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

THIRD YEAR.-WHOLE NO. 146.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

As Capitalism Sees It

New York Journal of Commerce Declares Editorially That Trusts Lead to So-cialism. Significant Admissions Which Demonstrate that the Ruling Classes Already Discern the Coming Economic Changes. Socialism Now an Appreciable Force in Politics.

give a new impetus to further combinsolution into their constituent elements, We are disposed to agree with Protare not likely to lead to the termination corporate existence of the trusts, and to the resumption of independen operations by their various plants. Recelverships or eventual reorganizations would, more probably, be the accepted forms of procedure, so that the enterprises now conscidated would remain under unified management, and mightconceivably, include others previously independent of them. In other words, the failure of efforts to form a polential monopoly is more likely to lead to ger scale than the resumption of the competitive conditions in which the were regarded by all the parties to the combination as "wasteful," "frrational," great monopolistic combinations might safety for the future would be sought and found in making the best terms they could with other interests in the same field, and so minimizing the danger of again losing control of their mar-

Meanwhile, there can be no question that the policy of consolidation is in tem cannot be said to be visionary. control of the larger part of the field of N. Y. Journal of Commerce. broad systems of the country have in brought under the control of a few

direction of the same men who dom-inete the iron and steel industries, and that, as a corollary to this process, the tendency to centralization has become well established in the banking business, and there has been effected a unon of financial interests sufficiently large to exercise a material, if not a of Socialist journals an inside prese controlling influence on the money market. The process has gone too far to be sensibly affected by partial failures; the system has become too firmly established to admit of the supposition that it can be quickly or radically changed. It is this fact which lends great importance to the political dangers which may come in the train of a highly developed trust system. As the authority already quoted puts the case, "The billion dollar trust seems to furnish a practical demonstration of the possibility of organizing the largest ina few groups controlled by a single set substantiated, seems by common con-of interests, is a brilliant triumph for sent of the capitalist press to be strictly the policy of centralization. For these tabooed in their columns. achievements the trust organizers have Another instance of the understand-the applause and gratitude of every ing which has been arrived at on this Socialist. The popular discontent caused by the monopolization of one necessary of life after anther, prepares the self in a manner ideally perfect for

remarkable growth of opinion favorable to the public ownership of municipal service industries. There can be no doubt that the same tendency will as-

which are making for State Socialism, it is well to bear in mind that the fundamental principle of all Socialistic theory is that the value of a given product is determined by the amount of labor expended on it. The idea that the value of an article of merchandise expresses the relation between the desire of the purchaser and the necessity of the asiler is accounted by all the Socialistic writtens.

It is not a new discovery that great [ivism"-to the substitution of the state combinations in the field of industry or some equally comprehensive entity whose profits are dependent on the for the capitalist, and to an attempt to mance of a non-competitive and, make a fair division of the rewards of again from his address; therefore, artificial price for their pro- labor which are now assumed to be duct, are not exempt from the danger most inequitably apportioned. The genof failure. A more interesting question, eral acceptance of such a theory is, of raised by some recent developments in course, dangerous to the existing orthis line, is whether the temporary re- ganization of society, very much in proverses of some of these combinations portion to the amount of freedom enmay not be as reasonably expected to joyed by the individual citizen. The sovereignty of the people involves the ations as to be the signal for their dis- right of a majority of them to institute any kind of government they please, and it hardly needs an appeal to past Bullock that financial embarassments experience to find reason to dread the diffusion of ideas subversive of the foundations of the republic. There is at this moment no quarter from which danger to our institutions is more to be apprehended than from the concentration of the control of the great operations of mechanical industry, of transportation, and of finance into a few hands. The proof of this is to be found in the PACT THAT SOCIALISM HAS ALREADY BECOME AN APPRECIABLE FORCE IN OUR POLITICS; that in the absence of either of the great parties havthe renewal of these efforts on a lar- ing an intelligible solution to offer of the trust problem, the Socialistic answer to it is equally pro-apt and definite. combination had its origin, and which and that the advocates of "Individualism" in property and enterprise find it increasingly hard to demonstrate that and "self-destructive," The disasters the successful development of comwhich may overtake a number of the merce and industry is dependent on the triumph of their principles. When the be plausibly traced to their mability WHOLE COURSE OF OUR MATERto exclude effective competition, to limit IAL DEVELOPMENT SEEMS TO BE production, and to fix an artificially TENDING IN THE DIRECTION high standard of price. In that case, MOST DESIRED BY SOCIALISTS and seems to be dominated by ideals which are essentially those of the Socialistic theorist, only with this difference that the representative of capital occupies the place demanded by the representative of labor, the political dangers in-herent in the spread of the trust sys-

A READY ILLUSTRATION.

Ex Gov. Aligsid Talks on the Control of the Freez and His Speech Furnishes an Example.

It would not be very difficult to sho that outside of the direct suppression censorahip exists which seems to be a well defined arrangement between the journalistic mouthpieces of capitalism as to the exclusion of matter which by ommon consent of dominant class in terests is deemed objectionable.

Last week we referred to an incident which occurred at the recent debate between representatives of Socialism and Anarchism at Mueller's Hall, in which the advocate of the former op-enly taunted the prese reporters with the fact that the journals which they ustries upon a national seale, and the oncentration of all the railroads into substantlated, seems by comme

> urday ex-Governor Altgeld lectured on "American Ideals" before the Good Michigan at Ann Arbor. Carefully pre-pared proof sheets of his address were italist papers, all of which gave con-siderable space to the lecture. Here

sert itself if thinking men ever become the industries competition is impossible and monopoly inevitable. Of the TWO ALTERNATIVES which will then present themselves—PUBLIC or PRIVATE MONOPOLY—IT IS NOT HARD TO PROPHESY WHICH IS THE MORE LIKELY TO COMMAND INCOMING MARKED TO PROPHESY WHICH IS THE MORE LIKELY TO COMMAND INCOMING MARKED TO PROPHESY WHICH IS THE MORE LIKELY TO COMMAND INCOMING MARKED TO PROPHESY WHICH IS THE MORE LIKELY TO COMMAND INCOMING MARKED TO PROPHESY WHICH IS THE MORE LIKELY TO COMMAND INCOMING MARKED TO PROPHESY WHICH IS THE MORE LIKELY TO COMMAND INCOMING MARKED TO PROPHESY WHICH IS THE MORE LIKELY TO COMMAND INCOMING MARKED TO PROPHESY WHICH IS THE MORE LIKELY TO COMMAND INCOMING MARKED TO PROPHESY WHICH IS THE MARKED TO PROPHESY WAS CONNECTED WHICH AND ASSESSMENT OF THE MARKED TO PROPHESY WAS CONNECTED WHICH AND ASSESSMENT OF THE MARKED TO PROPHESY WAS CONNECTED WHICH AND ASSESSMENT OF THE MARKED TO PROPHESY WAS CONNECTED WHICH AND ASSESSMENT OF THE MARKED TO PROPHESY WAS CONNECTED WHICH AND ASSESSMENT OF THE MARKED TO PROPHESY WAS CONNECTED WHICH AND ASSESSMENT OF THE MARKED TO PROPHE TO olence. Then it was charged that he had listened to the criticisms upon the government by Mr. Bryan and his friends, and that therefore Mr. Bryan and his friends should be held responsible for the assassination of the President, but further inquiry developed the fact that CZOLGOSZ and his father were REPUBLICANS and not only had ot supported Bryan but did not go to not kind of meetings; that they lived "Cleveland and VOTED THE RE-

Not a whisper of this has ever to our Cleveland set the investigation on foot that resulted in disclosing the political amiliations of the President's murderer. Obviously this was not "news." It would not even pay to publish it for the purpose of entering denial next day.

Republican was too dangerous to be touched, and ex-Governor Altgeld him- Significance of the Farce Recently Enself has evidently a fairly clear conception of the reason why. We quote

"This commercialism objects to the searchlight of criticism and therefore the columns of the newspapers that are dependent upon advertisement and acthe action of public officials.

"There is one class of papers that are

knowledge appeared in the capitalist IN LOVING EMBRACE Cleveland set the investigation of fort

"Labor and Capital" Fall Upon Each Others Necks.

The very rumor that Czolgosz was a AT THE N. Y. CONFERENCE

acted in New York. Socialism in the Role of "Bogieman",

York can get word to all the other have been stuffing the press reporters not subject to control, that is the LIT- bility of "arbitration and concillation." previously stated.

LABOR'S CHRISTMAS TREE.

POLITICAL

men" got an opportunity to speak their little pieces. After a feeble protest against Schwab's view of trades unions, they one and all assert that organized labor contains no menace towards aggregated capital, that the only reason for misunderstandings in the past lies in the fact that the contending parties have not understood each other-a not very luminous explanation in itself-but the conference is in no mood for criticism, so everything goes.

