SOCIALISM VERSUS ANARCHISM

In the Murder of William McKinley—The People of the United States vs. Leon Czolgosz, et al.

Lecture delivered by A. M. Simon at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Avenue, Sunday, Sept. 15, 1901.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

FOURTH YEAR—WHOLE No. 123.

CHICAGO, ILL., SUNDAY, SEPT. 21, 1901.

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In re the Murder of William McKinley—The People of the United States vs. Leon Czolgosz, et al.

Lecture delivered by A. M. Simon at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Avenue, Sunday, Sept. 15, 1901.

The murder of William McKinley was a tragic event that sparked a national debate on the role of government and the role of individuals. In his lecture, A. M. Simon discusses the differences between socialism and anarchism, and how they relate to the case of the murder of William McKinley. Simon argues that the socialist approach, with its emphasis on collective ownership and social responsibility, is more effective in preventing such tragedies. The anarchist approach, on the other hand, emphasizes individual freedom and the absence of state control, but Simon argues that this approach is not sufficient in preventing such atrocities.

Simon also discusses the role of the government in preventing such crimes. He argues that the government has a duty to protect its citizens, and that this can only be done through the establishment of a strong, democratic government. Simon believes that the socialist approach is better suited for this task, as it emphasizes the need for collective action and cooperation.

Overall, Simon's lecture provides a thoughtful examination of the role of government and the role of individuals in preventing such tragedies. He argues that the socialist approach is more effective in preventing such crimes, and that the government has a duty to protect its citizens. The lecture is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the role of government and the role of individuals in society.
SOCIALISM VS. ANARCHISM

(Continued from page 13)

The philosopher of 18th-century America, who studied the relationship of society and politics, was Francis Place. He was a colleague of the 18th-century American philosopher and statesman, Thomas Paine, who argued for the overthrow of the monarchy in France. Place was a member of the American Revolutionary War, and later became a prominent figure in the early American political landscape. He is remembered for his work on the principles of government and the role of the state in society.

In the 1820s, Place began to study the relationship between the state and the economy, and he came to believe that the state should be a tool for the advancement of society. He argued that the state should be a tool for the advancement of society, and he wrote extensively on the subject of government and the role of the state in society.

The philosopher of 19th-century America, who studied the relationship of society and politics, was John Stuart Mill. He was a colleague of the 19th-century American philosopher and statesman, Henry David Thoreau, who argued for the overthrow of the monarchy in France. Mill was a member of the American Revolutionary War, and later became a prominent figure in the early American political landscape. He is remembered for his work on the principles of government and the role of the state in society.

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SOCIALISM HALL

There will be a meeting of the Socialists in the Socialism Hall, 512 E. 12th St., at 8 p.m. to discuss the conditions of the working class and the need for a socialist revolution. The meeting will be open to the public, and all interested individuals are invited to attend.

F. W. L. JENSEN

Socialist Candidate for Senator.

Notice Special

The Socialist and Catholic Competitors are co-operating to support the Socialist and Catholic Candidates. Everything in both parties is united.

SOCIALIST PRESS

Socialist Sink, 512 E. 12th St.

(Continued from last week)

CHAPTER II

POWER OF THE WORKER

In the first chapter, we discussed the importance of industrial cooperation, and how it can lead to the development of a socialist society. In this chapter, we will explore the power of the worker, and how it can be used to bring about a socialist revolution. The worker is the key to the socialist revolution, and we must strengthen the power of the worker in order to succeed.

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