

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 147.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

Not for Laborers' Eyes

Chicago Real Estate Board Gets Out an Attractive Bait for Capitalist Investors. Continually Refers to the Cheapness of Human Commodities as the Central Inducement. No Cant About Brotherhood or Identical Interests of "Labor and Capital". Facilities for Exploitation the Main Theme. Hypocrisy Laid Aside When There is no Need for It. An Eye Opener for Workingmen Who are Curious to See How Their Masters Regard Them.

Once more the Workers' Call is able to present to its readers some choice selections from a publication that was never intended to reach the working class. The Chicago Real Estate Board recently issued a beautifully illustrated and bound pamphlet on "Chicago as an Industrial Center." As these gentlemen are very much interested in the increase in land values in Chicago, and as it is the coming of new industries more than anything else that contributes to this upward movement, they are very anxious to induce other capitalists to invest their money in the establishment of industries in Chicago. So this book was prepared setting forth the advantages which Chicago offers to capitalists. Now as this is to be a little heart to heart talk from one set of capitalists to another, there was no need of putting on any mask. It is all very well to palaver about the brotherhood of labor and capital when talking to the reporters for the daily papers, or when holding "Arbitration Congresses" with a lot of labor fakirs, because this kind of talk is cheap and makes the laborers feel good, and, most important of all, keeps him from doing any such foolish thing as voting for himself instead of for his boss.

But when the Chicago Real Estate Board is speaking to the capitalists of the outside world in a document which no workers will ever see anyhow, why not tell the truth? So, instead of talking about labor as a brother, we find that, to the capitalists, labor is a commodity to be purchased as cheaply as possible. This is the way the capitalists of Chicago advise their brother capitalists concerning the cheapness of human flesh and blood in this city:

"Abundance and variety of any article a purchaser is seeking are most desirable characteristics of any market. This is true of LABOR as of any COMMODITY. It is easier to buy cloth in a big cloth market than an narrow one, easier to buy iron in a broad iron market than a narrow one. A manufacturer desiring operatives for a factory can do better and supply his wants more quickly at one of the great centers of population than in a sparsely settled country. The supply of labor in Chicago is practically unlimited."

Sounds a good deal like an advertisement of an old-time slave auction, does it not? Save this document. The time will come when it will be fastened to show the barbarous condition of capitalism.

"But let us look further at this beautiful 'souvenir' of Chicago:

"As the great railroad center of America, into whose United States 500,000 immigrants poured in 1900, Chicago has another advantage than cheap freight tariffs. These ten of thousands of foreigners landed at eastern ports, for the most part are seeking the opportunities of the great West. Chicago, as the gateway to this, having already a tremendous foreign population of its own, is a counter attraction to this CHEAP labor which would pass through it. According to his race and his tastes, the immigrant may find here the neighborhood provincialism that he left behind him on the other side of the sea, or taking the city broadly he may have that cosmopolitan horizon of which he dreamed. Blocked into sections that might have been lifted from continental Europe, the city shelters an almost unassimilated population represented by a score of tongues, and from each of these the mill and factory are drawing that unskilled labor which is so lightly on the tongue, but so deeply at the base of industrial progress."

In this disposition of foreign peoples to colonize, Chicago sees the perennial source of its CHEAP labor. The city is in touch with the country's immigration and so long as Chicago's demands for labor shall hold, the source of supply may be counted upon not to run dry.

"That this item of labor is to remain CHEAP and available is capable of proof. All the environments and conditions of Chicago show as much. From mere gregariousness these foreign elements will center here, each to itself and refusing to mix. Its scale of living, in great measure, will conform to its former conditions in Europe. This in Chicago, will be found easy because of the cheapness of food and the scale of rents. Cheap and rapid transportation have put wide areas within reach of the laboring classes, and the possibility of a cottage home in Chicago is better than it is in many cities of one-fifth the size."

"All these conditions make for a satisfied laboring class in Chicago—a class that may keep well-fed, and housed and warmed to the point of comfort and at the same time without being under the necessity of greater earning capacity."