Then a wandering Socialist from Europe who happens to be present gets the Once again that periodical farce, the floor for a few moments, and after the conference which is to establish per- manner of his kind tries to inject-disseeks to control the press of the land, manent harmonious relations between sension into the hitherto harmonious and to a very great extent does control "labor and capital" has been enacted, assemblage. He thinks that there is it; it seeks to centrol the pulpit of the this time with New York as the stage, an inherent antagonism between the inland and to a certain extent does con- and under the auspices of that con- terests of the contending parties which trol it. We have in this country about glomeration of exploiters, reformers will work itself out through a social ten thousand or more banks. They are and dupes known as the National Civic revolution and which will in turn transso organized, that the banks in New Federation. Prominent labor skinners form the present economic basis of society. He ridicules the idea of harmony benks inside of an hour, and the other with prefessions of love for organized being effected through labor and capital banks can in a few minutes get word labor, veteran urion smashers have meeting to slobber over each other's to the manufacturers, the merchants, been trying to cover up their past ex-and the men that need accomodations, plotts by asserting that they have been particular sensation. Slobbering is on ploits by asserting that they have been particular sensation. Slobbering is on and thus they are able to CONTROL persistently misunderstood by the the program and must be duly proworking class, while oily ecclesiastics ceeded with, so several other "laborwho have found no difficulty in serving men" who have not yet had a chance to commodation, and are able to control God and Mammon at one and the same, hear themselves talk, get the desired time, have been drivelling forth their opportunity and use it mainly to repeat unctuous platifudes anent the desira- in substance what their fellows have

Press Censorship. Then several of the aforesaid "labor All Signs Now Point to a Systematic Effort Upon the Part of Capitalism to

alone in the underhand concealed manper in which they have been practiced not want, and is not going to have a fit these many years. It is not simply that when he gets it. alleged organs of public opinion are in the hands of capitalism and distort news to further the ends of exploitation. We are now confronted with a difect suppression of all publications that do not crawl before that same capitalism and defend that exploitation. Evidence has now been accumulated until Socialist papers are to be forced from now on to fight not simply the unorganized hostility and indifference or the general ignorant slavish public and the scanty, grudging financial support of sympathisers, but they must also face the open, or covert, organized opposition of a plutocratic government Nor is the suppression of free speed

to be any longer left to the chance efforts of ruffian assemblages and offiious policemen, and to mask behind "irresponsible mobs" and "obstruction of the street," Now it is boldly debated in congress and advocated from the pulpit and public press. It seems as if American plutocracy, drunk with power and wild at the prospect of secing themselves dethroned at the height of their glory, at a time when their make one last desperate stand for this privilege of piunder. Old forgotten cular from the latter organization ap-Santiago Iglesias in prison for "conspiring to raise the price of labor"-a says in parti Think of it, workingmen of America! PEROUS times it is possible to forget it is now a crime beneath the stars and stripes to "conspire" to bring more of are ever with us, and even if slowly, they are SURELY on the INCREASE. phrase that smacks of the middle ages. do the work of the world. They are Even in these days you can read in the do the work of the world. They are sending men to the penitentiary openly and with full publicity because they entered into a conspiracy to better clothe and house and feed and educate the children of those whose hands and brains make possible oil clothing and ahelter and food and culture. This has long been done indirectly and secretly and by round a bout means. At Chicago, Pana, Virden, Coeur d'Alenc, Homestead and a host of other places men have been killed for this, the most classes and conditions of people, not envise or time of capitalism an attack that the control of the contro terrible crime of capitalism, an attack upon profits. But ostensibly they are not as ricters, disturbers of the peace destroyers of property, etc. But today the mask is torn off and it is to be made a crime to ask men to stand together as men in defense of the miserable homes and living that the capitalist system grants its slaves. En-joined against picketing, forbidden to boycott, and denied the right to circulate literature defending their homes and families; herded in the palisaded work-shop by day and packed in foul tenements by night, truly the free American citizen is a sight to make acds weep,and men awear.

But all this means but that the chain TLE papers that are published by poor but independent men at cross roads and in villages, and have a circulation any.

And the stage management of this bur- Then an executive committee is cho- been added. It means that the fact of in villages, and have a circulation any. sen, an equal number to represent master and slave is standing forth in far simply a fight in the open instead of in POPCE than does the FA It means the line up by armies city is the home of CHEA instead of a guerilla warfare in a thousand isolated shops and factories.

> the beginning welcomes this new development. To him it is but the natural But to the opportunist, to the pseudo-Socialist who hoped to help the capitend. Harmony is restored for all time all this is inexplicable. He becomes panic stricken. At the very moment when according to his belief capitalist governments should begin to grant little slices of the co-operative common-wealth, when the demands of labor shoud be receiving a most respectful attention from its economic and govdenly tightened and the class struggle, when they turn over snot that journal and see a discing, stands forth in bold and sullen on the "evils of sweat sh nakedness. The opportunist loses his head completely. He cries for force and the workers," he shricks, as if capital-ism would permit any such action, even if it would be desirable. For once we may be sure that capitalism will "save us from our fool friends."

Socialists, Betokens the Climax of the Class Struggle. Well, what are you going to do about | reason for getting frightened at the apit? Press censorship is here, and re- proach of a realization of his expectapression of free speech is at hand. Not tions. Unlike Tom Sawyer's cat he has not been asking for something he did

Repress the Socialist Propaganda. Necessity of Perfecting Our Politi-

cal Organization Now Apparent. Present Situation Long Poreseen by

The most urgent need among socialists at the present time is not guns but brains, not military but intellectual drill, not hysterics but intelligence.

It behooves us to bend every energy to perfecting our political organization ready to take advantage of the political situation which is soon to develop. no same man can deng the fact that Within the unions every effort should be made to show the union men that the time has now come for them to act intelligently at the polls. Every mo-ment that passes offers new illustrations of the futility of strikes unsupported by political effort. The greatest obstacle to the extension of such an intelligent movement is the appearance of anarchistic idiots who would have the labor unions reject the strike in favor of the still more primitive and antiquated physical force struggle, instead of pressing on to the more advanced and really more revolutionary, method or the ballot.

"Apparently Presperous"

Not the least useful service performed by such bodies as the Salvátion Army and the Volunteers of America lies in tribute rolls in upon them in a golden the fact that they are constantly com-tide so high as to overwhelm them in pelled to destroy the illusions of prostide so high as to overwhelm them in perity with which the capitalist press its very grandeur, are determined to perity with which the capitalist press pealing for assistance to provide a Christmas dinner for Chicago's poor

"During these APPARENTLY PROS-

newsboys and girls and poor we and one look at those who avail themshives of this opportunity will convises you that it is indeed appreciated, and often by a CLASS YOU WOULD LET-TLE EXPECT TO FIND IN SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES.

As the circulation of this apper is mostly confined to the exploiting classes who support the system which is responsible for the misery mentioned, its effect is somewhat lost, and for the reason it may be worth reproducing in the columns. the columns.

Tribute to Chesp Labo

titled "Chicago the World's World the Chicago Tribuse makes the ing significant remark: "From the standpoint of the facturer, it is asserted NO ONE

that PATIENT, PLODI the BASEWORK OF

PROGRESS. English, what is this but a that the wealth of the city trouble wite who read this ad



CAPITALIST SANTA CLAUS—"See how I have decorated this beautiful tree for the benefit of the workingman. He can have everything on it that he can reach without overturning it."

borhood. These are too numerous for all to be reached, consequently, there has been an effort to destroy them. You have noticed that at several sessions of Congress a congressman named Loud introduced a bill to exclude these llittle papers from the mails as second class mail matter, on the pretense that they loaded down the mails and cost the government a great deal of money.

The Workers' Call is not publishe at a village cross roads, but in the sec ond city of the union, and it is perhaps the only paper in Chicago that welcapitalist controlled press dares not

The First Political Exile.

The December number of Wilshire's Magazine, now published at Toronto, pe the legend, "Suppressed by the nited States; "I' be now under the proroyal coat of arms with the letters E. R. occupying the central portion of

of the experienced capitalist stool pigeon who engineered the recent "trust conference" in this city. The same old gang of labor fakirs who assisted at are generally supposed to occupy a neuthat futile assemblage are again I evidence on this occasion, all well tried tools of capitalism, all fawning and cringing before the great men who gra-ciously express their willingness to con-sider both sides of the question impar-

Schwab, the high salaried slave driver of the steel trust, opens up by stating that contrary to popular belief, he has no objection to organized labor, but he ion should not do. It should not bestrict the output, raise the price or shorten the labor fime. With these obwill tolerate labor organizations. Next It means that the knaves and traitors nes Hanna with his evil record of in the ranks of labor and the slimy friend of labor, organizations; in fact since 1874 he has ever been their

'capital, labor, and the public" retively, the latter consisting entirely of lawyers, politicians and clergymen who tral position between the other two:

A few words of unctuous twaddle church, dwelling upon the intense feeling of "mutual brotherhood" which permentes all classes, of American solety, both capitalists and laborers alike, and the conference comes to an as the chairman of the assemblage had

What does this pantomine signify? It means that the terror of advancing Sotalism is now before the eyes of the now lining up all the reactionary forces at their command in order if possible to ward off the threatening apparition creatures of the subsidized pulpit as now being called upon to do battle for the plunderers upon whose bounty they have so long fattened. The sham profit sharing scheme of the steel trust will

They are too late. The class struggle is too much of a reality to be set aside essrs. Labor and Capital will resume ett will get into action, the Peudges will ladie out injunctions, ind jail seniences as usual, the p

(Continued on page 1)

SUBSCRIPTION BATER

ADVERTISEMENTS. tel, number of acceptable advertises serted. rill be made known upon application EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

use the return of unused manuscript heald be unclosed. mications must reach the rece by Mon-ing preceding the time in which they are therein, but into an a few concerning the promest are requested from our readers, miribalien must be accompanied by the the writer, not necessarily for publication, a wridegate of good faith. PHONE BANDOLPH 222



Referring to the effect of the recen debate at Mueller's Hall a correspondnt notifies us that a large number of workmen employed in a down town clothing factory attended the debate in question. Several were already Socialists, but the majority had avowed amarchistic views. Our currespondent states that since the debate every onof the latter has admitted that the logic lay completely on the Socialist side of the question; and all of them have signified their intention of joining the Socialist Party, the debate having been exhaustively discussed amongst them for a week or more after it had taken place.

Who shall decide when doctors dissgree? The chairman of the Socio-Legal Forum, Dr. Christison, recently clared at a meeting of that body in rman House that Czolgosz wai really insane, and therefore not respon able for his act. This view, was unan! sly opposed by all the other speak ers present, one of whom observed tha if the plea of insanity was allowed to stand in this case there would be no Moulty in finding in every criminal tive mental condition, which uld allow him to escape punishment It would seem, however, that the ques of sanity or insanity in the case of elgoes really admits of no discussion ch as he must always be prowhile capitalism exists. Capitalet always uphold "Individual re bility," and it was this idea which induced Czolgosz to murder the sident. The acceptance of this idea. lifles Anarchism and Capitalism at the same time.

INSIDE INFORMATION.

