

THE WORKERS' CALL

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

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 143.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

Rickaby on Socialism

A Review of the Pamphlet Now Being Circulated by the "Catholic Truth Society."

The Rev. Jos. Rickaby, S. J., has written a pamphlet on "The Crying Evil of the Hour," which evil he declares to be Socialism. This pamphlet is being circulated by thousands among the Roman Catholics of Chicago, and is intended to be a crushing refutation to Socialism. As the letters after the author's name indicate that he is a member of the Society of Jesus, popularly known as the Jesuits, and as it is through this particular order that the Catholic Church usually acts in all countries when it enters politics, we are justified in concluding that this is an official declaration of war from the "powers that be" within the Roman Catholic Church. That this action will raise trouble within their own ranks we may be sure. There are many who, like Father McGrody, will refuse to recognize the policy of the high church dignitaries on this point.

Perhaps the greatest danger, or rather the only danger, to Socialism lies in the fact that some Socialists will fall into the trap which such an attack constitutes, and respond by jumping upon the Catholic Church as an institution. This would be just what the enemies of Socialism would most desire. It would change the discussion from the dangerous ground of Socialism to the perfectly safe position of religion. So long as the laborers spend their time thinking about religion, capitalism is fairly safe, and it does not make any difference to the safety of capitalism whether their thoughts on this subject take the negative form of secularism, infidelity and agnosticism, or the orthodox form of Catholicism, Protestantism, or the doctrines of the Salvation Army and the Christian Scientist. All these matters are strictly none of the Socialist's business. AS A SOCIALIST, to attack the Catholic Church because of the action of Rev. Rickaby and Archbishop Corrigan and the "Catholic Truth Society," is as silly as to call for the abolition of the Post Office because of the recent discrimination against Socialist papers, or to join in the cry of "lynch the niggers" because Booker T. Washington is a valuable decoy duck for capitalism. It is not churches, nor post offices, nor negroes that we want to abolish, but capitalism, and if this incidentally hurts any of these others, that is none of our fault.

So it is that in a consideration of this pamphlet I shall discuss it in exactly the same way as if it were written by a Hindu, an Ingersollite, a Presbyterian, or a Salvation Army lassie. It is only possible in the brief limits of a single article, to touch upon some of the more manifest absurdities of his argument, and perhaps at some other time I may go more into details.

He puts the issue fair and square at the start. Designating the capitalist and laborer of today by the names of their biblical prototypes Dives and Lazarus, he says: "Property now is on its trial. If the existence of Dives is a benefit to Lazarus, . . . then well and good, but if his existence is a benefit to no one but himself, so much the worse for Dives in the time that is coming on earth." Good! We accept the issue, and if we cannot show the uselessness of the capitalist, then the Reverend has won out. But instead of attempting to show that Dives has a reason for existence, the writer takes a sudden turn, and after a most thrilling description of the woes of the present worker, with which we most heartily agree, proceeds to define Socialism. "Socialism involves a transfer, sudden and probably violent, of all capital to the State." But Socialism proposes nothing of the kind. Here is our old bug-a-boo of "State Socialism" once more. It is the same old straw man that has been merely bowled over times without number. What Socialists propose is that the present state should first become a government of the workers and then that it should proceed to acquire the means whereby wealth is produced. If the capitalists refuse to give up their plunder then they will necessarily have to be put down as rebels who refuse to obey the laws. Otherwise there is no necessity of violence.

But we will not quibble over definitions of this point, but will go on. As we read further we find that this writer has proceeded to build a utopia and to outline a future society from the fragments of his own brain that would out-Bellamy Bellamy. After declaring, which is a quite fair statement of the case, that Socialism proposes a purely democratic form of government and that "The people collectively is to be sole proprietor, not of all the wealth in the country, but of all the wealth that may be lawfully employed in producing other wealth," he goes on to make some most astounding conclusions. He then declares that a man "may not hire hands to cultivate his garden and then sell the produce; he may not build houses and rent them; he may not import wine for the market." And the reason why he cannot do all these things according to the Rev. Rickaby, is because the state will make such actions unlawful. But no Socialist ever proposed any

such thing. The reason why it will be impossible for one man to hire another or to rent him a house, is not because the state has forbidden such actions, but because everyone being able to secure all that his labor will create, without the interference of a master, he will naturally refuse to sell himself to such a master. No law will be needed. Indeed if anyone is fool enough to hire himself out to another under Socialism, no one could have the slightest objection.

So it is with his silly little illustration of the fisherman and his family under Socialism, who having prospered "in their craft . . . will start another boat and man it with hirelings." But if whoever wishes, can use a boat which is the common property of all and receive all the fish that he catches, where can any fools be found to sell themselves for less than their whole catch, and if they receive all they catch why would anyone want to hire them?

"Socialism," he continues, "to be successful would need to embrace the civilized world." It will do, that same, but not for the reason he gives in the next sentence, where he says: "Otherwise the threatened capitalists would hasten to transfer their wealth to countries where private capital is still allowed." Did it ever strike the Reverend that it would be a pretty hard job for the capitalists, who are usually not accustomed to hard labor, to dig up the coal and iron mines, tear up the railroads, pack away the mills and factories, cart off the great city blocks, and occupy the choice resident districts and valuable suburban property of this country, and carry it away to some country where the wicked Socialists would cease from troubling and the weary capitalist would be at rest. And by the way, Rev. Rickaby, would you just mention where such a country is located? What you mean is that they would carry away their paper titles, their stocks, bonds, deeds mortgages, etc. Well, good riddance to bad rubbish with them. The laborers could get on very well without them, thank you.

Then he pictures the terrible times that would be ahead of his imaginary Socialist state, if ever his imaginary Socialist government should find itself in the power of an imaginary "fighting guild" who should inaugurate an imaginary revolution to establish an imaginary tyranny. "This is the sort of stuff that dreams are made of," not Socialism, and need not occupy our attention further than to ask what would be the object of all this commotion in a society in which there was to be no economic gain from political supremacy. What would his "fighting guild" live on while they were drilling and getting ready to do all this? For rest assured the workers would not give them anything to live on while they were wasting their time in such foolishness.

Then he proceeds to an analysis of the "iron law of wages" which the Socialists abandoned nearly twenty years ago, and comes to practically the same conclusions as the Socialists hold today, so there is no need of our quarreling on that point. Then he takes up Marx's theory of value. He says: "These coats are valuable, not merely as representing a certain amount of labor, but as being tolerably well adapted to meet a public need. But who thought of adapting them? Who foresaw the need and was there to meet it? Who set up the machinery, improved and perfected it, bought up the raw material, got together the workmen, inspected and controlled them? All this is the doing of the capitalists, not of the hands." Hold on a minute, my friend. On the preceding page, in discussing the manufacture of these same coats, you said of these same capitalists whom you gave the names of X, Y and Z: "Y and Z are perhaps away boating on Lake Lucerne; and X has not been on the premises more than two hours a day and has never laid a finger on the coats in any stage of their manufacture." Really the Reverend should have edited his work more carefully, so as not to make these little slips. But at any rate he would have to have a very foolish lot of readers if none of them had brains enough to know that the work of buying, planning and weaving today is carried on by hired overseers, superintendents, etc., and that the capitalist plays no useful part in production.

Then another tack is taken, and we are assured that capitalists are valuable because they form our "Cabinet Ministers, clergy, authors, scientific investigators, musicians, artists, poets, the men who refine our tastes and brighten our lives." This is just plain ordinary everyday lying. The Rev. Rickaby knows perfectly well that the capitalist class very seldom does any of these things, and that for one great author, inventor, musician, etc., he can point to that has come from this class, with all the opportunity that is offered their children, a dozen can be pointed out who came from the creators of wealth; and this in spite of the terrible hardship that has rested on the latter.

The present exploiting class is the most useless known to history. This accounts for the utter lack of great figures in the fields of art, literature, music, etc., at the present time. Capitalism offers premiums only to hogs, and crushes, starves and freezes the genius and the artist.

Then he proceeds to tell us how he is going to heal the sores of Lazarus. He would have kind and paternal employers, who should establish fatherly relations with their employes, and bring back the old fatherly relations into the industrial world. Surely the priest has laid aside the robe for the cap and bells. Are there really such fools as to think that the corporation is going to disappear and the little individual shop return? But he seriously proposes (at least he gives no sign that he is joking) that seven Companies might become paternalistic by delegating their various agents in command of their work-people, the office of a father." How would you like that, laborers? Just imagine the floor boss or the division superintendent coming around to you and running your life for you in a fatherly sort of way. That would be "Pullmanism" with a vengeance. He proceeds to scold the capitalist for not spending more money on his laborers, forgetting that he had already pointed out that if any capitalist dared to do this he would be competed out of existence. He declares that "If no capitalist is possible, except money-grubbers, it is a waste of words to argue against Socialism; the Socialists

THE WINTER FESTIVAL.

Socialist Ball Breaks All Previous Records. First Regiment Armory is Crowded.

By far the largest and most successful social gathering ever held under the auspices of the Socialist Party of Chicago came to a conclusion early last Sunday morning at the First Regiment Armory Building in this city. The unanimous verdict of every one present was that it had not only far surpassed every previous similar gathering, but had gone beyond the expectations of the most sanguine and enthusiastic of those who had worked so hard to ensure its success.

At 8 p.m. on Saturday night the doors of the vast building were thrown open for the entertainment. All preparations had been made beforehand to provide everything necessary for the pleasure and comfort of the assembly. A strong corps of volunteer party members were placed in charge of the different departments, which were fully manned and equipped in readiness for the occasion.

From 8 until 12 p.m. a continuous stream of pleasure seekers poured into the building and at the latter hour there were probably three thousand people on the floors and galleries.

A magnificent band provided excellent music and the grand march was led off by between four and five hundred persons, the vast floor space of the

entertainment have not yet been accurately computed, there is every reason to believe that they will be fully as satisfactory as the social success of the evening.