"Such a condition in the labor market

cannot be misunderstood by the manufacturer. One of the first problems is to meet the needs for rough unskilled labor, and the assurance of a continual supply of this force is vital. This labor, under many circumstances and conditions, is uncertain and migratory, "it will not continue in a provincial city. It demands the bustle and whirl of a metropolitan life, with its attendant amusements and distractions. It must have its necessary habitat and an environment to its likes before it settles to the JOG-TROT OF EXISTENCE IN A CONTENTMENT THAT SEEKS NOTHING BETTER."

Then how do the workers of Chicago like this? Have they still manhood enough to kick against it? If not, they still deserve to be ranked with iron and cloth and sheep as "commodities" to be purchased of their masters:

"Looked at from the point of view of the manufacturer, no one feature of Chicago stands out with more convincing force than does the fact that it is the home of CHEAP LABOR, that PATIENT, PLODDING DRUDGERY, which even in this age of automatic machinery is still so vital as the BASIS-WORK of industrial progress. For this class of workers Chicago offers home and environment of such a nature as to make CHEAP, unskilled labor not only possible, but logical and certain."

"There has been a cry against tenement conditions in Chicago, but it has been more against possible future contingencies than against evils that already exist. As compared with other crowded cities, the laboring man of Chicago has more of a home atmosphere in his life than can be found elsewhere. He has more room, more light, and better air. In some of the slum districts there is over-crowding, it must be taken for granted that as against this possible evil, there are compensations to offset in favor of the congestion."

"With nearly 200 square miles of territory, all within more or less easy reach of transportation, Chicago offers every opportunity against congestion. It compares favorably with cities of 200,000 population in affording cottages and even garden plots for the laborer. With soil on all sides that will produce vegetables in abundance, the kitchen gardens of some of the poorer sections of the city are a resource in themselves, far out of proportion to their appearance. In some sections where this gardening has been conducted to the best advantage, it has been figured that the returns for square yards of soil through a season run into dollars."

"In the winter season, when the industries of the city are working at greatest capacity, these sources of supply are swelled by the sailor element which comes to Chicago to spend the winter. Not only do these men come from the Great Lakes, but men come from the fields of the North-west. There is a tramp element in this, but thousands of these men are honest workers, filling in the winter season with such employment as they can find. They have GOOD INFLUENCE UPON THE LABOR MARKET FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE MANUFACTURER."

"On this question of labor for the manufacturer, however, there is another element that is of quite as much significance and consequence. It is the metropolitan and cosmopolitan atmosphere of the city."

"It is no new thing for a manufacturer in a small city to discover that while he may be admirably situated with reference to raw materials and markets, he cannot keep his mill men. The provincial life wears on them. It lacks excitement and diversions."

"With respect to this want in the hearts of the toilers, Chicago fills every exacting. There is something in the swing of its life and activities that is pleasing to the onlooker. If the workman be a foreigner of any nationality, he may find his settlement where, among people of his own nationality, he may make home."

"In general, summing up the advantages of Chicago as the home of the laborer, these advantages apply as specifically and with as much force to all classes of salaried people. Every city within a thousand miles of it is a country town in comparison. Chicago is a self-sufficient center of every interest which holds a cosmopolitan population. This fact alone is an AVAILABLE ASSET to a MANUFACTURER, simply by its putting a premium upon living in Chicago as more desirable than anywhere else in the great range of North Central States."

"What have you done to help spread the news of socialism? Have you sent in a club of ten to The Workers' Call? If not, why not?"

Officially Exploded.

The official auditor of the post office department has just closed the books of the postal service for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, something over three months being always required to balance the ledger accounts with 77,000 postmasters, and make all the other settlements required with the numerous branches of the system. The results of the year's business are as follows: Receipts, \$111,521,123.36; expenditures, \$115,544,947.87; net deficit (including losses by fire, etc.), \$2,981,520.71. The deficit for the fiscal year is thus shown to be less than \$4,000,000, and about \$1,500,000 smaller than for the preceding year. Owing to the extension of rural free delivery and other augmented appropriations in every department, the expenses of the service were \$8,200,000 greater than the preceding year, but the continuation of the nation's prosperity raised the receipts more than \$3,250,000.