Partial relief is at last in sight for rs of Socialist papers, and writers subjects from the Sot standpoint, if they only know e to look for it. At present the reat financial and commercial jourcapitalism are coming to the rescue with well written articles, many of which are of the utmost value as Socialist propaganda, but which escape | test. journals in which they appear circulate classes, and only on very rare occasions come within range of the workingman's vision. There is no reason whatever these sources of information should not be utilized to the fullest ex- pointment should be confirmed. tent, as for several reasons they are even more valuable in some respects than similar matter written by avowed

Quite recently one such article ap peared in the columns of this paper. As our readers will no doubt remember, it was taken from the "Bankers" Magazine," and contained the enen admision that capitalism was based upor mental slavery of the producing Now this confession coming m such a source is in reality fat more valuable prapaganda than a sim lar declaration from a Socialist author, ch as it shows that in the inner the Socialist position is conceded

This week we publish an edite om the New York "Journal of Comree" which deals with the political ince of the trusts and which exelicitly admits that they are preparing ditions for the establishment of the ialist Commonwealth. It is needless to say that the "Journal of Commerce" is not intended for working class conption, and has no circulatio mgst them, it being a publication cially devised for the purpose, of supplying inside information to those who ride upon the backs of the lab

areful consideration and to special tear in mind the source from which is manates. The appearance of such matter justifies the assertion that the shrewd calculating minds of those who are in present control of the industries of this country, can already distinctly ce the inevitable tendency towards locialism through the changes in pro duction and distribution. These mer save at least the merit, of not attempt ng to deceive themselves, even though they may for material reasons attempt

to deceive others. This article only says in other words that the Socialist diagnosis of the econ omic future is correct. It gives substantially the same views of the trust roblem that Socialists have always eld. And in doing so it gives the lidirect to the effusions which appear on this subject in capitalist journals which circulate amongst the working class It cuts the ground from under the feet of the host of babbling knaves and fools who advocate publicity, regulating, itcensing, or smashing, as a "remedy" against trusts and combines, and incidentally demonstrates the utter inanits of such anti-Socialist howlers as Creelman, Corrigan, Rickaby, et al-

It was for publishing views almost identical with those of the "Journa! of Commerce" that Comrade Gaylord Wilshire's paper, "Challenge," was debarred from second-class mail privileges and forced into exile on British territory, but the Journal of Commerce runs no such risk. As before mentioned it circulates amongst "safe" people, whereas "Challenge" attempted to put the information within reach of all.

We shall draw upon these sources in future from time to time, as similar articles appear. Testimony towards the soundness of Socialist ideas is doubly convincing when it comes from the enemy If workingmen do not yet know enough to accept Socialism, perhaps the views of their masters on the subject may help them somewhat. At any rate wa feel perfectly cafe in helping capitalism "educate the masses" in this respect, even if by so doing we publish information that was not originally intended for the "common people." A good thing should be siways pushed along. What is sauce to the capitalist gander can also be served up to the working class goose.

OBJETION IGNORED.

It would be well for the organized workingmen of this country if they could lay aside their imaginary importance in the eyes of the capitalist class ong enough to take a glance at things as they really age. They would then discover that while at times it becomes necessary for their exploiters-to flatter. them, their normal attitude towards organized labor is really one of contempt and hostility, more open and undisguised when the votes of the workers are not in immediate request.

For instance the son of Judge Baker of injunction notoriety, has been recently appointed by President Booseveit to fill the place of Judge Woods that the British government systemas Supreme Court Circuit Judge for atically deprecates the naval strength Indiana. Against the appointment the A. F. of L. passed a resolution of pro-

eneral notice from the fact that the In commenting upon the appointment and the opposition thereto, the Chicago such a procedure is not necessary here temptuous language to the action of the Pederation of Laber, insisting that their objection is puerile, that the Senate should ignore it, and that the ap-It must be admitted that to a very

large extent this contemptuous brushing away of the opinion of organized labor is deserved. There is really no reason at present way it should be treated in any other fashion. Working men who year after year surrender their political power into the hands of their exploiters, justify the action of the atter when they refuse to listen to their protests afterwards. Had the vote of organized labor been cost in its own interests last November, the President would probably have heritated to make an appointment so objectionable to the organized working class, and the s of capitalism the correctness of Tribune have had neither opportunity nor inclidation to add contempt to its natural hatred of the labor unions.

> elved a juil sentence of over three ears, vin., "conspiring to raise the price of labor." In that respect at least ilets are always law abiding citi

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB uesday evening at 8 p. m., ing). S ary, J. J. Lichenst W. North

SHAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

the recent A. F. of L. Convention, which requested that all affiliated labor odies hold absolutely aloof from the militia service, was laid on the table grown in numbers, influence and re-after a short discussion.' The eternal scurces; while it has raised wages, reand inalienable right of the union laberer to enrol himself in the militia for the purpose of protecting scabs is thus once ugain affirmed.

Without a single exception the captalist press has endorsed the confuct ruling class-progress along this line of the American Federation of Labor n not opposing the introduction of cigar making machinery, although such ntroduction was bound to displace many skilled workmen in that trade, It gives them an opportunity of making favorable contrast between the intelligence of the American and the Britsh working class who through their opposition to the installation of new machinery, have thereby lost to their masters, commercial supremacy in the world's markets. But the next step in the evolution of this intelligence will hardly be as satisfactory to the explotters. When the organized working men demand collective ownership of this improved machinery of production, as they undoubtedly will in the near future, they will sound a different sort of ofe. To the capitalist class the limit of intelligence on the part of the work ers, is confined to their allowing their labor power to be exploited by the most improved machinery.

A glance at the alluring advertisements with which the store window are now occupied, in reference to the approaching holidays, brings out one of curfous contradictions in the capitalist with which is often overlooked. The teachers of so-called "political economy" and the big employers, always lay great stress upon the virtue of thrift. The latter are incessantly telling the wage-slave to save his money and he will get ahead, and at the san time are constantly displaying seduc nds. to induce him to loosen up and let go of his coin, and in order to still further induce him to follow their advice, they hold out such baits as 'selling below cost," "easy paymen plans," "your credit is always good," etc., etc. When both sides of the matter are taken into consideration, the hypocritical faisity of the capitalist system stands out prominently.

To begin with, how can a working man save when he can hardly secure the necessaries of life at present? How much less can be be expected to save when his exploiters foist upob him in a glaring and misleading manner those artices that he cannot fall to wish for but can never pay for? If he goes in debt to secure them and sickness had luck leaves him unable to pay for the stuff he thus buys on the instalment plan, he is at duce served with ments and followed up and rur down until his life is made unbearable Advice of this sort given to the work ing class from their plunderers always has the merit of being impracticable, and only because of this is it given-

We have not observed that the capitalist press is putting forth any extraordinary efforts to arouse "public opinion" in behalf of Santiago Iglesias. the Porto Rican labor agitator who was recently sentenced under the Spanish laws to three years imprisonment for "conspiring to raise the price of labor." The fact that Iglesias is a Socialist may perhaps account to some extent for this negligence.

An American naval officer declares of the country in order to scare the nation into voting vast sums for its extension, and leaves the inference that this would be a good policy to imitate on this eide of the water. However, All that is needed is to tell the working He feeds on us; he is a shirk; eral million dollars' worth of products more than they can consume, a larger navy is wanted to pound into the heads of foreigners the fact that they must onsume the surplus. At least that is the manner in which Mr. Chauncey M. Depew usually presents the question.

We notice that Hunna didn't tell the delegates to the "capital and labor conference" that the next struggle would take place between the Republican and ocialist parties, as he has declared on previous occasions. When there is a demand for humbug Mark is very care ful to hand out only the brand of goods

ADDRESS TO DELEGATES.

National Executive Committee of Socialist Party to A. F. of L.

To Delegates to Twenty-first Annua Convention of the American Feder

ation of Labor, Scranton, Pa.: Brethren and Comrades,-When prevailing economic system becomes the very antithesis of human needs It is safe to say that no capitalist will by reason of evolution in production ver be found guilty of the offence for the ruling class (such by virtue of which Comrade Iglesias of Porto Rico previous social economic life it must prolong its obsolete economic life by ion of remedial laws and the same office. the application of physical force. Any measure of emancipation by the sub-ject class short of political revolution.

A. M. Simons spoke there on December will be utterly fullie and hopeless. Ar-lst, and Seymour Stedman on Decemneasure of emadeipation by the suboitration at best is an armistice in which the opposing forces of labor and there December 26th: apital confer about the terms upon which labor surrenders to capital. The price at which labor abould be bought and sold is an inherently irreconcilable

asue, that cannot be eternally arbit-rated. The difference between comput-sory arbitration and voluntary arbit-ration is the difference between being robbed according to government or be

ing subbed according to agreement.
While the trade union movement has the veteran filling his pipe and preparing to occupy the corner chair. least we are free to begin another." response was forthcoming and after several puffs he began again, address cated and fraternized humanity and tended to the establishment of a better ing the new convert who seemed the most attentive. "You see we've got to tollers—has accomplished these results keep at it. Political campaigns are in spite of the political power of the only incidental with us now. We take keep at it. Political campaigns are part because we must, but our efforts is being gradually arrested by utter are really less effective than when popdisregard for free institutions and gross ular excitement is at low ebb. We must misuse of public power by the capitalist appeal to the reason for a long time yet and get the brains of the working achievements of economic organization class with us. Sentimental appeals are of little use at present."

fects having their Inherent cause in the capitalist system; thus: a Through trade unionism we may increese wages and reduce the daily, hours of toil, but ew cannot dictate to the capitalist class how many days in the year they must employ us. In 98 organized trades in the United States there are only 25 in which the workers are employed 306 days in the year.

are employed 300 days in the year,
b. While the union has the power to
increase wages selfpreservation requires
the capitalist 'dars to charge all the
profit the market will bear.

THE WORKERS CALL CHICAGO, ILL SATURDAY, DECEMBER II, 1981.

duced hours, readicated abuses, edu-

standard of living among the organized

class: while the before mentioned

have been neutralized by economic ef-

profit the market will bear,
c. Through the introduction of machinery (not to mention trust methods);
where one worker obtains employment
in a new industry, eight workers are
dispensed with in former avocations.
The capitalist class introduce labor
saving machinery worker anddly in secsaving machinery more rapidly in gen-eral than the trade unions reduce

d. In declaring that wages will never d. In declaring that wages will never be regarded as the equivalent of labor the trade unions proclaim that the workers should receive the full product of their toil. It is self-evident that the workers cannot redeem the sum total of capital by a fraction in wages, while in addition the latter under competi-tion tend to a mere level of subsistence. The correspond to trists with each decade

tion tend to a mere level of subsistence. The corresquent crisis with each decade is therefore inevitable.

e. Self-perpetuation which impels the capitalist class (through injunctions is sued by servile courts) to repress the power of trude unions, has injected a vital political issue into a herefofore economic organization. While the trade union cannot act as a political party, the possession of the public powers, dictated by self-preservation, requires the the possession of the public powers, dic-tated by self-preservation, requires the trade unionist to form his class political party in order to safeguard his econ-

The political organization of the working class is therefore an immediate heart." secessity to co-ordinate with the preservation and continued growth of their conomic organization; antagonism to either will now endanger both. If the Socialist Party is (for any reason) objected to as means to an end, those who profess to believe in the end are not necessarily relieved of responsibility for the proper political means. 'If the declining Socialist Labor Party erred in antagonizing the trade unions, it constitutes a good reason why the rising Socialist Party which supports the trade unions should be encouraged.