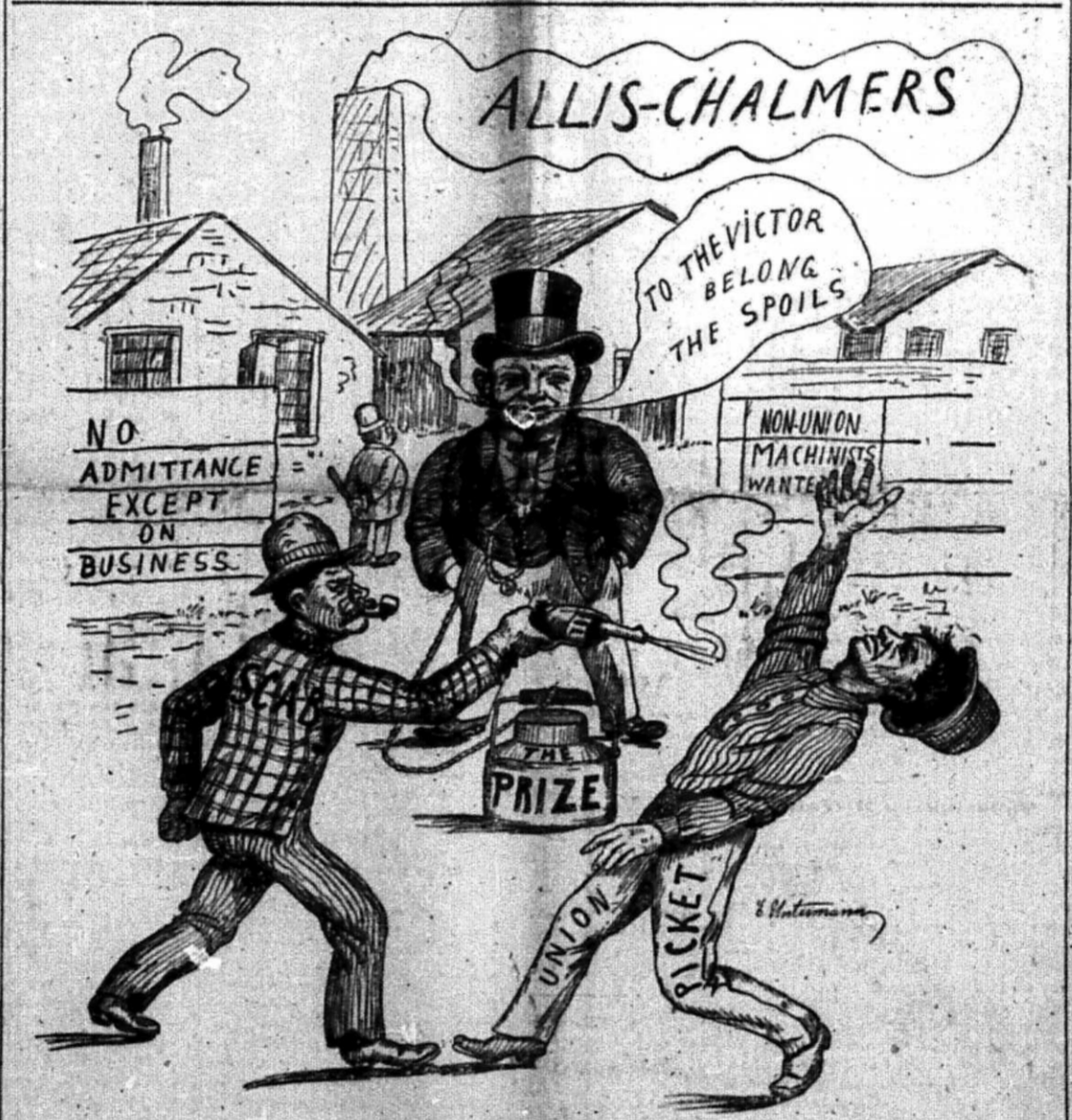
The thanks of every member of the Socialist party is especially due to all those active comrades who rendered such indispensable service in arranging and conducting to a successful conclusion the largest and most important function of this sort ever give by the Socialist Party of Chicago.

All Branches are requested to see that all tickets for the Winter Festival that yet remain in their hands, and cash for those sold, are turned in at this office, 36 N. Clark St., as promptly as possible.

How the World "Moves."

"James Eads How, of St. Louis, philanthropist, Harvard graduate, polished man of letters, reformer and heir to a million dollars and more, has become a newsboy. . . . Mr. How believes that he is not entitled to the money left him earned it, and that it is his duty to return it to the public in some way that by his forbears because he has not will work good." Thus the world moves in spite of the ballot-box and "class-consciousness."—Fred Society.

If this is the anarchistic idea of "moving," how long would it take for the world to get somewhere on their principles and which way is it moving, and where will it get to? Great is the "beautiful (and idiotic) philosophy" of anarchy!



FIND THE VICTOR.

are right and capital stands condemned." And you showed us only ten pages back that "Suppose I act on higher principles, and retain my workmen at 45 Cents each; but my neighbor employs a coolie labor; the consequence is that he can offer his goods in the market cheaper than mine." Under these circumstances the one who must charge the most for his goods simply goes out of business. Permit me to congratulate you, Rev. Rickaby, on the excellent argument you have put up for Socialism. You have demonstrated that "The Socialists are right and capital stands convicted," and by the conditions of the discussion, "so much the worse for Dives in the time that is coming on earth."

The Socialists of Chicago are so much impressed with the case that the Reverend Joseph Rickaby, S. J., has made out for Socialism against his will, that they have purchased a large quantity of these pamphlets and have them on sale at two cents each at the office of the Workers' Call. If you cannot come to the office one will be mailed to your address anywhere in the Postal Union for four cents in stamps. "Get one and give it to your Catholic neighbor if his church has not already supplied him, and point out the good things in it." A. M. SIMONS.

On Monday, December 31, B. Deryn will speak before the Socialist Machinists' Club at the Socialist Temple, 126 S. Western Avenue, 8 p.m. All machinists are invited.

Keep your eye on your subscription number.

building being none too large for the eager throng of dancers who kept the musicians busy until the small hours of the morning.

The restaurants and refreshment bars were liberally patronized and were admirably managed in every respect. A corps of about one hundred and fifty party members, both men and women, undertook the task of dispensing food and drink, and staid at their posts until all were satisfied. To the voluntary services of these comrades and the forethought of the arrangement committee the success of the evening is wholly due.

Never before had the Socialists of Chicago attempted to manage an entertainment on any such scale as this. Indeed many comrades had thought that the undertaking might prove too much for the committee to manage successfully, but the result shows that they rose to the magnitude of the occasion and proved themselves fully competent. The next Annual Winter Festival may therefore be expected to even surpass this one in all respects.

As usual at Socialist gatherings, good order and complete harmony prevailed all through, not a single discordant note being heard to mar the festivities of the evening. Scores of German comrades from the different Socialist Sangereunds gathered in impromptu groups all over the building and added to the evening enjoyment by their excellent singing. The police officers detailed to keep order, soon discovered that their services were unnecessary and went away back and out-down.

Although the financial results of the

For Next Week's Issue.

Make sure that you secure a copy of our next issue, as it will contain much matter of unusual interest. A speech delivered by the famous lawyer Clarence S. Darrow to the prisoners in the Cook County Jail, will be one of the most striking features. This address was passed over by the capitalist press of the city, who found it too hot to handle. It was revised for the Worker's Call by Mr. Darrow himself.

Another article from a big financial magazine, openly confessing that capitalism rules the working class only by force and fraud, will also appear. It should have been published this week, but through lack of space was held over. The paper will also contain extracts from the admirable lectures of Mrs. Simons at the School of Social Economy, an article detailing the progress of the trusts, by a writer well known as a close student of this subject and many other interesting features. Call the attention of your neighbor to these facts, as we are making special efforts to put an unusual amount of interesting matter before the readers of the Worker's Call.

Saving the Guns.

The soldiers of the First Regiment Armory were so frightened when they learned that their building was to be used by the Socialists, that they took all the guns out of the racks and hid them away. Those terrible Socialists might have been plotting all the time to start a revolt, and had only been waiting for a chance to get within reach of the necessary weapons. With-

IN MEMORIAM

Three Thousand Union Men Perform the Last Rites for Ferdinand Trapp the Murdered Machinist. Oration at the Grave. An Impressive Ceremony.

Followed by 3,000 unionists, the remains of Ferdinand Trapp murdered by a non-union employee of the Allis Chalmers Co. were laid away Sunday November 24th. At an early hour a long line of friends and sympathizers stood outside of the home of the murdered man waiting to be allowed to take a last look at their friend and comrade, and not until the time set for the funeral service did the steady flow of mourners cease to pass by the bier of him, they had gathered to conduct to the city of the dead.

The coffin was surrounded by floral offerings sent by the different local lodges of the International Association of Machinists and other labor organizations. Similar tokens of respect were also sent by the Knights of Pythias, and the gloom of death seemed to be dispelled by the beautiful colors and fragrance of the flowers.

At 10.20 a. m. the members of Liberty Lodge, of which the deceased had been an honored member, arrived in a body, and the men after looking on the face of their departed brother for the last time, formed outside and remained as a guard of honor until 1 p. m. when the order was given the funeral procession to march.

At 12.45 p. m. strains of military music were heard in the distance, and shortly afterwards the members of the local unions of the International Molders union appeared on the scene headed by their banner. Immediately after them came the members of the Linemen's union with faces clouded with grief, each man wearing on his arm the token of mourning. Representatives of other organizations came in carriages, and it soon became apparent that the funeral of the murdered union man would be one of the largest ever seen in Chicago.

At 1.20 p. m. when the last of the mourners had looked upon the face of the departed brother, the funeral service began. No stately pomp marked the proceedings but in a voice trembling with emotion Stuart Reid, general organizer of the International Association of Machinists preached a funeral sermon that was fitting to the memory of one who had been a true union man and had sacrificed himself for the cause.

His text was a portion of the XI chapter of the Gospel of St. John, "Behold how he loved him" and the tears of many fell as the speaker told of the love of the members of the union for their departed brother. He feelingly referred to his work for the union, and said his memory would be enshrined in the hearts of union men wherever his story of devotion to the cause reached.

After the sermon, a short prayer was delivered in which the Almighty was asked to lighten the burden of the widow and the loved ones of the deceased. The Knights of Pythias then took charge and conducted the impressive funeral service of that organization.

At 1.30 p. m. preparations were made to remove the remains and as the body was being taken out of the house the strains of "Nearer My God To Thee" played in mournful tones bringing tears into the eyes of hundreds of those waiting to begin the funeral march. Thousands of people stood in the street and as the coffin appeared all

Crazy but Profitable.

You industrious workmen who never fail to vote the tickets of the capitalist parties, just cast your eyes over the following newspaper extract purporting to deal with the affairs of a public institution in this state. We have capitalized special portions in order that you may be able to extract a "moral" therefrom.

INSANE inmates of the Kane county almshouse, near Batavia, Ill., are the MOST PROFITABLE inhabitants of the farm. Two of the men were 120 a month the year around for the institution and many of the others whose MINDS ARE CLOUDED are almost as INDUSTRIOUS. The out-and-out pauper will not work at all and taking it all around the INSANE, both men and women, are considered the most DESIRABLE class.—Daily News Nov. 15th.

Now, what do you think of that?

heads were uncovered, although a chill miserable rain was falling. After the body, came the floral offerings which were placed in three carriages and carried behind the hearse.

Blocks away, the head of the procession began to move and soon the long line of mourners were marching with solemn mien to the strains of the "Dead March in Saul" played by two military bands.

The rain began to fall heavily and the streets were heavy and slippery, but not a man broke line from the time the procession started from the home of the deceased until it abandoned at Madison and Rockwell streets. At the latter point the marchers formed on each side of the street and stood with bared heads until the long line of carriages, nearly one hundred in number, passed through.

When the funeral procession reached Waldheim cemetery, a heavy rain was falling and the mourners shivered in the face of a South Western wind that chilled them to the bone, but hundreds stood around the grave and listened to an oration delivered by Stuart Reid who spoke of the virtues of the departed and declared the cause he died for, as noble as the mission of the Carpenter of Nazareth itself. He said in part: "The union seeks to uplift men and secure to them a just proportion of the good things, that the creator intended principle is the doctrine of love, and though it is often maligned it will yet be victorious and prove to the world that its mission and that of the Carpenter of Nazareth are one. Brother Trapp has only passed away in the flesh, his memory still lives in the hearts of his comrades and all true union men, and although he has been cut off in the flower of his youth, shot down by a contemptible assassin his work will live and hasten the hour when justice shall prevail, and the common brotherhood of man be firmly established."

