in orthodox socialist fashion by admitting that it is carried in the pocket of the "patriot."

"We mean to keep the war going till the income tax is doubled, then there will be plenty of pro-Boers in England."

DONATIONS.

Table listing donations received during the month of July: Socialist Temple \$15.00, 28th Ward Branch 2.35, 14th Ward Branch 2.90, 7th Ward Branch .45, 25th Ward Branch .50, Socialist Saengerbund 5.00, A. Mork .70, 27th Ward Branch No. 5 .50, Henry Shebodin 3.90, 7th Ward Branch 1.10, Unknown .50.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

While Charles Davis of Smithville, Tenn., was being tried in court for criminal assault, he was seized by a posse of "prominent" citizens who dragged him from the "authorities" and hanged him to a tree outside the courthouse.

About 125 colored men who were imported from Alabama by the Lottree Steel works are reported by the daily press to be in a destitute condition. This illustrates the fine manner in which capitalism takes care of its tools.

It is stated that when the Clark Tinsplate Mills at Pittsburgh were secretly started with negro labor, "the union men could not believe their eyes when they saw the glow of the fire."

Press dispatches state that the output of shoes from the Lynn factories this year will be the largest in the history of that city, between 70,000 and 75,000 pairs of shoes being made daily, an increase of 20 per cent over last July.

A certain corporation official after leaving a conference with the executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron and Tin workers, said: "They seek the right to form lodges in the non-union mills when enough men desire to be affiliated with the organization."

Dispatches from England state that the British government is becoming alarmed at the spread of socialism amongst the workmen in the royal dockyards and arsenals, and their constant agitation for improved material conditions of life.

Rev. B. B. Tyler, a clergyman of Denver, Col., who is undoubtedly "wise in his generation," has been making friends of the Mammon of Unrighteousness by "denouncing" the striking employes of the steel trust from his "cathedral's castle," the pulpit.

Cardinal Shoupy, of the newly organized Church of Men, says in regard to the faith they profess: "Our creed was: Justice, which embraces all the essentials of right living." On a first glance one would naturally suppose that here at last is the ideal church.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[A considerable amount of matter, including draft of Platform, Constitution, and Resolutions, adopted at the Indianapolis Convention, has been withheld from publication in this issue, through lack of space. It will appear next week. Comrades who have sent contributions or communications regarding party matters, which do not appear in this number, will please accept the above explanation, Ed.]

Socialist Pointers

Frank Collier was wiser than many who are not insane; he knew enough to make a living without work.

It is surprising how good all the women who oppose the servant girl's union are to the girls they employ.

Tax shirkers lie under caths as fluently as they do in making a business deal. Then they talk of the immorality of the lower classes.

The Socialist party has really got to be a movement of some importance when it can regard DeLeon as but a fly on the wheel of progress.

Rockefeller is going to build a castle, but his back will not bend for the lifting of a single stone. Others will build it and he will own it.

A Denver preacher got red in the face declaring the labor trust was as bad as any other trust but it was only the labor trust he wanted to smash.

The best part of the joke is that some people really think the board of review wants to get at the taxable property of the rich men.

Socialists are not all of one mind in regard to details, so charity should govern all our actions during these days of the re-forming of the party.

Small business men of Chicago have quit fighting the trust and have decided to form one of their own; the world will also have to learn the same lesson.

The mayor of San Francisco was not able to settle the strike of the dock hands, probably because he was not in a position to promise the men the wages they asked for.

In China the old men fly kites; in America they do chores about the poorhouse unless they happen to have an arrangement for exploiting a number of younger men.

There is need for the work of every man who understands socialism and wants to bring it about. The field in Chicago is not only large but it is ready for the harvest.

Corn King Phillips did not do a single day's useful work to secure the fortune that other men are trying to get from him without themselves engaging in productive industry.

It transpires that the members of the city council all hold passes, a fact known to everyone, but it is a good illustration of the capitalist idea of morals.