That the economic strength of the co-ordinately with participation in political activity and possession of public power, is conclusive evidence that when men become imbued with Socialism they gain interest in their trade union. runner of industrial organization under the co-operative commonwealth.

With fraternal greetings, we are, Faithfully yours LEON GREENBAUM. National Secretary.

Justice.

By Wm. R. Fex.

Reader unto Cassar the things that are Cassar's There stands the law! let no one mar: To Caesar things that Caesar's are,' Accord the lordly and the strong

Tis well! Now let us straightway see What may the dues of Caesar be.

Behold, where high in pomp he towers; He toils not, yet he much devours.

Let's give to him a right to work

And when he puts his hands to use. We'll let him have what they produce.

If he refuse to sow or reap, His right to starve we will not keep.

Let him enjoy it. It is his; To Caesar still what Caesar's is!

Too long the suffering human ra

There stands the law. It is most just; And work or starve great Caesar must. Aftern and print and paint and carve:

So shall the Scripture be fulfilled, And Carrar get what God hath willed!

Illinois State Notes

Last week an application for a charer was received from a new local at Westville, Vermilion county, with 18 members. Comrade Jean Brault of Georgetown is the organizer. Most of miners.

Local Alton reports an increase of five members at the last business meet-

headquarters. It sends in the name of Ernest Untermann for international secretary. Local Herrin has sent in the name of A. M. Simons, and Local Evanton the name of Thomas J. Morgan for

.The Evanston comrades report an enber 12th. Philip & Brown is to speak

Comrades in unorganized towns are charles H. KERR.

State Secretary.

At

"I don't know about that" broke to the Utopian, "it was an appeal to my love of justice that brought me to So

"Huh," grunted the Revolutionist from the opposite side, "that only proves what he said. I never knew a sentimental Socialist yet that wouldn't applaud every smooth-tongued mounte bank whom the rest could see was a radical for revenue only."

A nervous smile flitted over the of the New Convert, and the Jld .eteran resumed

"I wouldn't be that severe utopian friend, nor is that the point 1 wished to make. Our work is to organize the working class. To get them to think calmly and logically and so get power to emancipate themselves. This demands such fainstaking care with detail and the results seem so inadequate that the sentimental enthusias gets tired waiting for the revolution

and becomes an opportunist." "Well, you can hardly blame them," interrupted the Agitator, "a fellow gets out night after night; he appeals with convincing logic; he impress the motley group that stops to listen, to strike for equality, for Sccialism. And the crowd passes on, some with a sneer, others with anger in their hearts against him because he has attacked the time-hone ored institutions of property and poverty and sought to make them discontented with the hovel and the crust whither they go. It makes me sick at

"And fust think what the world might be," interjected the Utoplan. "What wondrous beauty would result from the leisured intelligence the co-operative commonwealth would bring. No more ten-story tenements, their small, dirts rooms sardined with starvelings, but homes, each the artistic dream of some trained architect. And men and women full-formed and rosy-cheeked, walking erect beneath the blue sky. Every city a garden; these smoky, stony, rearing canons you call streets would be banished to Hades."

The New Convert's eyes glistened but the Revolutionist ruthlessly broke in: "More pipe greams. You utopians are always reciting the history of the future. If you would get off your Pegasus and trudge a few steps in the gutter, you would come to know, as Harriman puts it, 'A proletarian can get a far better focus on the co-operative commonwealth with a beefsteak than with a utopian romance.' Your Pegasus may buck at the rhetoric but the idea's all right."

"I've been thinking along those lines myself," said the Organizer, pecketing his pencil and putting his note book away. "We think we have an organization, but what does it do? It runs a few meetings which one or two individuals could possibly carry on by themselves, develops innumerable wrangles in the party meeting, takes up our time and money and what do we get out of it? I tell you, boys, if our organization is to be real it will have to get down and touch our lives materially. We be lieve in the materialist conception of history and yet neglect to apply our theory. Is there any great organization that does not give its niember some substantial pecuniary benefits? From the Roman Catholic church to Tammany Hall you'll find that the cash nexus is the surest bond and when that falls 'the organization goes to smash. Take a man two days this side of hunger, and Socialism twenty years away, is his logic so bad if he votes for something now? The paternal assistance of the parish priest and the kindly ministrations of the Sisters of Mercy give the Catholic church a hold on the members to the fraternal lodge, and the judicious charity of the Tam many leader, who watches over his oters as a mardian over his wards uilds up the machine which grinds on with the precision of clock work, come victory or defeat. We've got to get me similar scheme

"What would you have us do?" quer ied the Veteran, "Now, mind you, we don't want any Bernsteinism.

"Well, this is the proposition. It is hard work for a Socialist to get influence in the old established unions and the members are French or Belgian coal next to impossible to swing them into line with the party. That field of aiding the worker is hardly open to us. But there is the co-operative field. After wages, what is the matter with the Socialist movement stepping in and through co-operative stores cut out the expense of maintaining a host of petty bourgeois store keepers. This money would be saved to the workers and me of it diverted to actual Socialist propagands. They have made it a success in Belgium. Why not here?" "That's right. That's a fine idea." ex-

aimed the Utopian.
"Yes," but it can't be done," croaked

The Agitator rubbed his head as if pursied and then spoke. "I am hot sure that it is straight acceptible Socialism."

"It will do to think over, though." ed the Veteran. And then the gavel of the secretary calling the party eting to order concluded the discus on in time to head off an objection rom the man from Los Angeles.-C. H. King, Jr., in San Francisco Advance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

International Socialist Bureau

St. Louis, Nov. 26, 1991.

Comrades,—At the International Congress held at Paris in 1996, a resolution was adopted establishing the International Socialist Eureau, with headquatters at Erussels, Belgium. The purpose of this bureau is that of being the medium of communication and instruction whereby the Socialist Parties of all countries may be brought into internaountries may be brought into interna-ional unison.

In order to accomplish this end the

In order to accomplish this end the Bursau is charged with the duty of taking necessary measures to faciliate the international organization of the proletariat of all countries; to arrange for International Congress; to receive and publish reports; and to attend to other matters within its scope and with which it may be charged from time to time. By the terms of the resolution the Socialist Party or parties of each country, which adhere to the resolution of the International Congress, may be represented at the International Bureau by two delegates or secretaries.

In accordance with this resolution, the state and local organizations are hereby called upon to make nominations of candidates for two secretaries, it being understood that the candidate

it being understood that the candidat receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected; and the candidate re-ceiving the second highest humber of votes to stand elected in the event that the Socialist Labor Party omits to elect

the socialist Labor Party officts to elect a delegate in compliance with the con-ditions of representation.

Any member of the party in good stating may be nominated. In nomin-ating candidates, the comrades will bear in mind that the secretaries may be called upon to pass not only upon matters concerning the Socialist move-ment of our country, but upon ques-tions concerning the movement of other

countries.

The officers of the locals in organized states are requested to forward the names and addresses of the candidates nominated, to their respective state secretaries; locals in unorganized states to forward their nominations to the national secretary; said action to be taken in such seasons that the nominations in both organized and unorganized states will reach the undersigned. ized states will reach the undersigne not later than January 1st, 1902. LEON GREENBAUM,

Press Bulletins.

Utah Socialists have called a state onvention for December 28th. Connecticut held a state convention at Derby on Dec ember 1t5h-

cialist Convention at Parson The Socialist Convention at Parsons, Kas., on November 26th, was attended by 57 delegates representing 13 locals. A public meeting was field in Library Hall, besides several street meetings, the result of which was an addition of 25 new members to the Parsons local. The state headquarters will be at Abli-one; I. D. Haskell of Abliene was select

The state headquarters will be at Abli-ene; J. D. Haskell of Abliene was elect ed state secretary-treasurer, Wilbur C. Beuton, state organizer, and Walter Thomas Mills was nominated for mem-ber of the national committee. Chas. H. Vall will make a lecture tour during December in the states of Maine, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, un-der the Joint auspices of the national committee and the respective state or-ganizations.

cunisations, The national committee has decided to co-operate with comrades in New Hampshies, Vermont, and Rhode Isi-and, in placing H. W. Smith of East Pepperell, Mass., in the field as organ-

The national committee has issued state charters to Connecticut. Local charters have been issued to Independence, Col., New Orleans, La., Burnham Township. Okla., Newburn. Va., Mt. Pleasant. Utah, Murray, Utah, and Sioux Falls, S. D.

The following applications for local

Sioux Fails, S. D.

The following applications for local
charters were referred to the Kansas
State committee: Thayer, Goodland,
St. Paul, Lafontaine, Canton, Neodesha,

Socialists of Oklahoma held ritorial convention at Kingfisher on De-oember 7th.

Sumner F. Claffin has been elected national committeeman from New F. Claffin has been elected committeeman from New

national committeeman from New Hampshire.
Socialists of Colorado will hold state convention at Denver on December 29th.
The state organization of Missouri has requested the national committee for two week's dates on the proposed lecture tour of John C. Chase, Haverhill, Mass.
California, Oregon and Washington have organized an inter-coast state.

nave organized an inter-roast have organized an inter-coast state lecture circuit in co-operation with the national committee.

Many of the applications for charter in Colorado contain the names or women, which is significant in view of the fact that women are permitted to vote in that state.

in that state.

Charters issued December 6th to Baltimore, Md., Little Rock, Ark., Burms, Ark., Golden, Col., Idaho Falls, Idaho, Angus, Minn., Cedar City, Utah, Magmölia, Idaho, Richmond, Va., Salt Lake City, Utah, Norfolk, Va.

Socialist Dramatic Club.