When he finished the oration, the rain was falling heavily, and he and the hundreds who stood around the grave were chilled, but when he lifted his hands and invoked the blessing of the Supreme Being for the widow and relatives of the deceased, and the cause of unionism, every head was bared and bent and the supplication seemed to ascend heavenward like incense wafted from the censers of the worshippers of the Gods.

Before the ceremonies at the grave were completed, the shadows began to fall, and the atmosphere grew more chilly, but not one of the mourners moved from the grave. They seemed loath to part from their loved one and when a few voices untrained, but with a depth of feeling in them, began to sing, "Nearer My God To Thee," hundreds of voices were lifted up and the strains of the grand old hymn woke the echoes of the city of the dead and seemed to break for a moment the gloom of the fast approaching night.

"Dust to Dust, Ashes to Ashes" was said, and the coffin of the departed was soon hidden in mother earth. The floral tributes completely covered the cold earth that covered the body of the martyr, and the mourners after gazing on his last resting place for a few minutes slowly turned away and left the cemetery.

Want to Post Themselves.

Local No. 1 of the Amalgamated Glass Worker's Association has accepted the following resolution, which has been sent to this office for publication:

Whereas—Local No. 1, Amalgamated Glassworkers International Association, deems it necessary to hold open meetings for the purpose of educating its membership on economic and political questions; therefore

Be it resolved—That we set aside the second Friday of the months of December, January, February, March, April and May for the purpose of conducting said meetings;

And be it further resolved—That we secure such speakers as are able to thoroughly explain all economic and political questions of the day, such speakers to be obtained from all economic and political organizations, if possible.

And be it further resolved—That we have handbills printed before each meeting the same to be distributed amongst our members and fellow workmen.

Local No. 1, A. G. W.,
Int. Ass'n of America,
Per committee,
D. H. BRINKMAN,
A. F. SETTELE,
A. REINCH.

List of Donations.
The following donations to the Call have been received since report of Oct. 15th:

Oct. 19. W. Div. (picnic proceeds).....	2.50
Oct. 20. W. Div. (picnic proceeds).....	1.50
Oct. 20. W. Div. (picnic proceeds).....	1.00
Nov. 4. W. Div. (picnic proceeds).....	1.00
Nov. 5. "A Friend", Glen Elgin, Ill. 1.00	
Nov. 5. Socialist Sangereund.....	1.00
(Entertainment proceeds).....	1.00
Nov. 11. Aug. Lange, Cincinnati, O. 1.00	
Nov. 11. A. S. Bird.....	1.00
Nov. 11. 1st Ward Branch.....	1.00
Total.....	14.00

More subscribers are ALWAYS wanted.

THE WORKERS' CALL

Published every Saturday at 20 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Entered at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., as second class matter, July 11, 1900.

Subscription Rates: One year \$3.00, Six months \$1.75, Three months \$1.00, Single copies 10c.

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

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

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

Phone Randolph 221



To all appearances the shooting of Machinist Trapp has not roused "public opinion" to any appreciable extent.

A news item from N. Y. states that agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, have seized several instruments of torture known as "burrs," which are used on horses' mouths to make the animals "keep their heads up and look stylish."

Once on a time patriots who wanted the war put down, but did not want to stand up and be shot at themselves, skipped over into Canada until peace was declared.

The "fighting" S. L. P. now has a little South American revolution on its hands. In New York the members of that organization are fighting each other.

In one of Roosevelt's essays, written before his attainment of political fame, he says that there is no more reason why a white man over twenty-one years of age should vote than there is that a black woman under eighteen should not.

The Socialist these frantic appeals and dismal prophecies are not distasteful. We can complacently listen to these gentlemen threatening the trusts with the wrath of a "public" which is not specially interested in continuing them in office as railroad Presidents and General Managers.

Police Force and Strikers: The tragedy of last week, in which union picket lost his life at the hands of a non-union employe of the Allis-Chalmers Company, resulted in a delegation of machinists waiting upon Chief O'Neill, demanding that he should see if that non-union men be prosecuted from carrying concealed weapons.

erily belong not to the workers but to the capitalists, and that in case of a conflict between the two, they must take the side of the latter.

And it would be as well for the machinists to understand that even if every policeman in the city from Chief to patrolman, were in sympathy with union labor, they could not do otherwise.

Ultimately the reason why the police are powerless not only to interfere in favor of the strikers, but even to see that they get what is called "fair play," lies in the fact that the vote of the vast majority of union men in this city, machinists included, in effect handed over the entire control of the political, judicial and executive forces of the city into the keeping of the business element that they are now fighting.

TRUST VERSUS GOVERNOR.

As usual the formation of the \$400,000,000 Northern Securities Trust has brought forth a number of champions of that humbug, the "will of the people," amongst whom Governor Van Sant of Minnesota stands conspicuous.

Van Sant says that the combination openly violates the law, and that if it cannot be prevented, he will call an extra session of the legislature. Just how new laws would accomplish what the present ones are powerless to prevent, he does not say.

And all over the country, Railroad Presidents and General Managers who see their positions threatened by these combinations are beginning to "scent danger" also, and one of them is reported as stating that "the public will sooner or later rise against such tyranny and then there will be trouble."

Above all men at the present time the Socialist feels most intellectually comfortable regarding the question of trusts. He has seen his analysis, at first universally derided by petty capitalist wiseacres, now being accepted so widely that those who yet advocate legal enactments as fetters to its growth, are beginning to assume the character of freaks even in the capitalist press.

The inevitability of the trust and the futility of all opposition to it being now generally accepted, we may reasonably expect to see, in the next few years, public attention engaging itself with speculations as to the ultimate effects of these combinations upon the economic structure of society.

A DEATH AND ITS LESSON.

In another column is told the story of a final act in one of the age-old and thousand times repeated, but ever new, tragedies of labor.

Meanwhile the machinists of Chicago had entered into one of those periodical revolts of labor, called strikes, by which the workers seek to gain some slight amelioration of their condition.

The employers, finding the ties of brotherhood among Chicago machinists were so close that sufficient traitors could not be found to betray their fellows, sent to other cities to secure those who would sell their class into a still more desperate condition of slavery.

But is this to be all? Will the machinists who marched behind his coffin let the matter drop now and go back, as they have a thousand times before, to take up the fight with no new weapons, no lesson gained from this terrible experience?

Yet all this time those workers have it within their power to take possession of this, the one essential weapon in the battle. Whenever the workers of America go to the ballot box and drop a request for the control of the government in the form of a Socialist ballot in the ballot box, that government, with its courts, legislatures, policemen and standing army, will be theirs to alter or abolish it or to substitute such forms as shall in their opinion best secure the interests of the producers of wealth.

Opportunism Defeated.

These are cold days for the Bernsteinians. Right on the heels of the stinging rebuke to confusion administered by the German Social Democracy at their Lübeck congress, the Austrian comrades by an almost unanimous vote sent opportunism into the background, and E. Vandervelde, whom the confusionists had always claimed as at least a sympathizer, is out in a letter in the last Le Mouvement Socialiste declaring that in the matter of tactics he stands with Guesde and Lafargue, the leaders of the most radical revolutionary Socialist movement in Europe.

Where "Reform" Falls Down.

The following dialogue is reported in the daily press as occurring between a club woman who was recently investigating a cutlery factory in which children were employed in polishing and burnishing the product, and a factory inspector.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

Women of the better classes in Seattle, Wash., have, according to the reports of Custom House officials, banded themselves into an organization for the purpose of conducting smuggling operations systematically and extensively, and already many thousands of dollars worth of contraband goods have been secured by these "law abiding" citizens.

"But," continued the officer, (there is always a "but" in these cases) "the social prominence of the culprits would make their prosecution a disagreeable task, and one which EVERY officer would DRREAD. It MAY be necessary, however, to undertake it." Like every paid instrument of capitalism, these officials also understand the difficulty and danger of attempting to enforce the law against members of the class in whose interests it is made.

From the immense amount of good things in the way of food that it takes to furnish one good meal for the waifs of Chicago, in order that they may be thankful that there are "charitable" folks in our midst, one can realize what a lot of empty little stomachs testify during the rest of the year to the fact that the "fruits of the earth" are being withheld from the little ones of whom it was said by Him that is to be thanked, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

So far no capitalist journal has used the struggle of the Belgian workmen for universal suffrage as an illustration of the spread of American institutions abroad. There is a sort of suspicion prevalent that the Belgians intend to use their conquest in their own interests, which prevents the press from becoming unduly enthusiastic over the matter.

The attention of the Marquette Club should be called to the rapidly with which anarchy is spreading in the north-west and south-west portions of the city. It seems that the street car services is so execrable that the residents of those localities are flooding their districts with circulars calling up on all "good citizens" to take the law in their own hands, to crowd the cars, to refuse to pay fares until the cars are made clean and sanitary, to fog the officials, and withhold payment of taxes until their demands are complied with.

A few days ago a police justice of Canton, O., "created a sensation" for the good people of that city by discharging a prisoner who was arraigned for stealing a dollar's worth of brass from the Standard Oil Company, on the ground that as the latter steals from the poor people, a poor man who steals from them is only "getting back" at the company. If this aberration of capitalist logic is so alarming we can imagine the "sensation" that will occur when a working class majority calls upon the trust magnates to turn over to the people all which they have stolen from them in the past, not in the anarchistic sense of the Cleveland police justice, but conscious of the fact that it is society that makes the demand. When the producers decide to assume collectively the ownership of the means wherewith to produce, any "sensation" that capitalism may create in consequence will be more noisy than effective.

OVERPRODUCTION.

BY WM. R. FOX.

There lived in the land American A hustling, bustling workman.

They hardly helped him a crust to eat: Of the garments rare he did prepare. He got only shreds and patches to wear.

Now that is why the donkeys laugh, And point their ears at his epithet: "Here lies a most hilarious joke: The man who made all and lived dead broke."

That every one of the working geese Had so many pairs of kid gloves, a piece And grab galore and glorious raiment And bullock in banks that were ready of payment.

Let every male member of the Socialist Party go to the Socialist Temple Saturday night and swell the crowd at the smoker given for the benefit of the East. A long and interesting program of vaudeville has been arranged for the occasion. Most of the party speakers will be present and deliver short speeches. Admission free.

News of the Week and its Philosophy

Socialists are thankful for Socialism. While Capitalists are thankful for increased profits, and workmen have hearts overflowing with gratitude because they have a job and are allowed to live, the Socialist is of good cheer because of the promises for the future.

But, continued the officer, (there is always a "but" in these cases) "the social prominence of the culprits would make their prosecution a disagreeable task, and one which EVERY officer would DRREAD. It MAY be necessary, however, to undertake it."

Prosperity is so rampant that some of the workers in the building trades says the Record-Herald, without specifying names, are getting as much as ten cents an hour extra for their work over and above the union scale of wages.