Now that unity is practically accomplished the circulation of the Workers' Call should at once be doubled in Chicago. The workers are here to do it if they will work.

Chicago has no election this fall but every socialist that it makes and does a thorough job of the same, will keep over very nicely without spolling until we do hold an election.

It does not matter so much about the democratic platform as some democrats think. In a year or two that party will be united with republicans and the platform will be anything to stop socialism.

It was probably a matter of form that President McKinley cabled Emperor William that his mother had endorsed herself to the American people, but even though it was form, there are many who would like to protest.

When the day comes that J. Pierpont Morgan cannot buy workmen, then the battle for socialism will be won and that day will come as soon as the workmen understand the philosophy of the class struggle.

How badly the press and the pulpit feel because the steel workers will lose several thousand dollars each week by striking. They have no sympathy at all it would appear for the capitalist who is going to lose his interest in the surplus value of the workmen's work during that time.

"As in a Looking Glass."

News comes from Oklahoma that a new Chicago has been born in that territory. Two weeks ago the city of Lawton had no existence. It was desert land. On August 6th it contained fifteen thousand inhabitants. The reports show pretty clearly what capitalist "prosperity" under crude forms and divested of the veneer of civilization is like. The following extracts from various press reports are to the point: "The town is a veritable Bedlam. Gambling in every form is flourishing. The Indians, who have just received their pay, are being robbed right and left by sharks. Liquor dealers are flocking into Lawton and declare they will open saloons on Aug. 6, regardless of the fact that the law requires sixty days' notice. Liquor continues to come in on every train. With the rush of newcomers today the misery and suffering increased. Etc., etc."



Local Party Progress.

Reports of Organizers of the South, West and 4th District Divisions, on public meetings, party press, financial returns, and general agitation for the past week.

WEST SIDE.

For the past three weeks agitation has been rather slow on the West Side, partly owing to the hot weather and partly to the fact that the Division Organizer was absent for two weeks...

SOUTH SIDE.

With the knowledge that unity had been effected the members of the Organization Committee representing the South Side Division seemed to have taken an new life and vigor. At their meeting last Sunday at 753 Emerald Avenue there was perfect harmony...

Socialist Temple Notes.

Comrade Ryan of California, spoke to a large audience at the Temple last Sunday night. Comrade Wilhelm, who was billed to speak, disappointed us by going to Buffalo after the convention...

General Committee Report.

Meeting of General Committee Socialist Party, held at Assembly Hall, Saturday, August 3rd. Comrade Smiley was elected chairman. Forty-one members were present representing thirty branches...

West Division Pic-Nic.

A Unity picnic will be held at Berkman's Grove, Riverside, on September 8th, under the auspices of the West Division of the Socialist Party of Chicago.

Socialist Co-operative.

Pursuant to adjournment, the comrades interested in the Socialist Co-operative met at 8 p. m., Monday, August 5, in the Socialist Temple.

Convention Fund List.

- List of names and amounts for the Convention Fund, including Peter Olsen, John Smith, Chris Jensen, and many others.

GOAL OF SOCIALISM.

Glimpse of a Society Founded on the Principle of "Each for All, and All for Each."

Suppose a case. You are a machinist and you love your work. A machine means more to you than an assemblage of metal in different shapes and sizes...

Suppose again that you leave the shop to take the automobile (the street car of the future) to your home, the motor man refuses to take your fare...

Suppose each child that is born, from its mother's kiss, is impressed with the idea that all the men and women in the world are working for him...

Advertisement for Ross & Wison, The West Side Custom Tailors, offering a special price on suits for Labor Day.

guide men in the selection of their duties is expressed in these words: "He that would be greatest among you let him be the servant of all."

Advertisement for Dr. Henry A. Frankel, DENTIST, 203 West 12th Street, Chicago.

Advertisement for Ross & Wison, The West Side Custom Tailors, 315 West 12th Street.

Large advertisement for Grand Labor Day PIC-NIC, Local Union No. 67, Amalgamated Wood Workers, Monday, Sept. 2d, Labor Day 1901.