Editor Workers' Call:
The Socialist Dramatic Club's enter-tainment held Saturday, December 14th, was successfully carried out, but owing was successfully carried out, but owing to the extremely cold weather the attendance was not as large as we desired, therefore the committee thinks it desirable to repeat the performance Saturday, December 28th, with some alterations and additions to the program, and hope that those who found the weather unfavorable, and also those who came that night, will favor us, with their presence Saturday December 28th. The Dramatic Club wishes to extend to all those having talent and wishing to participate in our entertainments, an articipate in our entertainments, an articipate in our entertainments, an articipate at the Temple every Thursday light at \$ p. m.

Fraternally.

The Committee

per Jas. Lambert.

Special Notice To all Machinists living on the

North Side to attend the meetings of Lake View Lodge which meets every 2d and 4th Thursday nights atl 106 North Halsted St.

Don't run out of Socialist ammuni-tion. Call postals can always be ob-ajout at this office.

Socialist **Pointers**

The hell of capitalism is also paved

More people are finding out every day hat the Socialist Party is on earth.

John D. Rockefeller knows that Presdent Harper will never ask him where he got it.

Gov. Yates is class conscious. Being politician himself he is naturally ooking out for politicians.

It is the exploiters of labor, who are making the Christmas season lively. The times are good for them. From present appearances it seems

bout an even thing as to whether the winercoms or the ordinance abolishing hem will go. The Civic Federation will please elect lot of "good" mea to office because

they don't come so high to the corporations as the "bad" men do. The discouraging feature of the great capital and labor conference is that

Mark Hanna can make a lot of the laboring men believe what he says. So far the ruling classes have made no effort to deprive organized labor of

the eternal and inalienable right of passing resolutions against infor District Attorney Jerome of New York says he will make the rich clubs s well as the poor saloon keepers obey

the law, but the clube know he will not. There is a new Postmaster General in Roosevelt's cabinet, but Third Assistant Postmaster Madden will continue to take orders from the capitalists direct.

Chile and Argentine evidently deem the present a most appropriate time to llustrate the capitalist conception of peace on earth and good will towards

Looks as if the verdict in the Schley-Sampson squabble was purposely framed with an eye to the possibility of its becoming a future issue over which the working class may divide

Professor Geo. E. Vincent believes that adopting resolutions is a vice to which the American people are specially addicted. Can it be that this is a side thrust at the recent A. F. of L. convention?

Why this howl about the city bridge tenders? Don't they give employment? And if this excuse is good enough to justify the existence of the capitalist class, why is it not also sufficient in their case?

If Santiago Iglesias had only "conspired to lower the price of labor" Porto Rico instead of raising it, he could have been pointed out as a brilliiant example of how the island is being Americanized.

It would be rather difficult to convince Dowie that there is any great dificulty in the way of the capitalist "taking his capital out of the country especially after his experience with his brother-ih-law Stevenson

Many good people whose income is lerived mainly from stocks and bonds are quite unable to see any reason why a bridge tender should derive his by mploying laborers to do the tending, and getting a rake-off thereby.

Municipal Voters' League has asked the Merchants' Club to contribute \$35. 000 to the campaign fund in the interests of "good government." This is at better terms be obtained from Johnny

Thirteen persons, one man and twelve omen, have decided to bring Chicago to a "sense of its shame and disgrace." They have quite as much chance of accomplishing this as Chicago has of bringing them to a sense of their folly and futility.

Several of Dowle's adherents have been frozen out of their canvas tents at Zion City during the recent cold spell. The "healer's" brother-in-law didn't live in a tent but he also has a conception of how it feels to be frozen out, just the same.

If Anarchists must be punished why yards or at the South Chicago rolling mills, or if a still more severe sentence is thought necessary, why not conde them to read the Congressional Rec eight hours per diem.

After Mark Hanna had stated-that he was friendly to organized labor everal labor leaders declared that they had been mistaken as to his attitude on this question. It is only necessary to observe that these "leaders" didn's belong to the Seamen's Union.

The future career of Mr. Marconi will very probably furnish a pointer upon how inventors are rewarded under cap-italism, the first installment of his re-ward having a saily taken the form of on injunction against us Foundland as a base of open

If you wish to fast the intelligence your adighbor try him with a few or or this paper.

· Abstinence and Monopolies.

H. M. Hyndman in "Morning Post" of London, Eng.

Political economy has rightly been it end the money directly on his own is not dismal in itself, it is beyond ques- positions towards gastronomy? e'egant tion that nearly all who have written luxury, sport, etc., Lorillard fell stort on it, have treated their subject dis- of expending the £200,000 named withmally. And, offily enough, the two in the twelvementh by just "£40,000, most striking exceptions to this rule of Such was his abstinence! But the in literary dulness, were men whose think, come-may I call it the revenue !- of as their style was taking and pleasant. estimated at from £14,006,000 to £20.-Bastiat and Henry George were read- 000,000. As I understand that the "stenable but erroneous. Let us hope that dard of life" for billionaires has gone in these days, when the study of politi- up materially since the late Mr. Lercal economy has become more import-illard made his mild effort at extrava-ant to the world than ever before, some gence, let us assume that Mr. Rockeone will arise who will succeed in com- feller can spend on himself £1,000, bining soundness of theory with an 600 out of these his wages as a "captain attractive method of exposition. At of industry" His abstinence and abthe present time it is the fashion with negation will thus result in "savings" certain school of political economists to the tune of from £13,990,000 to £13. in this country to declere that the economics of socialism are utterly fallacious vast sum he must do semething with and, therefore, unworthy of attention. That is to say, he must invest it. But. This, though it is made clear day by now? Mr. Rockefeller and his friends day that the forecasts of leading Socialists in the field of economics and the huge steel combine, a considerable sociology are being only too completely portion of the railroads, and have a fulfilled; and scarce a month passes but some continental professor of distinction-my friend Professor Issaicff, of the University of St. Petersburg, for instance—joins our ranks. Thus, fully is to be done with this vast overflow of a century has passed since Robert Mr. Rockefeller's thrift? Abstinence on Owen showed the danger of unregulated competition. Seventy-six years of before on the planet. These millions ago, when competitive capitalism was going forward conquering and to con- bring about the "trustification" of other quer, and when "Individualism", was industries, domestic or foreign. As a the pet fetish of the classical economists, Fourier predicted that competition would inevitably first its logical term tries has been going on for some time in his masterly-analysis of the product growth. tion and circulation of commodities, showed that large industrial and agricultural combinations were crushing of prices among producers in the same out the smaller workshope and farmers. branen of industry; first by a "pool" er Even the present writer was able to a "carre" among the separate estab-foretell, and did foretell, the coming lishments, then by a partial combina-domination of the United States by the view, and lastly, by a daily complete great trusts so long ago as 1850. Yet trust. These earlier stages are the most a branch of human knowledge ceases off-built of all, and success has as a rule to be an art and becomes a positive science when knowing the antecedents, man is able to predict certain immediate consequents with an approach to is when the trust plays the part of the Meyer well said, therefore, many years ling trust; thus, by devouring its giralably never come; the time when states- department of trade. The final developmen can afford to be ignorant of political economy has passed already." Never, to my mind, was this aphorism more applicable than it is today.

My object in writing this letter, however, is not to claim for Socialists thinkers and writers the power of corcast in the domain of sociology though, within limits, this I might tify" them. It is this last stage which fairly do-but to direct attention to a development of the power of accumu-lation going on at this moment which it is certain that nobody foresaw. Its part, absorption then becomes in Nearly all individual human action up to a certain point is unconscious, and clates cannot in fact help themselves the upward movement of human society to the North controlled within the next will be able in the future to control ture English railways-I believe the though man-created, it is at present it | desire to go into the steel industry-but self over-mastered. We are still, as a stage. I do not think that this is any- enforced "abssinence," they must. - Bu where more apparent than in the what of the "individual" in all this growth of the huge trusts in the great Alas! economics have little that is good partial failures,—for the process of present working is "Get bigger of "trustification" has worked its way on burst!". Howbelt, it shall so hard with through many difficulties since 1874—they have now absorbed nearly-every emulate and overcome the "trustified". have now absorbed nearly-every branch of manufacture and distribution ox. in that transatiantic plutocracy missled a democracy; and have even suc-seded in reducing the "free farmers of better than a projectariat of agricultural Glimpses of the World-wide struggle laborers by the monopoly which has of the Projectarian Ariay for been secured of the railways and grain its Liberty. tors But now comes the most re-able feature of this interesting, if formidable growth, and one which its for the American invasion of and most of the ordinary English prenot by the appropriation of the fruits and who threaten to become revolution of other men's labor, but by the above aries if their will is not done. He ex-Americans say; and it makes the poor professed to be representing the interman who in his humble fashion is ests of the nation, that he was merely ay, by the way, might be written

"dismal science;" for, if it pleasure. With the best possible dising was as superficial and incorrect Mr. John D. Rockefeller this year is motion stirred the house. Even the members of the right showed by their attitude that they felt the inappropri-000,000 in this single year of grace. That already control the New York banks

large holding in other trusts, apar from their original Standard Oil Company, with its monopoly of refining and distributing petroieum oil. What, then, such a gigantic scale was never heard on millions murt "lap over" into, and matter of fact, this inevitable and practhally unconscious tapping up of indusenopoly. Forty years later Mark, past. The trust has three stages of those at which the endeavor is made to stop ruinous competition and cutting only been obtained in this initial period after a great deal of trouble and dis-

appointment. The next step forward exactness. As the late Dr. Rudolph Ophiophagus and becomes a trust-ent-"The time when political econo- ler anacondic competitors, constituting nists will be our statesmen will prob- a thorough monopoly in a particular ment so far in this great economic evolution, is when the trust having become a monopoly, the profits of this monop oly, with its attendant monopolies, be come so enormous that the owners thereof are absolutely forced to buy upother departments of industry, or transport, or distribution, and to "trus

results in the tumbling over of American capital into Europe and other parts of the world. Abstinence having played nearly all social action throughout his- They are obliged to go on. I should not onscious too. We are, be in the least surprised, therefore, to in fact, only getting to that stage in see one or more of our great rallways mankind, having begun to under- few years by American capitalists. Not stand the course of its own evolution, because they especially wish to cap-

these powers of production by which capitalists referred to had no particular because to find an outlet for their huge whole that is to say, in the unconscious accumulations, for the result of their Republic across the Atlantic, and the to hold out for him as an individual. in which, after, innumerable The social k w under which he is

H. M. HYNDMAN.

FOREIGN NEWS. Its Liberty.