Why should we direct our anathemas at Third Assistant Postmaster Madden for denying the mails to Socialist publications? He is only a tool of others. President Roosevelt can fire him if he does not like his work, and he would not stay there a day if he displeased the powers higher than the President.

Socialism alone will prevent such crimes as those of the hold-up man. Remove the incentive and no man would go out into the dark and slug his fellow man for a dollar.

Another son and heir has been born to the Vanderbilt millions, and he is one of earth's fortunate who will go through life with thousands of men toiling that he may have every luxury, unless Socialism steps in before he dies.

Sympathizers with the Boers may pass resolutions until they are black in the face, but this government will not interfere in the name of humanity or any other name. Have the Boer sympathizers not heard that American contractors have been awarded some of the largest contracts for the building of new mining plants and other buildings in that country?

Cuban workmen are raising their voices and otherwise getting excited over which set of capitalists shall rule them, but it is the way of the world.

Gov. Yates is being denounced by the newspapers of Chicago for making an alliance with the politicians, although they knew in advance of the election just what he would do.

By all means let us build a home for delinquent boys. Something should be done with these boys who will not work in the shops to keep them out of the sight of the good boys who do work. Their example might be catching.

Capt. Collier can now join the reformers. Bobbie Burke is wavering on the fence waiting to see if Carter Harrison is going to throw him down.

The governor of Iowa does not fear the railroad combine. He says it will benefit the people of his state. He must be looking forward to the day when the Socialists will control Iowa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

N. E. C. Press Bulletin.

The National Committee has authorized Geo. D. Herron to represent the Socialist party at the semi-annual conference of the International Bureau, which is to take place at Paris during the Christmas holidays.

The National Committee has decided to arrange a lecture tour for Geo. D. E. Bigelow, through southern Indiana, southern Illinois, Missouri, eastern Kansas and Nebraska.

The Socialist Dramatic Club will give a performance every 2nd Saturday of every month at the Temple. The club desires to thank the socialists and their friends for the success of our first performance.

For Change of Name.

Dear Comrade: I was pleased to notice that it is proposed or determined to change the name Workers' Call to the name of The Chicago Socialist. My way of thinking and looking at things socially speaking and interested, how expressive, convenient, solid and the openness of our cause would appear and inspire, and also tend to allay existing disputes and differences in local or personal matters if all our papers and journals now existing, and those that may exist in future would adopt the name The Socialist.

WITH DISTORTED VISION.

Socialism Seen Through Capitalist Spectacles. Some Strange Contradictions.

The fundamental principle of all representative governments is that the majority is right, or in other words majority rule.

Today we work only when the possessing classes can make a profit from our labor—therefore we are free; but under a system when we can work at all times if we choose—we would be slaves!

Today we have an incentive in the uncertainty as to whether the possessing class will or will not see fit to employ us tomorrow—whether they can see their way to allowing us to pile up riches for them. If we always had the capitalist class the lion's share of OUR of our labor we would lose that incentive!

Socialism advocates confiscation. By guaranteeing to all men the right to work at all times and the full product of their labor, it confiscates from the capitalist class the lion's share of our product which they take today because they own the machinery of production.

Socialism is a dream—a beautiful dream? But it will never be. Of course not. The capitalist class who are one-tenth of the population don't want it. The wageworkers who comprise other nine-tenths would lose so much. Wake up, fellow wage slaves! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain.

Election Returns.

The official vote in the thirty-three Assembly districts of Manhattan stands as follows: "Hanford, Socialist Party, 5,500, a loss of 16 votes from last year. A. Ward, Socialist Labor Party, 5,792, a loss of 349 compared with the returns of last year.

Socialist Pointers

The vulnerable point of capitalism is at the ballot box. In spite of the name there was no suggestion of frost about the Socialist Winter Festival.

Constant Subscribers: "You are mistaken. Deleionism is not a movement. It is a vocabulary.

From present appearances, Colombia seems to be getting in shape for benevolent assimilation.

Workingmen, which would you rather have, bullets, injunctions, jail sentences, fines—or Socialism?

It does not appear that there is any present necessity for an injunction to keep the wage workers from church.

To make it possible for organized labor to go into politics, it must first get out of politics—of the capitalist sort.

Who says we haven't prosperity when the rich are able to provide a turkey dinner for poor children on Thanksgiving Day?

Perhaps that charity Thanksgiving dinner was the workingman's share of the general prosperity we hear so much about.

There is nothing wrong about a system which causes one man to murder another for a chance to become a wage slave. Oh, no!

No workingman who votes for the maintenance of the competitive system can consistently advocate the exclusion of the Chinese.

If all the workingmen persisted in attending church as assiduously as Father Crowley, the capitalists would have no kick coming.

Read "Socialism, the Crying Evil of the Hour," by the Rev. Jos. Rickaby, S. J. It will make you laugh. See criticism in this week's issue.

No wonder those conspirators failed in their plot to capture the Yukon gold fields. They neglected to supply themselves with a Cecil Rhodes.

Isn't it rather remarkable that whenever any concrete example of "prosperity" appears in the papers, the word "shareholders" invariably occurs in the same sentence?

No matter whether the workingmen elect one capitalist party or the other into power, the policeman shows up regularly with his club whenever a strike is on.

State Fawner's Society has declared an annual dividend of 13% per cent and yet there are some people who don't believe that business and philanthropy will mix.

The governor of Minnesota is about to launch an injunction against Jim Hill's Railroad Trust just as if the latter was an ordinary every day common labor union.

German "public opinion" is inflamed against England, but it is not known for certain whether the capitalist class of the former country can use it in their business at present.

Who says the workingclass is not prosperous? Why, every one of the Chicago papers published the picture of a big Thanksgiving turkey so that nobody should be without one.

It was no doubt a keen sense of the appropriate that induced the Bureau of Charities to issue its annual appeal for aid a few days before the day set apart for giving thanks for national prosperity.

Referring to the smoke nuisance, one of our prominent citizens is reported as declaring that prosperity and smoke are synonymous. Thanks. Now we know exactly where the working class comes in on the prosperity deal.

It is reported that the Governor of Iowa sees no "cause for alarm" in the proposed consolidation of the great North Western railroad system, and will therefore not oppose it. But just imagine the tremendous cataclysm that would have resulted had he thought differently?

Election Returns.

The official vote in the thirty-three Assembly districts of Manhattan stands as follows: "Hanford, Socialist Party, 5,500, a loss of 16 votes from last year. A. Ward, Socialist Labor Party, 5,792, a loss of 349 compared with the returns of last year. Socialist Party vote in Kentucky is not yet complete, but the following returns are available: Covington (average vote for city ticket), 249, Newport 457, Louisville 80. The two former show large increases, but the Louisville vote is reduced by half. Want of speakers prevented agitation. Rockville, Conn., polled 123 votes or more than ten per cent of the number cast. The total vote for the state of Iowa is given at 2460. Last year 1902, a gain of 1555.

ADVERTISING IN AMERICA.

A. M. SIMONS.

Did you ever stop to think how much money is wasted in advertising? If you did you could generally do little more than guess, for you probably did not know anything definite. If you were a Socialist you may have looked with indignation and amazement at the vast amount of human labor that is wasted in painting signs, dressing windows, scattering hand-bills, and the hundred and one other ways that are used to get people to buy one man's goods instead of another's. But the closer these facts are examined the more amazing they become.

Mr. Sidney A. Sherman has an article in the Journal of the American Statistical Association for December, 1900, where he gives the results of a great amount of study on this subject, and most of the figures which follow are taken from that article, although I have also taken the trouble to gain many facts from other sources.

The Postmaster-General will not permit a trade union journal to help maintain its existence by means of advertising, but the great dailies of this country agree that over one-half their total income of something like \$150,000,000 comes from advertising. These Socialists who praise the difficulties there are in the way of getting a few thousand leaflets printed and circulated that contain information of vital interest to the race, may be encouraged to know that capitalism makes it profitable for the publishers of Ayer's Almanac to circulate twenty-five million of these valuable additions to American literature annually. While the laborers' section of every great city presents a hideous stretch of unpainted or faded out and colorless homes (?), it is refreshing to learn that over \$2,000,000 was spent for signs last year in New York City alone. Five hundred-thousand dollars' worth of these were furnished by the brewers to the saloons. Some idea of the extent of street car advertising, and also of the degree to which this business has been trusted, is shown by the fact that one advertising company had exclusive privileges in over 14,000 cars in 100 different cities. As these figures were gathered over a year ago, it is probable that they could be almost doubled at the present time, so fast has this business grown, both absolutely and in degree of concentration.

The decoration of show windows looks like a small thing when some little shop in the suburbs or in some country town is considered, and we are scarcely prepared to learn that there are 1,500 men who do nothing else, and that the business is of sufficient importance to support two trade papers. The last step in the industrial ladder for those who are slipping down is "carrying the banner," and it gives at once a picture of the suffering and degradation of the American worker and an idea of the wastefulness with which present society treats human labor, to learn that there are over 1,200 "sandwich men" in the city of New York alone.

Ten thousand persons, mostly women, follow the trade of "demonstrators" and go from store to store explaining to expectant customers why they should buy the articles manufactured by A rather than those made by B. But it is when we come to consider commercial travelers, or "drummers," that the figures really begin to grow amazing. The president of the Commercial Travelers' Protective Association, in his testimony before the Industrial Commission, where he was raising a howl over what the trusts were doing to his profession, declared that there were 350,000 drummers in this country. At \$2,000 each annually (and few of the "knights of the grip" with their elastic "expense account" spend less) this means that \$700,000,000 is wasted in this one channel alone.

Another view of this same subject is seen when we examine some of the immense sums that are spent by individual advertisers or in certain lines of manufacture. It may throw some light on the actual cost of producing some of the cereal foods, to know that there are several companies in this line that spend over \$500,000 yearly. The National Biscuit Company (the Cracker Trust) spent \$100,000 in one season advertising a single article. The advertising account of the Royal Baking Powder Company adds \$500,000 yearly to the cost of producing the food of the country. To pay the advertising bills of one manufacturer, the tobacco users of this country contributed a half a million dollars, and when the tobacco trust was formed, and when it discharged most of its traveling salesmen, it still found it profitable to appropriate \$500,000 to persuade smokers to use a certain brand of cigars—which we may be very sure were not a union made brand.

Some idea of the different elements of cost that go to make up the price of patent medicines is seen in the fact that one company spends \$1,200,000 on newspapers alone. The next largest sum spends upward of a million a year. They advertise in all the principal countries of the globe, all Europe, North and South America, Asia, Africa, and the islands of the sea are invaded by them. They advertise in practically every newspaper in the Central and South American States, besides which they themselves publish a newspaper in each country and send it out in sections in which the local newspapers are not distributed. Millions of cards are also distributed by them annually in these countries.

In view of these facts we are not surprised to learn that fully nine-tenths of the labor concerned in the patent medicine trade is expended in getting rid of the finished product, and that a

dollar article must not cost more than ten cents to produce, if it is to be profitably sold. Concerning sewing machines we learn that "One company sells 500,000 machines a year, employing 30,000 convancers. For a long time the company printed a monthly paper of its own—one million copies each issue—and was a liberal patron of lithography. . . . The advertising outlay of this company is the largest in the world amounting to several millions annually."