On Sunday three meetings were held: the first at North and California Aves. where 600 people gathered to hear Comrades Goodspeed, Bartels and Klenke.

The Organizer's meeting was held at the Temple on Sunday, the 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 25th, 34th and 35th Wards being represented.

Two weeks ending July 21st: 11th Ward, Donation, \$1.00; 12th Ward, 3 weeks, Donation, 3.00; 14th Ward, Donation, 2.00; 14th Ward, Collection, .60; 15th Ward Collection, 2.51; 15th Ward, Donation, 2.00; 16th Ward, Collection, .27; 17th Ward, Collection, .30; 25th Ward, 3 weeks, Collection, 2.82.

Week ending July 28th: 9th and 10th Wards, Donations \$ .50; 9th and 10th Wards, Collection 1.25; 15th Ward, Collection, 2.07; 15th Ward Donation, 1.00; 16th Ward Collection, 1.27; 34th Ward Collection, 1.27; On hand, 1.02.

North Side meetings are in full blast and well attended. On Wednesday evening Comrades Bartels and Baur spoke to a large audience on the corner of Oak and Sedgwick streets.

Drum Corps meets every Monday and Friday at 1 p. m. in Carlstedt's Music School, corner Englewood and Normal Avenues.

This week Stella Nelson, a new member, leads in the number of Calls sold—6, but Nathan Berlyn is ahead on the sale of Pocket Libraries—16.

Report of Financial Secretary of South Side Division, week ending: Balance on hand, \$7.88; 31st Ward Organizers Fund, .60; 31st Ward Call Cards, 1.00; 32nd Ward Call Cards, 1.00; 35th and 36th Wards, 50.

The meeting Tuesday at Cragin was one of the best that has been held in the district this summer. It was very well attended with several prospective members in sight.

No meeting was held at Elston and Belmont avenues Saturday night on account of the storm. Comrade Bard who is absent at the Indianapolis convention has been greatly missed on account of the fact that we have but two speakers.

Session of Executive Committee Meeting of Executive Committee, Socialist Party, held at 36 N. Clark street, August 5th. Comrade Robbins was elected chairman.

Socialist Bricklayers Club.

Meeting called together at 8 p. m., Comrade Kasper in the chair. Minutes of last meeting approved as read.



The Chief of Police of Covington, Ky., was \$1,000 the other day at a camp...

It is a significant testimony to the growing solidarity of organized labor in Chicago...

On last Wednesday the Billion dollar Steel Trust distributed \$9,000,000 as dividends...

The Mayor of McKeesport threatens to arrest "scabs" who may take the places of union men...

Open Air Meetings. ALL SPEAKERS TAKE NOTICE. You will please read this list carefully...

WEST DIVISION. Saturday, 8 p. m. - Grand Ave. and Carpenter. Speaker: J. Fox, W. Higgins and M. Caplan.

Sunday 2 p. m. - Union Park. Warren Ave. Speakers: Aug. Klenke and S. Williams, W. Higgins and J. Fox.

Sunday 5 p. m. - California and North Ave. Speakers: Goodspeed, Bartels and M. Caplan and S. Williams.

Monday 8 p. m. - Center and Blue Island Avenue. Speakers: August Klenke and J. Fox.

Tuesday 8 p. m. - 48th and Lake St. Speakers: John Collins and W. Higgins.

Wednesday 8 p. m. - 34th and Oakley Avenue. Speakers: Chas. Sand, S. Robbins and J. F. Brennan.

Thursday 8 p. m. - Halsted and O'Brien Streets. Speakers: W. Higgins and John Collins.

Friday 8 p. m. - Paulina and 13th St. Speakers: M. Caplan and Aug. Klenke.

SOUTH DIVISION. Saturday, Aug. 10th, 8 p. m. - 62d and Halsted Streets. Speaker: W. T. Mills.

Sunday, Aug. 11th, 5 p. m. - State and Congress. Speaker: M. Caplan.