GERMANY

ants for the American invasion of the great sensation at the opening pe in its more threatening manitions All the classical economists, Comrade Bebel's passionate speech ors of political economy of today, an increase of the taxes on grain and count for the accumulation of capital other foodstuffs. Our comrade ridiculed other foodstuffs. Our comrade ridiculed thrift, or saving, or abstinence. That the royalists whose loyalty sinks down st word absilinence is good enough for to nothing when they cannot get an c. Capital is thus amassed we are told increase of taxation for their benefit, on of the wealthy in not spending pressed his disgust with the religious the whole of their incomes. That sounds hypecrisy that uses christianity as a very wise. It makes a rich man who clock to conceal the most unchristian. ore riches "feel good," as the usury. He told the Prime Minister, who fitily groping his way to minor representing the nation of exploiter-nes, think that he too has his econ-ic virtues which it would be a pity were representing the nation of exwere representing the pioited and oppressed.

Bebel proved the absurdity of the proposed new tariff by the wards which the government had used ten years ago to defend its reciprocity treaties. Ha quoted the remarks of the politicians of saving, or abstinence—"you keeps your money and you takes your choice"—has its humotous side. The late Mr. Peter, Lorillard, the tobacco manufacturer, was an enormously wealthy man. A friend of his bet him a large sum that he could not speed £200,000 on his own primary gratification in one year.

tescher asked a little boy why he wished to go to heaven. What was the answer? "Because there I' would not have to go hungry!" "Is there anything more revolting, is there anything nore inciting against the present social claimed Count von Arnim. Shouts of callousness of mind!" A great com-

ateness of Count von Arnim's remark. "This single sentence," writes Vorwarts, "revealed the abyes of the sgrarian brutality. There are cases where families suffer through the thriftlessness line. The same praise, is due the Forof the fathers. But to feel nothing estry department which is today doing but such disgusting cynicism as that an excellent work, although on altothe heart of every true man; to make who have been somewhat disconcerted the vices of the poor responsible for the by certain actions in that department unlucky father for the hunger of his to the Agricultural and Forestry dechildren-that was the self-denuncia-

tion of vulgarity." And Bebel went on in his arraignment laying bare the avidity, the cruelty, the avarice, and the debauenery of the parbranding as tools of the exploiters the governments that supported them. He 1300 million mark per year in the inonly 49 millions were spent for the mass of the working class. "And then the usurers dare to speak of the assistance fare" he exclaimed. There can be only ore result of this policy: an upris-The preliminary stages are ing of the masses and a revolution!" He dared the government to dissolve the Reichstag, and he declared that that would benefit from such a course

> reads Bebel's words and compares them with the weak and tottering arguments of his antagonists, can fail to get the Impression that the Socialists represen the nobler side of humanity. And the expolters and their governments, will find out that, the young strong world of Socialism is mighty through its higher ideals, even where it as still weak in numbers.

> > PRANCE.

The majority in the French Chambe of Deputies has giv a another fine exof capitalist morality. They voted to "refund the losses" of the plundering missionaries in China, and of the religious orders driven out of France. They passed a vote of praise for the troops that had looted and comnitted inhuman atrocities in the Chinese campaign. They voted down a So-cialist motion to publish the official reort on the question of pillage and plunder, and also the motion to submit the text of the Pekin treaty to parliament-

The ministerialist wing of the Socialist deputies did not agree on the differfavor of praise for the China warriors, eleven of them abstained from voting, ind nine voted against the motion. The thirteen members of the anti-ministerialist wing of the Socialist deputies voted splidly against this motion as well as against the loan to defray the expenses of the China expedition.

ROOSEVELTS' MESSAGE.

ervations on Some Eignificant Points Which Have Escaped General

Roosevelt's message has been treated from such a variety of points that it may seem impossible to still say anythe things around which controversy has raged. Everyone has laughed at his talk on anarchy and pointed out that he has but re-echoed the howlings of the new paper press. His trust remedy is easy to ridicule. The steel trust, from motives of business policy, has already adopted the principle of publicity and has not suffered in the least-It would probably like to see all its rivals forced to adopt the same policy and there is just a chance that this wish of the steel trust may have been father to the publicity thought in Rooseveit's brain.

It is worth while to notice in connec tion with his treatment of the trust question that he definitely throws be hind him the traditional political economy which has ever been the support of capitalism. The present exploiting commonly known as the "competitive era" because competition is supposed to "The creation of says of the trusts: hese great corporate fortunes . . .

business world, operating in other cuntries as they operate in our own." This means that even its strongest de have passed more than half way through the transition process from empitalism to Socialism. It is a rouch onger step from competition to mon-

ist Manifesto. Roosevelt has added one are proof of the prophetic character

of that document. He congratulates the country that "wages are higher today than ever in our history," but forgot to warn Dunn's order than this reply of the child?" Commercial Agercy against the simulshouted Bebel." "Perhaps his father taneous publication of their "Index had spent all his money for drink!" ex. Number" showing that the cost of liv-Commercial Agercy against the simuling has gone up 29 per cent during the Shame!" came from the Socialists, and last year, which would amount to a re-Bebel retorted: "That is an ignominy! duction of wages, even according to the The gentleman is laughing! That is most favorable capitalist figures, of at least 10 per cent during the same time-His praise of the work of the Depart

ment of Agriculture is in many ways

well deserved. It is true that "it is searching the world for grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables specially fitted for introduction" into this country, and it has accomplished marvels along that remark revealed, when the miserable gether too small a scale in proportion ordition of the mars of the people to the task before it. It would be a as described in a way that moved good idea ' "post office Socialists" faults of the ruling class; to blame an of government, to furn their attention partments which are operated much more nearly as they would be by a Socialist government, than any other department of our present political machinery. To be sure the actual farmer ties that demanded this tariff, and gets but small benefit from the improvements in production which this work makes possible, and there is ho showed that the German Empire spent doubt but what the Forestry division would lay the foundation for future billionaries if capitalism should continue until "harvesting time" comes. But it is the business of Socialists to see to this part of the matter. The same of the middle class and of general wel- praise is due his recommendations concerning the irrigation of the arid lands Here also is a field in which governmental activity would much more nearly approach the Socialist ideal than in the Post Office, because there would be there was only one party in Germany practically no chance for direct governmental exploitation. To be sure every behalf of the Socialist movement, one who has had his eyes open knows This speech constituted a great moral the atory of how for twenty-five years victory for the Socialists. No one who the little farmers have been petitioning the little farmers have been petitioning islon on a rising vote; for just this sort of legislation, and no one ever even heard them talking .But now thousands on thousands of acres of this arid land has fallen into the hands of great, corporations and capto attract the attention and secure the o-operation of the whole machinery easy for a Socialist government to exchange." attend to-big land owners when once the canals, and reservoirs are in the hards of a government controlled by the producers,

There are two sentences in this por tion of the message which are striking in the deductions which logically flow from them. "Whoever captrols a stream practically controls the land it renders - says Roosevelt. rels the man who mustiuse it," is the logical corollary of this statement. What then does Roossyelt conclude rom his premise? "In the arid states the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use," he conent questions. Eight of them voted in tinues. But you have just shown that monopoly is due to 'matural causes' under capitalism, and that therefore the same thing holds true regarding the ist society that exists with relation to water in the arid belt. /The conclusion which logically follows is that "After capitalism has monopolized the instruments of production the only right to them which should be recognized is that of use." That is the whole Socialist argument and it is plain that Roosevelt too is "coming our way."

Some of the "workers with capitalist minds" have been trying to tell socialists that if Rocsevelt only knew what Madden was doing in the second class mail division, his (Rooseveit's) "sense of fairness" would prevent the continuthing new upon it. But some little ation of such acts. But we find Roose- sidering the weather, and made a great points have been overlooked that are velt repeating all the stale excuses in hit with a new Socialist play which regarding the need of "reducing the postal deficit." Hence we may be sure that Madden is but the office boy, the tool in the hands of much stronger for ces behind the throne. A close examin fails to show anything about Sensicr the good work; Mason using his frank to send out On Sunday, D thousands of advertisements for a champagne manufacturer. Perhaps this was an oversight, or the champagne may have deserved extensive circu

Canada Welcomes Wilshire

Because H. Gaylord Wilshire got afer the syndicates, the trusts and comzine, printed in the interests of Socialthe usual courtesies of a second-cass rate disallowed him. Mr. Wilshire sought to have his wrongs righted with out avail, and then came to Toronto, where the publication will be carried on

Mr Witshire is a millionaire. He is a millionaire who is not after anothout after the trusts to the death.

"Banished to Canada" is the way i puts it. "Banished to Canada from a so called free country to continue my legal calling under the flag of Britain nd reign of King Edward."

He is the owner and publisher of Wil-shire's magazine, formerly published in New York, and a monthly which has been widely circulated in the United States, and which has for its slogan, "Let the nation own the trusts, and not the trusts own the antion."—Toronto Daily Star. He is the owner and publisher of Wil

Are you still husting for enlange

SOCIALISM IN CANADA.

Ontario Comrades Meet in Convention and Prepare for a Campaign of Education.

The Socialists of the Province of Ontario met in convention in Toronto on Thanksgiving day, about seventy delegates being present from all parts of Ontario, there being twenty-five leagues in various parts of the province. The chief work of the organization was the formation of a central organization to carry on the work which has been done in a temporary and semi-organized condition in the past. The convention resulted in an executive committee of nine members being formed, together with a permanent secretary who is to be an ex-officio, member of the executive committee. These officers are as follows: Provincial Chairman, James Simpson, Toronto; Vice-chairman, R. N. Price, St. Thomas; Secretary, G. Weston Wrigley, Toronto; Treasurer, Mrs. Darwin, Toronto: J. Charles liten, J. D. Mulhelland, Brantford; It. Powers, Orillia; J. D. Munro, Kaga-

ong: William Wilkinson, Ingersoll. This executive will draft a constituion and platform and submit it to a eferendum vote of the local leagues, name decided upon being the Ontario Socialist League. 14 was proposed that the organization be called the Ontario Socialist Party, but as the work of the organization will be largely educational for the coming year, and as it is proposed to organize a Canadian Socialist Party next September, Comrade John Spargo of New York, who was present, ecommended the choice of the name chosen. Comrade Spargo addressed the convention several times, and his presence was of great value to the comrades here, who had had no previous experience in organized Socialist work. Comrade Spargo is making a five weeks tour of Ontario addressing meetings on

The accompanying resolutions were carried by the convention without div-

"That this meeting of the Ontario Socialist League in convention assembled. of International Socialism, and extends hearty greetings to the Socialists of all italist land-holders, and they were able lands who are working for the realization of the great ideal of a Co- operative Commonwealth, through the social of government with case. Nevertheless ownership and control of all the means "let the good work go on." It will be of wealth production, distribution and of wealth production, distribution and

> the Socialist Party of the United States our very hearty and fraternal greetings and express our desire that the very closest possible relations be maintained between the Socialists of the two main countries of the American continent."