When the soap trust was being formed, it was shown that \$15,000,000 a year is spent in advertising this article of common use. One bicycle firm spent \$45,000 to sell 40,000 machines. The advertising bill of a single camera company is \$750,000 annually, and so insignificant an article as fountain pens wastes \$50,000 worth of human labor in getting rid of a single brand.

But the money spent directly for advertising represents only one part to the waste of the advertising system. The struggle to sell has now become so fierce that thousands of men spend their lives in doing nothing but studying how best to attract attention. These professional advertisement writers receive salaries of from \$5,000 to \$25,000 a year, while those who are able to write literature that shall live for all time, and to embody beautiful thoughts upon canvas, are permitted to starve in attics. Two schools for advertising are maintained, one in Chicago and other in Indiana. But capitalism can still find no money with which to supply sufficient common schools to reach the children of the workers in the great cities. Forty-two periodicals devoted exclusively to advertising teach society how faster to waste its resources for the benefit of private capitalists. To better organize this useless expenditure of human labor there are great advertising firms in every large city. How even the wastes of capitalism obey the laws of concentration, is seen by the fact that these great firms are continually growing fewer and larger, and that they already handle three-fourths of the advertising business. There are twenty "clipping bureaus" in this country, the main work of which is in connection with advertising.

CONCENTRATION AND ADVERTISING.

Just how fast concentration is going on is shown by the fact that "in October, 1888, there were 2,885 advertisers making use of American periodicals. This number does not include the insignificant concerns that use two or three lines in the cheaper publications, but of the larger and more reputable ones, there were probably nearly or quite 3,000 in 1900." As practically every firm of any size which attempts to do a national trade advertises, this gives an idea of how many firms there are dominating the industrial situation in this country. This figure does not include the local advertisers which would raise the number to nearly half a million, as the writer tells us in another place. He shows further that out of considerably over one million firms who are doing business in this country, there are only 2,900 actually at work in the national market, which shows how few people have been able to grasp the great prizes of American industry.

A closer examination brings out this concentration still further. Of these 2,900 firms thirty-three and one-third per cent. were in New York State, and 82 per cent. of the whole number were in the territory north of the Ohio River, and east of the Mississippi. "New York City with 664 firms, has 23 per cent. of the whole; together with Boston and Chicago has 1,215, or over 43 per cent. of the whole. Nothing could more strongly show the concentration of business in the great centers."

When we come to consider the total sums spent for advertising, the figures become appalling. Furthermore, it must be remembered that nearly all of these estimates could be increased from 40 to 50 per cent. because of the tremendous growth in advertising since these statistics were compiled. At this time, however, it was estimated that three hundred million dollars were spent on newspapers alone. R. J. Gunning estimated that fifty million dollars were spent annually on his bill boards, and a close study of the cost of dressing and maintaining displays in show windows, puts the cost of this form of advertising at about seventy-five million dollars. Three hundred and fifty thousand commercial travelers, with an annual expense account of \$2,000 each, raises this form of advertising by seven hundred million dollars.

But in all this no account has been taken of the tremendous sums spent in mailing and printing circulars. It says nothing of the great amounts spent in preparing goods for exhibitions and fairs. It makes no account of the time expended by individuals in the various firms in preparing advertisements. No mention is even made of the salaries advertisement writers previously referred to. These figures also do not include the cost of maintaining the schools spoken of above, nor of the forty-two advertising journals. Hence we will be safely within the limit if we raised his figures of about a billion and a half to a round two billion of dollars as the sum which is getting each year in the United States in wasting of goods which have already been produced.

These figures are too vast for the mind to grasp unaided by some comparisons. There are about ten million laborers involved in manufacturing and commercial pursuits in this country, and though money is thrown away in ad-

vertising to give every one of these workers \$300 a year additional income. The total expenditure for public schools last year was almost exactly \$200,000,000 or just one-tenth the amount spent in trying to get rid of goods already produced.

These statements do not imply that if advertisers could be abolished under our present system, wages would be actually increased that amount, or as many people seem to think, that the cost of living would at once drop anywhere from five to 75 per cent., and the standard of life rise accordingly. So long as capitalism would last, any reduction in advertising would bring no particular benefit to anyone.

But if competition and the competitive system were to be done away with, and advertising with them, it would mean that the immense amount of energy that is now used in advertising could be used in the production of useful goods, and the total amount of necessary labor for those who are now doing that work could be greatly reduced. From another point of view, these figures furnish an answer to those who point to the fact that interest and dividends rise but little above six or eight per cent on the average, as a proof that the laborers are only exploited to that extent of "their income." An immense amount of what is taken from the worker is wasted by the capitalists themselves in fighting one another, and benefits neither capitalist nor laborer.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Olimpico of the World-wide struggle of the Proletarian Army for Its Liberty.

Over one million signatures against the proposed tariff were collected by the Socialists in different parts of the empire.

The reply of the population of Berlin to the insistent demands of the great land-owners and the overbearing council of the emperor, was the election of 13 Socialists out of 16 candidates for municipal councillors. In Charlottenburg, the sister city of Berlin, six Socialist councillors were elected in eight wards.

The industrial depression has thrown a considerable number of men out of work. In Berlin alone, the number of unemployed exceeds 20,000. Reports of suffering and appeals for assistance are coming from many provinces. The Socialist locals in the great cities demand the inauguration of a system of public employment for all needy, the free distribution of coal, and the erection of public halls for the convenience of homeless and employment seeking workers.

The chief of police of Dresden objected to these measures on the ground that they would increase the number of posters and tramps. The chief has evidently never been out of a job.

The protective laws for German miners have been so effective that the number of accidents in the mines has been steadily increasing. From 65 per thousand in 1886 the accidents have risen from year to year until they have now reached the high ratio of 103 per thousand. In 15 years, 67,177 accidents resulting in deaths or permanent invalidity were covered by insurance, but eight times as many accidents were not covered by insurance.

"It is very significant," writes Otto Hue in the "Neue Zeit," "that in view of these facts an employer's organ publishes an article by a high government official who argues in favor of child work in the mines. All the advantages wrung by Socialists from the most brutal capitalism by decades of struggles are again threatened. Children of 12 to 15 years are again in danger of losing their lives in mines. The industrial crisis, a result of criminal speculations, increases the merciless exploitation of the proletariat. And while the chorus of the capitalist press denounces 'all further petting of the laborers,' it is strange that their is some talk of 'smoothing out of social contrasts' even in the ranks of the Socialists. We, who are engaged in actual warfare with capitalism, do not see any smooth- ing out, that Monday is the most dangerous day for laborers because they are then still under the effects of their Sunday 'spree,' is refuted by the following statistics of accidents in mines by week days, 1894 to 1900: Monday, 51,967; Tuesday, 55,750; Wednesday, 53,451; Thursday, 53,110; Friday, 52,946; Saturday, 54,804.

That the laborers are not most to blame for accidents, is shown by the following figures: In 1883, the dangerousness of the industrial plants caused 64.4 per cent. of the accidents, and only 41.83 per cent. were due to the carelessness of the laborers, while in 1900 the lack of measures for the safety of the laborers was to blame for 68.0 per cent. of the accidents, and only 27.4 per cent. were the fault of the injured themselves.

SPAIN. The unions belong to the "Union General de Trabajadores" which accepts the Socialist program, comprised 195 sections with 51,554 members on September 30, 1900.

The Socialist movement is strongest in the province of Castilla, the capital of which, Madrid, alone has 30 sections, with 16,726 members. Then follow the Bask provinces and Asturias. In industrial Catalonia most of the trade unions favor anarchism.

BELGIUM. The Socialist Party recently held a conference which was attended by the general council of the party, the deputies of the second chamber and of the assembly, the delegates of the provincial organizations and of the Federation of Labor. The main point of the discussion was the question of female suffrage.

On motion of the Federation of Socialist Women it was resolved that the party should adhere to the principle of female suffrage adopted in the program. "In view of the fact that the fight for the realization of female suffrage might at present interfere with the successful agitation for universal suffrage of the male population, it was decided to defer the struggle for female suffrage until male suffrage should be a fact.

The Belgian Socialist women have thus given a splendid proof of self-sacrifice in the interest of the Socialist Party.

The Socialist deputy, Anseels, has issued a proclamation agitating for universal suffrage, and containing the following passage: "In Transvaal, the English hold children and women as prisoners of war. They treat them so cruelly that 530 out of 1,000 die per year. Here in Ghent, 500 workmen's children out of 1,000 die after their birth, and 600 girls out of 1,000 die in our flax spinneries."

ITALY. The strike movement and the work of organization are rapidly extending. Since January, 1901, about 400 strikes have taken place, which have on the whole had favorable results for the strikers.

The majority of the strikes have been outright victories, as they either found the employers unprepared or were backed up by the rise in rents that resulted in an increase of wages. The strikers not only received higher wages, but also shorter hours, abolition of contract labor, of Sunday work and of overtime. Labor exchanges took the place of many employment agencies. Many unions forced the employers to recognize their organizations.

It is remarkable that the strikes succeeded much easier where the workingmen had a standing organization, while they generally failed where no labor organization existed.

If the unorganized laborers succeeded in gaining a strike, they generally lost the reward of their efforts because they did not understand how to protect themselves. Very often the mere fact of organization was sufficient to bring the employers to terms. Most of the strikes were fought out in agricultural districts. But the bricklayers, joiners, saddlers, bakers, railroad employes, street car employes, etc., also secured important concessions. Many strikes were won by women.

As all labor organizations in Italy owe their existence to the work of Socialists, these results speak well for the energy of our comrades. Thirteen Socialists were recently elected to the city council of Naples.

News of the Movement

The Winnipeg Labor Party, Winnipeg, Man., is seriously thinking of changing its name to the Social Democratic Party. Their reason is that this name would be more in harmony with their platform. Judging from their manifesto, just issued, there is very little Socialism and a whole lot of other things in it. It contains a little single tax, plenty of municipal ownership of telephones, tramways, etc., and various other municipal reforms, which, even though the party was to win, it would be unable to carry out. Such platitudes sound big, but mean little. There is nothing in the Winnipeg Labor Party manifesto which might not be adopted by any capitalist party without seriously endangering the system.

The Populists of Whitman County, Wash., will hold a convention during the latter part of November, to consider the advisability of joining the Socialist Party. The populists all over the country are rapidly coming to the conclusion that they should "fuse" once more, but this time with the only party which can help them, the Socialist Party. No concessions, however, are made to the populists—they come into the party as proletarians and not as populists.

The Brewer's Union in Seattle, Wash., have subscribed in a body for the Seattle Socialist. Instances of this kind, where unions subscribe for Socialist papers, is becoming quite common. Eugene V. Debs is speaking to large audiences in the Southwest.

An attempt was made recently to suppress the People's Paper, a Socialist organ in Santa Barbara, Cal. It was unsuccessful. Comrade John Spargo of New York is creating a great deal of enthusiasm in Canada. In a recent meeting in Gananoque a manufacturer was elected as chairman of the meeting and in opening the meeting stated that he would not be responsible for any trouble that might arise and gave a very learned talk on anarchism, nihilism, socialism etc. The only unpleasant thing that happened to the capitalist chairman was the organization of a Socialist club.