Monday, Aug. 12th, 8 p. m. - 29th and Dearborn. Speaker: W. Costley of California.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO. Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES. GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall...

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 36 N. Clark street.

BRANCHES. The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches.

ORGANIZATION DIVISION NO. 1. THE SOUTH SIDE. SOUTH SIDE COMMITTEE meets Sunday Morning, 9 o'clock, at 114 Emerald avenue.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS. Meet every Friday, 8th p. m., at 214 Wabash street.

THIRD WARD. Headquarters, 355 S. State street, meets every Monday at 8 p. m.

FOURTH WARD. Meets every first and third Monday night at 210 South Halsted street.

FIFTH WARD. Meets every second and fourth, Tuesday, at 419 E. 43d street.

SIXTH WARD. Meets first and third Thursday nights at 419 E. 43d street.

SEVENTH WARD. Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, at 612 Cottage Grove avenue.

EIGHTH WARD. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 o'clock, at 135, 29th Street, corner Buffalo Avenue, T. J. Vind, Secretary.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS. Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at 488, Halsted street; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 522 W. Taylor St.

ELEVENTH WARD. Meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Juszewicz Hall, cor. 21st street and Paulina street.

TWELFTH WARD. Secretary, G. J. Hudelet, 1138 S. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD. Meets every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 128 N. Western Ave.

FOURTEENTH WARD. Meets every Friday at 477 W. Madison street, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues.

FIFTEENTH WARD. Meets every Friday at 571 Thomas St. Sec. P. H. Kuchenbecker, 460 N. Winchester Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD. Meets every 2nd and 4th Monday, Ehrenfest's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Ave.

SEVENTEENTH WARD. Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday, Aurora Hall, Huron St. and Milwaukee Ave.

EIGHTEENTH WARD. Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 477 W. Madison street; secretary, John Gillespie, 477 W. Madison street.

NINETEENTH WARD. Meets every Tuesday evening at Hull House, secretary, Miss Mary Colson, Hull House, corner Paulk and Halsted streets.

TWENTIETH WARD. Meets every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 128 N. Western Ave.; secretary, James R. Smith, 417 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD. Meets every first and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., 2nd floor, 45 N. Clark Street. Sec'y, R. A. Morris, 25 N. Clark Street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD. Meets every second Tuesday in the month at 48 E. Eckenberg, 322 N. Franklin street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD. Meets every other Friday evening at 604 Sedgwick street, R. Holthusen Jr., secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH. Meets every first and third Friday at 7th and 10th streets, corner South Park avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary, E. G. Knaus, 861 Lincoln ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD. Meets every second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 174 Diversey Boulevard, Secretary, H. N. Daniels, 1440 Newport Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD. Meets every first and third Tuesday, cor. N. Leavitt and Belle Plaine ave. A. Johnson, secretary, 233 Cuyler av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1. AVONDALE. Meetings every Friday at 306 W. Wellington street; secretary, Wm. H. Leffingwell, 620 W. Wellington st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2. IRVING PARK. Secretary, J. H. Bard, 714 W. Irving Park St.

THIRTIETH WARD. Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 428 Westworth avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD. Meets every Friday at Torina Hall, 59th and Aberdeen streets, 8 p. m.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD. Meets every Friday, 8 p. m., at 640 Halsted St. Sec. Lillie M. Forberg, 610 Halsted St.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD. Meets every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 112th street and Michigan avenue.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH. Meets every Tuesday at 2349 Harrison St. Sec. H. G. Lowater, 2349 Harrison Street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD. No. 1. Secretary, J. M. Crook, 156 N. 52nd ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES. KARL MARX CLUB. Meets every second and fourth Monday evenings at 359 Larrabee street, near North avenue.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB. Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at 487 Bishop St.; secretary, J. Sievers, 3613 W. Sixty-sixth St.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB. Meets every first and third Friday evenings at 210 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 10613 Ave. K.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD GERMAN CLUB. Meets every 2nd and 4th 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. Cienclara, 484 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH. Meets every Saturday at 484 Noble street; secretary, M. Fleck, 484 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH. Meets every Sunday, 2 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 54th street and Superior avenue; secretary, F. Rudzinski, 517 Market ave.