The convention also took action towards giving a better support to Citizen and Country, which during the past three years has been published as a Canadian Socialist weekly. The paper has not been very liberally supported by Canadian Socialists, but the convention took aggressive action by arranging for an official department in the paper, and by urging the Socialist leagues and comrades throughout Canada to take shares of stock in the Cooperative Company which publishes the caper with the aim in view of gradually instruments of production in a capital. making the paper the national party G. WESTON WRIGLEY.

TEMPLE NOTES.

On Wednesday, December 11th, the lebate between Comrades Hardy and Saunders brought out a good crowd, and a very interesting discussion followed. Thursday, December 12th, Comrade

Thomas J. Morgan's lecture was much appreciated.

On Saturday, December 14th, the Dramatic Club had a good house conrepeated on some more favorable night, to a full house. The songs and recitations between acts were as good as you hear at the down town shows.

On Sunday Comrade Strickland stirred the comrades up to further action in On Sunday, December 22d, Comrade

Wentworth speaks-Thursday, December 26th, Comrade homas J. Morgan delivers his lecture to the ladies.

On Christmas and New Year's nights

1st and 2d Ward Branches.

Our branch has rented Freiberg's Hall 182 E. 22d street (near State), the first and third Friday of every month Comrade F. W. Knox will be the speaker December 20th, & p. m.

We respectfully call attention of other branches to the fact that our branch has settled in full for all Fall Festival

We also constantly keep on hand wenty six month Call cards. These cards; which are paid for when we re eive them from the Call, are offered for sale to our members at each bus ness meeting, and others are bough to take their place. We always have twenty on hand. /

RICE WASBROUGH, Organizer

A smoker will be given at the Social isi Temple, 139 S. Western avenue, or Tuesday, 24th inst., at 8 p. m. Joli: program —refraahments — all comtade invited. Proceeds go to Temple whice is just now in preesing need of funds.

Guilds-Trades Unions-Socialism.

Extracts from Lectures Delivered Before School of Social Economy by Mrs May Wood Simons.

ism says: "It protected the rights of interests and otherwise exercising a beneficial and restraining influence when brute ferce was in the ascendant and law and public institutions were in their infancy."

three phases, the religious, governguilds were more distinctively one than the other, while at certain periods nearly all the guilds existimanifested one of these guild was particularly an industrial organization.

It was from these early religious have been somewhat decreased and the guilds that the town guild developed. As early as 900, records show their existence. These were guilds into which the burgesses were united by royal permission for purposes of social regulation. Into the hands of the town guild of the unions, and most noticeable of all practically all the government of the is the growth slowly but surely of a retown or township was centered. It ex. alization of the class struggle and a ercised judicial authority, preserved gradual to be sure, but perceptible, aw and order generally and helped to drawing toward the position of the Sorestrain any undue exaction of the barons.

For a rude way these town guilds were representative, the aldermen and wardens being chosen on the elective principle. Membership in the guild se quired that the person should be a free man and usually a landed proprietor.

W. Y. Ashley in his English Economic History says: "The Merchant Guild was a society formed primarily for the in a certain industry are associated to-purpose of obtaining and maintaining gether in one great union. The trade the privilege of carrying on trader a privilege which implied the possession and was born of necessity. Where labor of a monopoly of trade in each town by inhabitants, and also liberty to trade in lital alone, it sought by combination to other towns." The first mention found of the Mer-

chant Guilds is in 1093. In one point power of capital to perfect its organizathe Merchant and the succeeding craft tion became evident. guilds closely resemble each other. Although each member within certain limits was free to follow his own interest as he thought best, nevertheless the stronger feeling was that the trade or industry was the common interest of all, and that each was therefore bound to submit to such regulations as could littical party has seen the fact that in be shown were for the good fall. England the first trade societies were

At this time, the middle of the 12th century, there was no distinction in the guild between the man who traded in cloth and the man who made it. For the most part the members of the Merchant guild were now property owners As industry advanced and men who though the American had the ballot were landless began to come into the towns more, they engaged in the crafts The merchants now traded in materand they sought to deprive the craftsmen of their share in the regulation of their own trade. The craftsmen drawn together by a common interest began to form craft guilds. Ashley says: "Craft guilds were associations of all the artis-ans engaged in a particular industry and that the line of classes drawn by in a particular lown for certain com-mon purposes." Their appearance be-gins the second stage in the history of industry, the transition from the fam-their seed. These are the thinkers for ly system to the artisan system.

Before this time there existed n great number of artisans, or that is to see that those politics are the po say, no body of men whose time was devoted principally to particular manufactures. This was because the hom or the monastery were for the most part for the most part self-sufficing, the labor of the group supplying the needs of the group. With the craft guild came in "division of labor" and the growth of a larger circle of ex-

The modern trade union has few points in common with the ancient guild.

ducers who possessed the tools and ma-terials with which they worked, and were associated not for the purpose of obtaining a greater share of the things they produced, for they received the full returns of their labor, but to reguate trade and manufacturing, the quality and quantity of goods, and also th

in return but a fraction of what' they to perfect and dispose of their produce, of the second to receive a greater share of their produce. The latter alone is an sociation against exploitation. We established in 1796 by the cloth workers of Yorkshire at Leeds under the name of a Friendly Society. But it was only transitory association, as were all there of this time, called forth by some others of this time, called forth by some particular occasion and dissolving as soon as the object was accomplished. In to 1824 was in reality merely a time f transition. This was necessarily so, embinations of inhorars were welligh impossible. The economists with heir wage fund theory and their doctine of freedom of contract denounced my such unloss of laborars, contending that they were unless on the one and and infringed the rights of laborary.

The guild played an important part overs to sell their labor power as they no doubt in the early history of com-munities. Howell in his Trade Union. Laws that reflected these ideas and made impossible such combinations ts members, avenging their wrongs, ex- were only repealed in 1824. In 1824. tending their privileges, fostering their then, trade unionism had its birth in England.

The year 1850 marks a step in the old

trade unionism. At that time the En-

gineering trades amalgamated, and the The guild system has passed through Provident' Benefits were systematized and were made a part of the constitumental and industrial. In some guilds tion. This side of trade unionism beall three of these were combined, other came henceforth of great importance. Up to 1889 the history of the trade that time union was quite uniform. It was charracteristics acterized by the large sums spent in

most prominently. The early guilds benefits, by a moderate use of the strike were more especially religious and so and by a lack of interest in politics. It cial, later while still having charge of was not believed that any benefit could religious ceremonials, etc., the function be secured through working for legisof the guild became more decidedly lation. The old trade union was orgovernmental, and finally retaining still ganized by separate trades, that is to a social and governmental side the say, trade autonomy existed. Since 1889 a new phase has been en-

tered upon by at least a few tardy unions. The funds devoted to benefits strike fund increased. The strike has come to be used more frequently as a weapon, and in this the union is once more a "fighting machine." Politics art not shut entirely out of the discussion cialist.

Again the trade union with the growth of industry has in a few cases begun to take on a new ferre. The new organization is industrial in character. Before this each trade was organized separately, for the trade was greater than the industry. Now the industry. has absorbed or whipped out the importance of the trade, and unions have ecome industrial, that is, all working union has been a product of capitalism recognized the helplessness of the in-dividual to meet the strength of capcope with this new force. But the difficulties of labor increased when the

In the two great English speaking countriles, there has been thus far less sympathy between these two labor movements-Socialism and trade union ism. No doubt one reason that the formed before the workingman had re ceived the franchise, and being organized as pure and simple trade societies they have thought by these means to accomplish their object. When unionism grew up in the United States the

The Socialist sees clearly that trade unions are helpiess to solve the problem of labor today when the interest of labor and capital is international and when cheap unskilled labor can in most industries fill the places of union n Many a unionist must disposees himthe most part of the laboring class and as the unions are forced into politics

In Loving Embrace (Continued from page 1.)

and militia will protect scabs and disperse strikers, and the Socialist p ganda will go ahead just as if no body as the National Civic Feder had ever existed. The chairman of this conference has ventured to prop that its outcome will be a permabody of arbitrators and con that will remain for all time to settle any minor disputes that may hereafter arise between the loving brethren, Capital and Labor. We will place our pre-diction against his, and await the re-

umber of laborers in a given trade. The trade union is a combination of LOCAL PARTY NOTES NORTH SIDE.

The nominating conventions for purpose of placing aldermanic can dates in the field for the spring elec-ir the 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th wa

following dates: Tw nty-first ward—Monday, Jan. 8th, 8 p. m., 133 N. Clark street.

8 p. m., 120 N. Clark street.
Twenty-second ward-Monday, January 6th, 8 p. m., 55 Clybourn avenue.
Twenty-third ward-Monday, January 6th, 8 p. m., 565 Wells street.
Twenty-fourth ward-Monday, January 6th, 8 p. m., Southport and Diversey.
Twentyfifth ward-Tuenday, January 7th, 8 p. m., 1745 Diversey blvd.
The convention to nominate candis

ion, will please attend the above men-tioned Ward and Town conventions for the purpose of electing a tinket.

meeting at Social Turner Hall was small but successful. Comrades Knex and Sand led a discussion on the subject. Does the extension of the. power of the city, state or national govnent lead to Socialism, or does infostrial evolution?" It was quite ar interesting meeting for the Socialists

present as well as the strangers.
Literature was sold and a collection

The next meeting will be at Sene felder Hall, \$65 Wells street, on Sunday at 3 p. m. The speaker will be J.

All comrades should immediately turn in all money for tickets both for the ball and the debate, so all bills can be

SOUTH SIDE.