The Owosso (Mich.) Labor News has been saying lots of pleasant things about the Workers' Call. The following item we reprint for the benefit of our readers: "Every man in Chicago who believes in socialism should count it as a duty and privilege to help extend the circulation of the Workers' Call."

The State of Washington has a paid organizer in the field, Comrade Gilbert. His plan of organizing is not merely to hold a meeting, make a speech and pass on, but to spend several days in prospect places searching out socialists, uniting them and instructing them both in the principles of Socialism and more particularly in the best methods of work. He also holds meetings in adjoining towns and endeavors to effect county organizations.

It is claimed that Republican politicians of Paterson, N. J., purchased the Movement, the anarchist paper, and its subscribers figured as collateral in the matter of votes.

Kansans socialists will soon hold a state convention.

F. G. Strickland will take the field on the first of year as state organizer of Ohio.

Chas. H. Vall, Geo. E. Higelow and Father McGrady are touring Massachusetts for the Socialist party.

MORE "DIVIDING UP."

Corrigan's Silly Objection to Socialism Re-echoed by a University Professor.

Following on the heels of an editorial, showing up the weakness of Archbishop Corrigan's chief objection to Socialism, comes Wesley C. Mitchell of the University of Chicago, (title not stated), in the Sunday issue of the same paper in which the editorial appeared (the Chicago Tribune), saying that the Archbishop stated the "common objection to Socialism with unusual force." Thus the Tribune gives prominence to a "lay" editorial which contradicts its own (presumably professional) editorial of an earlier date. Wesley says:

Socialists seek the remedy in public ownership of the means of production and the distribution of finished products according to some rule of equity, though as to what that rule should be they do not agree among themselves. Individualists on the other hand, hold that the fullest provision for the satisfaction of wants is attained by giving every man a strong motive for raising his efficiency as producer to a maximum, and that this motive is best supplied by granting every one a legal claim to what he produces. Under this system the individual who receives directly or indirectly an increased return for every increase in his skill or exertion is naturally led to produce as much as he can, and by so doing he increases the supply of things for the satisfaction of the wants of others. From this point of view the objection to socialism rests on the assumption that if this strong motive of self-interest for securing efficiency were removed, every one would insensibly relax his exertions and the result would be a great decrease in the amount of production of the community.

Here is stated as an objection to Socialism, one of the strongest arguments that the Socialists have against the present system, i. e., capitalism takes away from the producer the legal right to his product, which he surrenders for wages, which are a small fraction of his product, and protects the capitalist or non-producer in his ownership of the surplus product after the wages are paid. Socialism, by insuring the producer the full value of his product, would stimulate production so that every want would be supplied.

After having said, as above, that Socialists do not agree as to a rule of procedure (as a matter of fact, this rule business is a fiction in the brains of objectors), he goes on as follows: Archbishop Corrigan shows in effective fashion how serious the difficulty would be if the rule adopted were one of equal distribution of commodities among all members of the community. "If in New York," he says, "all were Socialists, each of the 4,000,000 inhabitants contribute a four-millionth part of the common fund, and other things being equal, would be entitled to a four-millionth part of the entire proceeds. Certainly not a glittering prize for personal ambition, nor the most tempting inducement in the world."

Before he and Archbishop Corrigan defend capitalism because of the incentive to production which they think the wage system stimulates, and then, applying a rule which they imagine, or pretend to imagine Socialists favor, they come to the conclusion after all that the present production if divided equally would not be a "glittering prize for personal ambition." If it would not, if divided equally, how under the heavens do they suppose they can make the workingman believe that the present unequal distribution, by which he receives far less than one man's share that an equal distribution would amount to; how do they suppose he can be made to believe that such a proposition is a "glittering prize." Rockefeller receives \$39,000,000 as three months' profits, and hundreds of other capitalists receive varying smaller amounts, all of which is taken out of the equal share that every workman would get under the distribution which these men turn up their noses at as being beneath a man's ambition. Here is where Archbishop Corrigan shows how little he estimates workingmen when he exhorts them to listen to him as their protector against the awful Socialists who advocate a system whereby the workingmen will get the full value of their product. Wake up, workingmen. These men think you are so ignorant that they tell lies through which he can read the truth, confidently expecting that you will follow them and be contented. They have your interests at heart, you are told, but the interest on which they grow fat comes out of your hides, and as long as you can make you do their bidding and submit to being robbed, they will never die of heart disease as the result of your interests which they are supposed to carry close to that organ.

All comrades who have not yet reported regarding sale of tickets for the Saengerbund entertainment, on Oct. 26th, are requested to turn in money received and unsold tickets, at the Workers' Call office as soon as possible.

By order of the COMMITTEE.

BUNDLES OF THE WORKERS' CALL. 100 copies 50 cents. 50 copies 25 cents. 25 copies 15 cents. This offer is for bundles mailed to one address.

Renew promptly when your subscription expires.

Propaganda Suggestions

An ideal organization: members, precinct workers, ward organization, ward organizer, committee of organizers, with only one object; the propagation of the Socialist theory.

We have the embryo of this organization at present, but there are many things lacking to make it perfect. In the first place, efforts are dissipated by business meetings, which in reality are nothing but talking meetings. Such business as is transacted, is not of essential nature.

The main trouble is that there is not a definite plan followed out. Now, the comrades of Chicago have co-operated, and started a paper of their own—the Workers' Call. No private interests whatever. So far, so good. But the place where there is a decided lack of co-operation is in the support of that paper. A member of the Socialist Party of Chicago who does not work for the medium which a majority vote of the party has decided shall be our propaganda paper, is not only working directly against the interests of the party but against his own interests.

The paper is yours—if it does not suit you say so, but say why. Offer suggestions. If you think you can write better articles, write them and send them in.

If the price is too high or too low change it. But under all circumstances work for the paper. No better medium for propaganda can be had than a local paper, and there should be no let up in the work for it. This is the best work you can do for Socialism. Let the circulation increase each week, let it climb until it is a good source of revenue, and a power for Socialism.

Now as to the best way to work for the Worker's Call (or for Socialism—it may be anonymous terms). Organized work is the best.

Let the branch either assess their members two or three cents a week, take it out of the treasury, or get up a list of weekly donations. Get a bundle of at least 100 papers each week. Then distribute these papers among the comrades and have them give away a copy each week to selected persons in their district, for say four or five weeks. Then call and get their subscriptions. Then switch to another neighborhood and repeat the process.

Stamp all papers, books, leaflets, etc., that are given away, with the announcements of business and propaganda meetings in your ward.

The bundle order scheme is the cheapest and best. Think what two and a half cents a week from each member of the party in Chicago will mean. It will mean 5,000 copies every week, distributed systematically, besides the regular mailing list. Is it worth trying in your ward?

Of course, if your branch can use five hundred as well as one hundred, there is no reason why it should not do so, providing the members will furnish the wherewithal.

The leaflets for the spring campaign will be out in a few weeks—let the circulation of these be systematic.

Are you training your spell binders for next spring?

Get a list of the Socialist voters in your ward as soon as possible and see if you cannot get them in line for the campaign which is ever on.

The business manager will furnish to any of the wards who wish it a list of the subscribers in their respective wards.

Is Your Name There?

New York, Nov. 12.—It was stated on excellent authority today, touching reports that the salary of Charles M. Schwab as president of the United States Steel corporation is \$1,000,000 a year, that his salary is really \$180,000 a year with a contingent fee. The latter amounts to one-fourth of 1 per cent. of all that the steel corporation earns above its fixed charges and the amounts needed to pay the dividends on its common and preferred stocks.

It requires roughly \$75,000,000 to pay the interest on the outlying bonds and a regular dividend of 7 per cent. on the preferred and the 4 per cent. dividend on the common stock. The earnings for the steel corporation's first fiscal year have been estimated as at least \$125,000,000, so that Mr. Schwab's one-fourth of 1 per cent. on the \$90,000,000 earned above the fixed charges and dividends will give him \$125,000 as a contingent fee, or \$225,000 for the corporation's first year.

Mr. Schwab, when he was president of the Carnegie Steel company, in which he was a stockholder, received a yearly income of about \$500,000. He is, of course, a large stockholder in the United States Steel corporation, and his income is increased by the dividend returns on the stock he holds.

President Schwab's salary as compared with some others, usually considered generous, appears like this: President C. M. Schwab..... \$225,000 President of France..... \$120,000 Viceroy of Ireland..... 100,000 Jean de Reszke, (ignor.)..... 100,000 President New York Life..... 100,000 President Mutual Life..... 100,000 President Equitable Life..... 100,000 President Havemeyer of sugar trust..... 75,000 Archbishop of Canterbury..... 75,000 Viceroy of India..... 75,000 President Callaway of American Locomotive company..... 60,000 President of the United States..... 50,000 President Cassatt of Pennsylvania railroad..... 50,000 Archbishop of York..... 50,000 President Callaway of American Lord high chancellor of England..... 50,000 President Deland of National Park bank..... 40,000 President Phurness, Canadian Pacific road..... 40,000

Go to the reader to night at the Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western Ave.

OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST ONLY.

If Laborers Really Cared They Would Vote to Have It Different.

Calculated to arouse wonder and perhaps excite the curiosity of the medical and dental-professions were it generally known, is the fact that the teeth of the men who handle the storage batteries of the Thirty-fourth street cross-towers cars rot from the effect of the acid fumes which arise from the batteries as they are charged, while apparently no other ill effects are felt. Twelve men work in the two pits at the power-house in West Forty-second street, in which the storage batteries from the cars are recharged and restored to the cars. Sulphuric acid and water form the proportions of these batteries, and when they are charged with an electric current they exhale clouds of vapor or fumes which are strongly impregnated with sulphuric acid. It is these fumes, the men say, which cause their teeth to decay rapidly, even in such a short space of time as three months. Even the men who work over the pits on the outside show decayed teeth, and say in that respect it is just as bad to work over the pits as it is inside it.—Daily Paper.

Legal Kidnaping.

"If I were the mother whose child Judge Tutill has just taken from her breast, I would dash its brains out before him and throw it at his feet."

These are the sentiments of a woman, who was present during one of the sessions of the new juvenile court, last Monday.

The case was that of Mary Freiburg, who was charged with living in such fifth and squalor that her house was not fit habitation for a hog.

The woman's screams could be heard all through the Court house as the big husky balliffs tore her away from the infant.

"My God, will no one help me" was her last despairing cry.

Her husband sat in court with a baby in his arms.

"I will never take up such a case" said one of the matrons who officiates as an officer of the court, a position half detective and half charitable organization work. The other lady officers smiled, while the scene was being enacted.

Judge Tutill threatened the mother with jail, if she didn't cease her outcry.

Rub your eyes reader. This is the twentieth century and you are not reading of the Spanish Inquisition, but of a court created for humanitarian purposes, but which has to disguise the real sores at the root of the social tree and commit such crimes in the name of Justice.

There is not a particle of doubt that Mrs Freiburg's house was dirty. It was shown by the evidence to be unappealably filthy, but did the punishment fit? The object was to give the infant clean surroundings. Where were the health officers? Were they powerless to secure convictions and fines even arrest, if necessary? Why should the tenderest and most holy of all the affections, which even the savage lioness feels for its cubs, be thrust aside with a sneer and such a scene be made possible?