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

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH. Meets every first and third evenings, Kosciuszki Hall, 48th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH. Meets every first Sunday at 852 21st place; secretary, Mrs. H. Felick, 852 21st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS. SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB. Meets every Tuesday at 3 p. m., at 1625 Milwaukee av. in rear.

LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB. Lectures and reading rooms at 468 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB. Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 128 S. Western Ave.; John Cottrill, secretary, 342 Warren Ave.; J. Langenberg, treasurer, 315 Sheffield Ave.

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

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE meets every 1st and 3rd Friday evenings at 79 Dearborn street. Secretary, R. A. Morris, 25 N. Clark street.

LOCAL ALTON. Secretary, Aug. Shipper, 804 Union street.

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

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

LOCAL GLEN CARBON. Secretary, C. Demmerich.

LOCAL GALESBURG. Secretary, Jno. C. Sjoelin, 1437 E. North street.

LOCAL HERRIN. Secretary, F. R. Myers.

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

LOCAL MOLINE. Secretary, Paul Pressell.

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

LOCAL PEKIN. Secretary, G. F. Schmidt, 512 Court street.

Be sure to attend the First annual PIC-NIC

Given by the 25th Ward Branch Socialist Party ...AT... MANILA GROVE, Clark St. and Leland Ave.

Sunday August 11th 1901. Red hot time in a cool place. Ladies Free - Gentlemen 25 Cents. Music by Socialist Orchestra.

Visit Harry L. Maremont, The well known West Side Up to date Hatter and Furnisher. 293 West 12th Street, 5 doors West of Halsted.

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The up-to-date Socialist has a copy of "Socialism and Modern Science". All socialists should be up to date.

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THE SCHUBERT STRING QUARTET under the direction of Wm. H. Kellogg is prepared to furnish first-class music for parlor entertainments, parties, etc.

"As a souvenir of the book of 1901 get a copy of 'Socialism and Modern Science' of your nearest local.

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The best place to purchase leaf tobacco and cigarmakers supplies is at E. Wollock's 477 S. Halsted St.

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Eugene Sae wrote in French a monumental work: "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family." It is a "work of fiction," yet it is the best universal history extant: better than any work, avowedly on history, it graphically traces the special features of the several systems of class-rule as they have succeeded each other from epoch to epoch...

The work here published in English garb is one of these historic novels. It is chosen because of its singular fitness to modern times in one important respect:—the unity of action of the oppressors, despite hostile politico-material interest and clashing religious views; the hypocrisy that typifies them all; the oneness of fundamental purpose that animates pulpit, professional chair or public office in possession of a plundering class; and, last not least, the identity of the methods pursued and the pretences seized by the plundering and ruling class, at that long ago critical period in the history of the human race...

INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY PUBLISHING CO. 23 Duane St., NEW YORK. DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE MAY BE HAD ON REQUEST. The Pocket Library of Socialism. A series of stately booklets of 32 pages and cover, just the right size to slip into a letter, each covering some important point relating to Socialism...

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2.—The Evolution of the Class Struggle. By William H. Noyes. A historical study showing how socialism is coming.

3.—Imprudent Marriages. By Robert Blatchford. A masterly answer to the argument that "prudence" would help the laborer.

4.—Packingtown. By A. M. Simons. A study of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago; how nature and man are alike scientifically exploited.

5.—Realism in Literature and Art. By Clarence S. Darrow.

6.—Single Tax vs. Socialism. By A. M. Simons. Shows the inadequacy of the single tax as a remedy for the evils pointed out by Henry George.

7.—Wage-Labor and Capital. By Karl Marx. The essence of the great philosopher's theory, in his own words.

8.—The Man Under the Machine. By A. M. Simons. A concise summary of the argument for socialism in simple language.

9.—The Mission of the Working Class. By Rev. Charles H. Vail, author of "Modern Socialism."

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