Town conventions will be held as

Town of Lake, comprising, the 29th 30th, 31st, and 32d wards, at Socialist Hall, 763 W.63d streef, January 7th, 1903. Town of Hyde Park, taking in the 6th. 7th, 8th and part of 53d wards, at 662 E. 63d street, January 5th. South Town, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th wards, at Luxenburger Hall, 2025 Hall et. The town of Calumet will be taken care of et. The by the Pullman branch. In each case the representation is five delegates from FOURTH WARD-Meets every 2d and ward. Bianches are requested to elect delegates and furnish each with eredentials signed by tecretary and orbe held before date of town conventions candidate for alderman nominated. and full name and address sent to div ision organizer. In each ward a cam paign committee of three active members should be elected, to act both as local, and in bonjunction with the other committees in the respective towns as a town campaign committee. It is the intention to divide the number of signatures required on petitions equally between the wards, and to have a full ticket in the field for the spring campaign, including constables, A new branch in the north end of the

23d ward (Grand Crossing) is being orcaniged, 23 members are already on the list, and on Monday, December 23d, a mass meeting will be held at the Grand Crossing Turner Hall, 75th street and Dobton avenue, with Comrades Brackon and Berlyn as speakers, when the branch will be formblly organized. All Call readers are particularly invited to

The latest from headquarters to song and music school under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Finsterbach, from the Fifth Ward Branch, The school meets every Saturday afternoon.

A program for the Saturday and Sunday evening meetings for January and February will be announced new week. Organization Committee has changed its meetings to every second and fourth Sunday morning at 743 W 63d street. - Every branch organizer and assistant organizer should be present next Sunday as very important busin-

ese is to be transacted.

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	6th ward stamps	4.50
	2rd ward stamps	3.68
	215 ward stamps	4.50
	22nd ward stamps	2.90
	29thward, Bohemian, stamps	2.60
	6th ward org fund	-25
	Literature	1.05
	Donation 31st ward	- 2.00
	Donation 7th warh	1.59
	Denation 5th ward	
	Transmitted with Wald	1.00
	Entertsimment tickets	. 20
	Enttertainm. ticketsDec. 20	2.40
	Collection Dec. 1	1.29
100	31st Call cards	3:73
		\$38.68
	Paid to Call	3.75
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		Melitar.

DISTRICT NO. 4,

11.43

Only two branches being represented at our last meeting it was decided t rn it for one week. Notices we sent to all the branches to have their delegates present at the meeting next Sunday, 10 a.m., at Crofford's Hall, corner California and Elston avenues. Calling of ward conventions and other important matters will be attended to All comrades of the 26th and 27th wards have a voice and vote on the proceed ings and are invited to attend.

SAM ROSBINS, Organizer.

Last week an unfortunate street car conductor was ground to death under the wheels of a switch engine on a He had left the car and ran ferward so as to signal to the motor man as to whether the track was clear. While thus engaged in looking after the safety of his passengers, the engine passed over his body, mutilating it beport states. His gold-watch was flat-tened out on the rails, his pockets ripped open and the company's money which he had collected as car farca scattered along the track. For an hour after the accident, says the news item a crowd of men and boys searched the inity locking for nickels and dinies. It is remarkable the amount of eager-ness displayed by the public in seizing every opportunity to defraud a corporevery opportunity to defraud a corpor-ation of its earnings, and it is only to that such an exhibition can be attrib at such an exhibition can be attrib-ed. In these times of unparalleled osperity nickels and dimes are of urse of no great importance in them-wes unless produced under peculiar cumstances such as above stated.

SOCIALIST PARTY

OF CHICAGO. Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, South Sido-Sec. Paul Pierce, 6407 Rhodes Ave. Fin. Sec. E. Richter, 6435 Ellis Ave. Division Org. Arnoid Rasmus-sen, 6714 Loomis Stant.

THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZA-TION COMMITTEE meets every Sa-durday, 7 p. m., at 133 N. Clark St Secretary G. A. Harold, 35 N. Clark Street.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bidg., 168 E. Handolph street. M. H. Taft, secre-tary, 35 N. Clark etsect.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "list of Meatings," which will be found on the first tage of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8th p. m., at 2114 Wa-bash ave. (store). Secretary, Rice Washrough, 175 East 22nd street. Or-ganizer, Peter Ruat, 1785 Wabash av.

State street; meets every Monday at \$ p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 2360 State street, Organizer, Louis Daigaard, 3705 State street.

sth Tuesday night at 2525 S. Haisted Luxembourger Hall. Sec. Joe Trentz 35 E. Twenty-second Place. Organizer, H. Driesvogt, 3110 Halsted str.

FIFTH WARD-Every second and fourth Monday at \$30 Archer Ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finsterboch, \$350 Archer Av.

SIXTH WARD-Meets first and third Monday nights at 419 E. 43d street. Secretary M. Kieminger, 451s Lake ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 345-E. 43rd street.

SEVENTH WARD-Mets every sec-ond and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, at 862 E. 63rd street. Secy. M. H. Klauber, 6556 Brexel Ave. Or-ganizer, Paul Pierce, 6407 Rhodes Av.

EIGHTH WARD-Holds public meetings at Sherman Hall, 9149 Commer-cial Avg., every Saturday evening. T J. Vlnd, Secretary, 273—79th Street. NINTH, TENTH AND NINETEENTS

WARDS-Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at Porges' Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell Streets, Secretary, Mary E. Collson, Hull House, 235 S. Halsted St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Everry ist and 2rd Friday at Jusewitsch Hall, cor list street and Paulina street. Robert Piotter, 406 Washburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD-Meets every Tues-day evening at 325 W. 13rd Place. School of Socialism every evening. Secretary G. J. Sindelar, 1198 S. Al-bany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Pri-day evening. 5 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Sec'y Mrs. D. H. Daly, 461 S. Western Av. Organizer J. Gillesple, 518 Warren Av. Phone Seeley 552.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Mieles Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western Aves.; Secretary, Henry Stocker, 773 Austin Ave.

PIFTEENTH WARDERANCH. Meets every Friday at 555 North Rockwell Street. Secretary, F. H. Kuchen-becker, 450 N. Winchester Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD-Every ist and fed Friday, Shonhofen's Hall, Ash-land and Milwaukee Ave., secretary, O. Beseiack, 546 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD-Aurora Hall Huron st. and Milwankee aye.; sec-retary, A. Mork, 61 N. Wood st.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD-Every first and third Monday, S p. m., 133 North Clark St. Secretary, R. Morris, 36 N. Clark St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD-Every first and third Monday in the month at its Chybourn Ave; Sec. Chas Sand, Ms Wells Street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD-Meets first and third Monday, 5 p. m., at 604 Sedge tek street. R. Holthusen Jr.,

TWENTY-POURTH-Every 1st and 3rd Thursday at N. W. corner South-port avenue and Diversey blvd.; sec-retary, E. G. Knaus, 8st Lincoln ave.

TWENTY FIFTH WARD-Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Fridhem Hall. 1748 Diversey Boulevard. Se-cretary, Ruth Dick Hall, 1707 Aldine Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD BRANCH-Meets every first and third Wednesday at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina streets. Secretary, C. L. Jansen, 527 Otto street.

PWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1-VONDALE-Meetings every First and Third Friday at 1773 N. Kedzie Ave. corner Berry Ave. Secretary, Henry Schulz, 605 W. Wellington St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 2-Irving Park-Meets every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening at 115 Irving Park Boulevard. O. F. Geltsmark, Secreta-ry, 2895 Monticello Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3— CRAGIN— Every first and third Tuesday, Lin-stron's Hall, 1918 N. blat Av. Secre-tary, George Jansen, 2284 St. Paul Av.

EWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 6. Meets every 1st and 3d Monday, at Mie's Hall, cor. Kedzie and Armitage aves. Secretary, J. Gould 415 McLean

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 5— SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—Meets every lat and 5d Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 2125 N. Francisco ave. Secretary, Faed Whammond, 2182 N. Whippie st.

TWENTY-RIGHTH WARD — Every Friday at headquarters, Socialist Educational Hall, Armitage and Mi-waukee Aves, Secy., O. K. Jorgensen, 1865 North Washtens w Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD-Meets on wm. 2. Ellis, 5447 Ashland av.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD-Every 2nd and ito Friday at Lundquist's Hall, first and Morgan Streets. Secretary, Chas Wistrand, 6146 Aberdeen St. Cr-ganizer, E. Nelson, 6841 Aberdeen St.

THIRTY-SECOND 'WARD-Meets lat and third Friday, S.p. m., at 783 Sand St. Socretary, Lillie M. Forberg, 6119 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 7153 Emerald Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD-Every se ond fourth Wednesday evening at 113th street and Michigan avenus; secretary, G. F. Denne, 11437 Parry as Organizer, H. DeBow, 42 West 116th

THISTX-FOURTH WALD BRANCH Meets ever; bt and 30 Friday at 2249 Harrison 8', Sec. E. S. Lowater, 2249 Harrison 8', Nec.

THERTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1-Bacre tary, J. M. Crook, 196 N. 62nd ave.

THIRTY-FIFTH, No 1. Public lecture and entertainment the first and third Thursday each month at Linstroer's Hall, 48th Ave, and Lake St. John M. Cook, Secy., 136 N. 52nd Ave. Meets every 1st and 3rd Sungay at 1796 West Ohlo St. James Wright, Organizer, 1623 W. Ohlo St. Geo. E. Simonx Secretary, 149 N. Central Park

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 359 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 189 Garfield Av.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets ev ery Monday at Workers' Call office, 25 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secre-tary, 35 N. Clark street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB-Every first and third Fridaylevenings at \$190 South Chicago avenue; secre-tary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 10613 Ave. K.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB-Meeta evers lst Monday of month at 1718 W. 51st St. and every rd Monday at 40% Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Sievers, 36f2 W 68th St.

POLISH BRANCHES

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE . Meets every Monday at Polish head-quarters, 484 Noble street: secretary, F. Clenciara, 484 Noble street,

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH-

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH - Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prokep's Rail, 84th street and Superior atenue: sec-retary, F. Rudzinski, 8757 Market ave. TENTH WARD BRANCH-Every Sat

rday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 18th reet and schland avenue; secretary, K. Kosturski, 617 W. 29th street. TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH-Every first and third evenings. Kos-cinscaki Hall, 48th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH-Every first Sunday at 852 21st pice; secretry, Mrs. B. Felick, 852 21st pice.

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