Mrs Freiburg could be charged with other offenses. She obtained a divorce from her former husband, who was given the infant. She was poor—so poor that she could not afford to bring up her children as she should wish.

One thing remains to be added. Two other children belonging to the couple were left in their charge, to be brought up in the awful surroundings which horrified both court and spectators. Why did society, in the person of the court, refuse to heed the cry for assistance from the other two unfortunate? Is it powerless, under present ideals to assume the responsibility of feeding, clothing, educating and caring for such social outcasts?—"EYESTANDER".

LOCAL PARTY NOTES

NORTH SIDE.

On Sunday at Seneffler Hall, 665 Wells street, a fairly good-sized crowd gathered to hear Comrades Knox and Morris discuss angrily in industrial life. A spirited discussion followed and many questions were asked and quite a lot of literature was sold, also subscriptions taken for the Workers' Call.

The next meeting on the north side will be at Social Turner Hall next Sunday. Comrades Untermyer and Morris will speak in German and English.

The debate between A. M. Simons and A. Isaacs is not far off, and tickets are selling rapidly. Remember the time, December 6th; the place—Muller's Hall; the price of admission—15 cents in advance; 25 cents at the door.

The "Free Text Book" meeting will take place in January at Brand's Hall; date is being arranged for.

The nominating conventions will take place during the third week in December. Candidates will be nominated from the 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th wards for aldermen. All comrades should turn in all ball tickets and money for them at once as the accounts must be settled immediately. Organizers, bring this to the attention of branches and party members.

TEMPLE NOTES.

Wednesday, November 29th, Comrade Haskins spoke on "Commercialism and Socialism," which was followed by a discussion.

On Thursday Mr. Woodman's talk at the ladies' meeting was very interesting.

ing. Their meetings are much better attended than the regular Wednesday evening lectures. How does that happen? On Saturday we all went to the ball and stayed there until noon Sunday. On Sunday night Comrade Morris talked on the irregularity of our eating in these prosperous days.

On Saturday, November 30th, the men's smoker at the Temple where all the members of the city are expected to be present. Refreshments will be served.

Sunday, December 1st, Comrade A. M. Simons will speak, 8 p. m. Monday December 2nd, Mrs. Simons' school.

Wednesday, November 4th, Comrade Brennan speaks. Thursday, November 5th, Thomas J. Morgan. Subject, "Modern Slavery." Regular lecture before the Woman's Club.

The Temple Dramatic Club are getting up something good for Saturday, December 14th. Full particulars later.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

All branches are requested to have their delegates present at the organization committee meeting next Sunday at 10 a. m. sharp. New business. Meet at Crofford's Hall, California and Elston avenues. SAM ROBBINS, Organizer.

Hall Meetings.

Friday, 8 p. m. Forge's Hall, corner Maxwell and Jefferson. Speaker, Peter Eisenman.

Sunday, 9 a. m. Socialist Hall, corner Milwaukee Ave. and Armitage Ave. Speaker, J. F. Brennan.

Sunday, 2 p. m. Aurora Hall, corner Huron street and Milwaukee Ave. Speaker, J. W. Bartels.

Comrade P. Sissman will lecture to the Socialist School on "Socialism and Labor Politics," at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue, on Sunday afternoon, December 1st, at 3 o'clock.

Comrade A. M. Simons will be the lecturer on the following Sunday. All who wish to learn about the theory of Socialism are invited to attend. Admission free.

On Sunday, December 1st, at 2:30 p. m., a meeting will be held at the headquarters of the 14th Ward Branch, 505 N. Rockwell street. The speakers will be M. Becker and R. Washburn; and the subject "Why Workingmen Should be Socialists." Everybody invited. Free discussion after the lecture.

On Dec. 1st at 3 p. m. Comrade M. Becker will speak at Roseland Hall 1111 St. and Michigan Ave. on "The Socialist Program." Everybody invited. Seats Free. Free discussion.

The Workingman in Politics. A great deal of discussion has been occasioned lately by the election of several workingmen to the office of mayor in several large cities in different parts of the country, notably San Francisco and Bridgeport, by the labor unions of those cities. In view of this fact Comrade A. M. Simons will deliver a lecture at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue, next Sunday night, December 1st, on the following subject, "The Workingman in Politics."

When we take into consideration the agitation which has been started in this city to have the labor unions take the initiative in starting a local workingman's party, this subject immediately assumes a position of great importance in the minds of the local party members and workingmen in general. Comrade Simons has given this subject a great deal of study and is undoubtedly able to deal with it in a very able manner from a Socialist standpoint.

It is to be hoped that all workingmen, Socialists and otherwise, who can, will be present. Admission free.

As to Books and Writers. To the life of the people, then, the life of the toiling millions, art is beginning to look for a new inspiration, a new courage, a new joy. Painters have caught its homely tragedy. Poets are realizing its terrible pathos, its tender beauty, its ideal force. And, with this new art life, a new economic ideal is beginning to demand a new world, wherein I shall ask nothing for myself or my child that all others can not have on equal terms. Man is progressive, but each step of his progress seems only to reveal new rights to demand and new freedoms to conquer. We have achieved religious freedom and political freedom, and now we are in the early beginnings of a struggle for industrial freedom—the greatest struggle that has yet come upon civilization. It will not be the conquest of princes, but the conquest of poverty. But the realization of this new liberty will demand the sinews of heroes, the wisdom of sages, the passion of poets. The Crusades, the Christianization of Europe, the emancipation of chattel slaves in two worlds—all the moral adventures of the past are dwarfed in the presence of this new ideal that now begins to press upon the conscience of nations. Into this world-struggle the poet of America will be drawn for a new prophetic utterance.—Edwin Markham, in "Success."

In sending money to this office for any purpose make all money orders payable to The Workers' Call, and if postage stamps are used send only ONE CENT stamps.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY. Conducted by Mrs. May Wood Simons. Grows more interesting each lesson. Carries you from the beginning of the race to the fulfillment of civilization. Students by each lecture learn the whole course. Time and place of class meetings as follows:

West Division, Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue, Monday evenings 8 p. m. North Division, 705 W. 2nd street, Thursday, 8 p. m. South Division, 705 W. 2nd street, Thursday, 8 p. m. Special courses for women of course, in evening printed lessons, \$2.00. Single admission, 50 cents.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, South Side—Sec. Paul Pierce, 6407 Rhodes Ave. Fin. Sec. E. Richter, 1485 Ellis Ave. Division Org. Arnold Rasmussen, 5714 Loomis Street.

THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE meets every Saturday, 7 p. m., at 123 N. Clark St. Secretary J. A. Harold, 56 N. Clark Street.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 104 E. Randolph street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 26 N. Clark street.

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, 8 p. m., at 214 Wabash Ave. (store). Sec. Joe Trenti, 25 E. Twenty-second Street. Organizer, H. Driesvoigt, 3115 Halsted St.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 2556 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at 922 E. 62nd street. Secretary, 2360 State street. Organizer, Louis Daigard, 3705 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday night at 325 S. Halsted. Lauenburger Hall. Sec. Joe Trenti, 25 E. Twenty-second Street. Organizer, H. Driesvoigt, 3115 Halsted St.

FIFTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Monday at 2630 Archer Ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finsterboch, 2920 Archer Ave.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Monday nights at 410 E. 62nd street. Secretary M. Kleininger, 4514 Lake Ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 345 E. 43rd street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 3 o'clock at 922 E. 62nd street. Secy. M. H. Klabner, 656 Drexel Ave. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 6407 Rhodes Ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 3 o'clock at 125, 8th Street, corner Buffalo Avenue. T. J. Vind, Secretary, 125 8th Street.

NINTH TENTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Thursday at 8 o'clock at 1111 St. and Michigan Ave. Secy. Mary E. Colwell, 333 S. Halsted St. Organizer, H. Driesvoigt, 3115 Halsted St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at 8 o'clock. Secy. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburn Ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m. at 23rd Place. School of Socialism every evening. Secretary G. J. Sindelar, 1198 S. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Secy Mrs. D. H. Daly, 461 S. Western Ave. Organizer, J. Gillespie, 518 Warren Ave. Phone Seeley 553.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at "Miles' Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western Aves.; Secretary, Henry Stocker, 773 Agate Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH. Meets every Friday at 535 North Rockwell Street. Secretary, F. H. Kuchenbocker, 430 N. Winchester Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Shonhofen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.; secretary, O. Desiak, 846 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Aurora Hall Huron st. and Milwaukee ave.; secretary, A. Mork, 451 N. Wood st.

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

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue; secretary, James E. Smith, 413 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 213 Clark St. Secretary, R. Morris, 26 N. Clark St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every first and third Monday in 1st month at 315 Wabash Ave.; Sec. Chas Sand, 453 Wabash Ave.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 214 Wabash Ave. Sec. R. Holthuisen Jr., secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every 1st and 3rd Thursday at N. corner Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary, E. G. Knaua, 861 Lincoln ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Fridheim Hall, 1768 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, Ruth Dick Hall, 1797 Aldine Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Corner Belleplaine and Leavitt Sts. Secretary, Chas. L. Jansen, 527 Otis Street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—AVONDALE—Meets every Friday, 8 p. m., at 1131 West Belmont st.; secretary, Henry Schulz, 305 W. Wellington St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 2—IRVING PARK—Meets every Saturday evening at 117 Irving Park Boulevard. O. F. Gelmark, Secretary, 2686 Mint-cello Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—CRAGIN—Every first and third Tuesday, Lincoln Hall, 1218 N. 21st St. Secretary, George Jansen, 224 St. Paul Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 4—MEADOWS—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at 10 o'clock at Miles Hall, cor. Armitage and Kedzie Aves. J. Gould, Secretary, 423 McLeas Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 5—SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—Secretary Fred Whammond, 223 N. Whipple Street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Friday at headquarters, Socialist Educational Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee Aves. Secy. O. K. Jorgensen, 1265 North Washington Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on 2nd at 544 Ashland ave. Organizer, Wm. S. Ellis, 1467 Ashland av.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 4226 Wentworth avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday at Lincoln Hall, 2nd and Morgan Streets. Secretary, Chas Westrand, 6146 Aberdeen St. Organizer, E. Nelson, 1941 Aberdeen St.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and third Friday, 8 p. m., at 763 23rd St. Secretary, Lillie M. Forberg, 6113 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 7182 Emerald Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second fourth Wednesday evening at 11th street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. F. Donne, 1147 Perry av. Organizer, H. DeBoer, 34 West 11th street.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH. Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 2249 Harrison St. Sec. E. C. Lowater, 2249 Harrison Street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 126 N. 52nd ave.

THIRTY-FIFTH, No. 1. Public lecture and entertainment the first and third Thursday each month at Linington Hall, 49th Ave. and Lake St. John M. Cook, Secy., 134 N. 2nd Ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES. KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 309 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 129 Garfield Av.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 25 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 25 N. Clark street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 486 S. Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jakke, 1913 Ave. K.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st Monday of month at 113 W. 51st St. and every 2d Monday at 4083 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Slevra, 2612 W. 66th St.

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

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 454 Noble street; secretary, M. Pieck, 484 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 84th street and Superior avenue; secretary, F. Rudzinski, 3787 Market ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski Hall, 12th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kosturaki, 617 W. 29th street.

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

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 823 21st place; secretary, Mrs. B. Felck, 432 21st place.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH No. 1—Secretary, H. Tubessing, 1027 S. Leavitt St.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH, No. 2 (Wilhelm Liebknecht Club)—Secretary, R. Pusch, 784 W. 13th st.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS. SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1629 Milwaukee Ave. In rear. Secretary, J. Lichtenstein, 140 Wilmet Ave.

THE NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB meets every Tuesday evening at 123 N. Clark St. Basement, at 8 p. m. All North Side Comrades should attend.

NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB No. 2 meets every Friday eve. 8 p. m., at 1748 Diversey Blvd., near Clark Street. Lake View. Comrades should attend.

LABORER POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 486 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. P. P. Farber, Secy., 1634 W. Superior St.

LADIES' AUXILIARY—meets every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 120 South Western Ave. 8 p. m. All women interested in socialism are invited to attend and become members. Interesting lectures and discussions. Mrs. D. H. Daly, Secretary, 461 South Western Avenue.

SOCIALIST MACHINISTS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Monday evening at 8 p. m., at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Avenue. Secretary, Guy Marshall; Treasurer John Mulroney.

A DEBATE.

Socialism vs. Municipal Ownership. W. Saunders vs. Dr. M. F. Doty at SOCIALIST HALL, 743 W. 63 St. Sunday Dec. 1st 8 p. m. Seats Free. Free Discussion.

MARX'S CAPITAL.

Do you want a copy of Marx's Capital? If so send a postal order for \$2.00 to the Workers' Call, 36 N. Clark St., Chicago, and receive one by mail. These volumes have just been imported from England, and are handsomely bound and printed in large type.

Notice. Any subscribers to the Call who are not receiving the paper regularly, are requested to give notice at once to the business manager. All cases of non-delivery will be investigated promptly and a reply given. Comrades knowing of cases of non-delivery will please report them at once.

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

A DEBATE

Socialism versus Anarchy

A. M. Simons vs. A. Isaaks. MUELLERS HALL, Sedgwick Street & North Avenue. Thursday, Dec. 5, 8 P. M. Clarence S. Darrow will preside.

Tickets 15 cts. in advance. 50c. at the door. Tickets for sale at 25 N. Clark St., at Socialist Temple, 120 Western Ave.—at 25 N. Clark St., 120 S. Western Ave. Be early and avoid the rush.

FOR RENT

In Socialist family large front room nicely furnished, steam heat, gas and bath. Near C. and Cable cars. 2.50 per week, 2235 So. Park ave., flat 3

WILSHIRE'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

Successor to the "Suppressed" Challenge 25 cents for 6 months

Send for Free Sample Toronto, Canada.

To Chicago Locals: Back numbers of The Social Crusader for free distribution may be had without charge by comrades who will call for them at the office of The Socialist Spirit, 609 Ashland Block, Chicago.

"The Worker With the Capitalist Mind" is described in our page illustrated leaflet which is just the thing to give away for propaganda purposes, as with its silhouettes it is bound to attract attention. Send 10 one cent stamps for 100 copies. There are now two issues out of our Illustrated Socialist Magazine, "The Crusader." Take a look at its cartoons and pictures. Subscription one dollar a year, 10c a copy. Comrade Pub. Co., 25 Lafayette Place, New York.

Dr. H. A. Frankel, DENTIST

203 W. 12th St. 1086 Milwaukee Ave. CHICAGO.

ROBOTNIK

Weekly Organ of The Polish Socialist Party. Subscription price \$1.00 per annum. Published at 494 Noble st., Chicago, Ill. Advertising and Job Printing a Specialty. Terms Moderate. Union Label.

WANTED

Persons to Co-operate in carrying on a poultry farm near Chicago. For information write to Alfred Reize, 1 Francis Place, Chicago.

FOR SALE

best located 40 acre farm within 50 miles of Chicago close to 3 R. R. Stations, good 7 Room House and Barn. Postoffice on opposite corner, all good dark soil excellent water. Business opportunities, apply to Comrade A. P. Baker, owner, 477 Madison St., 2nd flat to right

I. C. U. COMPANY

All kinds of Job-Work. Will save you one third on carpet-cleaning and stove repairing. Send postal to Brv. L. A. Mitchell, 752 Austin Ave.

Socialist Party Buttons

Something entirely new, red background, words SOCIALIST PARTY in white letters large enough to be seen, design of rising sun, the international emblem; stamped in gold. Sample by mail 10 cents; 50 cents a dozen, \$2.50 a hundred; address: CHARLES H. KERR & CO., PUBLISHERS, 56 FIRD AVE., CHICAGO.

KELLOGG MUSIC SCHOOL

The only school on the West Side having a systematic elementary department in which beginners are prepared for a thorough musical education. It has also high grade advanced courses for those intending to follow the profession

THE SCHUBERT STRING QUARTETTE under the direction of Wm. H. Kellogg, is prepared to furnish first-class music for parties, good entertainments, parties, etc. The Chicago Symphony Club of 40 members, gives concerts for churches, lodges, societies, etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

Are you hunting for those prizes? If so, don't forget to have the cash for your sub. cards in the hands of your Ward or Division Organizer, or the Business Manager of the Workers' Call before December 1st.

In order to keep the sub. card account straightened out and settled up to date, the Committee has found it necessary to place a time limit on all cards issued. Those now out are limited to December 1st. Comrades having cards they have not disposed of can exchange them at their Branches for cards good to January 1st.

Socialist Temple

120 S. Western Ave. Phone 552 Sedgwick. Business Agent, J. P. Larsen, 547 W. Erie Street. Wm. Lambert, 1197 Wilcox Avenue. Library Agent.

Visit Harry L. Marcum,

The well known West Side Up to date Hat and Furnisher. 293 West 12th Street 3 hours West of Halsted.

Stop Trading SHOES

with the enemy. Help yourself and the Socialist cause by purchasing your shoes from Comrade J. Burness, 977 W. Lake St. All Styles and Prices.

Peter Sissman Attorney at Law

Telephone Central 1376. Suite 507, 100 W. Washington St. Residence 68 Ryegreen Ave. CHICAGO.

THOMAS J. MORGAN, LAWYER

We obtain PATENTS and are engaged in the General Practice of Law. We write correspondence. 79 Dearborn St., rooms 223-230, CHICAGO.

P. HORSLEV Butter, Coffee, Tea and Spices

Send order by postal card. Goods delivered all over the South Side. 6020 May st. CHICAGO

LOOKING BACKWARD

(unabridged) by Bellamy. This book costs 50 cents in U. S. A. You can have it delivered to your address by sending to Henry B. Ashplant, London, Ont., Canada. Single copies 15c, 2 copies 30c, dozen \$1.95, 50 copies \$3.00, U. S. A. stamps or P. O. order.

THE SOCIALIST

An Illustrated Weekly. Aggressive, Scientific, unlike any other. 50 cents a year. 10 weeks 10 cents. 114 Virginia st., Seattle, Washington. For 10 Socialist addresses will send you his paper for 10 weeks.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE MARK

This Label is the only guarantee that bread and other bakery goods are union-made. Buy no other. Patronize only such places where you see the label on the box. Demand the same.

Cigarette Smokers! Ask for Levins "Special" and other brands manufactured by D. Levins, 495 S. Halsted St.

M. COHN'S ORCHESTRA

First-class music furnished for all occasions. Address 907 N. Whipple st.

E. Wollock's 477 S. Halsted St.

CHAS. TYL & CO. The young mans' Popular Tailor.

442 South Halsted St. Cor. 10th Place.

B. BERLYN, Maker of High Grade Cigars.....

Hand work only. Mail orders promptly filled. 662 East 63rd St., Chicago, Ill. Tel. South 1300.

"You'll have to Show me." A copy of "Missouri Socialist"

Published at 22 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo. Bright and breezy. One year 50c.

Special Notice

To all Machinists living on the North Side to attend the meetings of Lake View Lodge which meets every 2d and 4th Monday nights at 1106 North Halsted St.

Keep watch on the subscription number on your address label. When that number is the same as the number of the paper on which it is pasted your subscription has expired. Please renew at once so as to avoid any delay as otherwise the paper will be promptly stopped.

See that your subscription is renewed promptly.

Socialist Books

Choice Stock for Holiday Gifts

The Holiday Season is near and you will wish to make a gift to your husband or wife, father or mother, brother or sister, sweetheart, comrade or friend. What better for a modest outlay than a good book? It has substantial and permanent value, and honors both giver and recipient. Such a gift has a wholesome and elevating influence, and contributes to the intellectual development of mankind, and the moral and spiritual exaltation of the race.

Any book in the following list will be mailed, postage paid, on receipt of the price:

CLOTH BOUND LIBRARY VOLUMES

Socialism: Utopian and Scientific. Engels, 20c. The Passing of Capitalism. Ladoff. 50c. Science and Workingmen. Lasalle. 50c. Socialism in America. Heath. 50c. Eighteenth Brumaire. Marx. 50c. Memoirs of Marx. Liebknecht. 50c. Collectivism and Industrial Evolution. Van der Velde. 50c. Merris England. Blatchford. 50c. Essays on Socialism. Blatchford. 75c. Six Centuries of Work and Wages. Thorold Rogers. 75c. Socialism. John Stuart Mill. 75c. Socialism and Unsocialism of Thon. Carlyle. Vols. 1 & 2—75c. each. Economics of Herbert Spencer. 75c. Pioneers of American Socialism. Botheman. 75c. The Communism of John Ruskin. 75c.

Paris Commune: "Proletarian Revolt." Berham. 75c. Socialism and Modern Science. Gilt Edge. Ferri. \$1.00. Beyond the Black Ocean. McGrady. \$1.00. Ca Ira; Danton in the French Revolution. Gronlund. \$1.00. Our Destiny. Gronlund. \$1.00. History of the Commune of 1871. Lisovsky. \$1.00. Government Ownership in Production and Distribution. Vrooman. \$1.00. Socialism from Genesis to Revelation. Sprague. \$1.00. Looking Backward. Bellamy. \$1.00. Speeches and Essays. Lasalle. \$1.00. Historic and Economic Works. Karl Marx. \$1.00. The New Economy. Gilt Edge. Gronlund. \$1.25. Equality. Bellamy. \$1.25. The People's Marx. Devine. \$1.50. The Eastern Question; letters, papers and Miscellaneous writings. Karl Marx. \$2.50.

Propaganda pamphlets a specialty. Bottom rates on 100 and 1000 lots. Standard Publishing Company Publishers and Importers TERRE HAUTE, IND.

GROCERIES AND COAL

are now delivered to the Members and Friends of the Socialist Co-operative. Order by postal card. Everything both lines supplied. 50c admits Party-Socialists—send in your membership. Dividends declared quarterly. See announcement elsewhere.

HEADQUARTERS at the TEMPLE. Consumers, Combine for Socialism! Phone. "Seeley" 553

If You Are In Need Of SHOES Do Not hesitate To Call On Us.

We are now prepared with a full line of FALL and WINTER GOODS of high grade workmanship and latest styles.