There has been a steady decrease in postal deficits during the past ten years. In round figures they were: \$11,500,000 in 1897; \$9,000,000 in 1898; \$6,500,000 in 1899; \$5,500,000 in 1900, and \$4,000,000 in 1901. If this percentage of decrease in the deficit should continue it would be entirely wiped out within three years.

So the deficit excuse was all a bluff after all, and would have not been even an excuse in a few years. Wonder what reason they would give then for shutting out Socialist papers?

Nemesis Arrived.

H. Gaylord Wilshire, who is now publishing his Socialist weekly from Toronto, by reason of recent United States postal restrictions, tells of a meeting

of orange growers held on one occasion in California. The meeting was called to protest against the freight rates established by the railways in the West. Mr. Wilshire rose after several ineffective remedies had been proposed, and said the only remedy for the entire trouble was that the nation should take over the railways and give to those who patronize the service the advantage to be obtained therefrom.

The chairman ruled him out of order, as no politics were allowed in the discussions of the association.

The sequel was enacted in the following year, when the former chairman was declared a bankrupt, and he toured the State getting signatures to a petition for "Public Ownership of Railways."—Toronto Daily Star.

Is Used as Such.

Evidently the president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association knows a good thing when he sees it, as may be judged by his "lay editorial" in last Sunday's Chicago Tribune, which begins as follows:

"Considering the Savior as human only and applying a strictly business test to the value of his life, he was the GREATEST COMMERCIAL FACTOR ever produced by the human race."

Here we have the capitalist conception of Christ—the apotheosis of Rent, Interest and Profit—the divinity of the dollar—the highest ideal which the cap-

italist mind is capable of comprehending. As the bourgeois must create a material world after the image of its own social conditions, so it must also create a Christ which is of necessity a "spiritual" reflection of those conditions. Such a conception is exactly what might be expected from the mouthpiece of a Manufacturer's Association.

Purpose in Loose Definition.

What the near future has in store for the Socialist propaganda may be judged from the "anti-anarchy" bills that are now being framed for the consideration of Congress. One of these makes it felony "to advise or teach the overthrow of the government." It can readily be seen how this elastic clause can be interpreted by a capitalist judge to include the advocacy of Socialism. The "overthrow of government" may easily be twisted into a charge against those who urge the laborers to grasp political power for their class, which of course necessitates the displacement of capitalist rule. Marx declared that the capitalists see in the cessation of their class supremacy, the destruction of all society, and it is quite probable that we shall see this belief acted upon before long under the pretext of "suppressing anarchy."

If you cannot talk your neighbor into socialism, why not get the Workers' Call to help you with the job?

What's in a Name?

Mr Schwab Promotes "Labor" in an Address Before the Banker's Club. Says It Holds "First Mortgage" on the Bonds of the Steel Trust. Capitalist Press Recognizes the Value of the New Discovery. How Words are Manipulated in the Interests of the Exploiting Classes. Workingmen Should Foreclose on That Mortgage Through the Socialist Ballot.

In his great work on 'capitalist production' Marx relates an incident which occurred in England, in which a Commission of Inquiry had been appointed to investigate the workings of nomadic bands of agricultural laborers, mostly women and children, who wandered from place to place selling their services to the capitalist farmers, and who were commonly known as "the gang." Facts tending to show that "the gang" was lowering the moral tone of the community through their peculiar methods of earning a living, were unearthed in such abundance that those who benefited by their exploitation grew alarmed. The system might be abolished.

"To one of these gentlemen," says Marx, "the taste of his rent was so grateful that he indignantly declared to the Commission of Inquiry that the whole hubbub was only due to the name of the system. If instead of 'gang' it were called the 'Agricultural Juvenile Industrial Self-supporting Association,' everything would be all right."

If Shakespeare could propound to the modern exploiter his famous query of "What's in a name?" he might be truthfully answered that names are sometimes exceedingly valuable to disguise from the working class the fact that they are being robbed of their labor or product. And in inventing and applying names for this purpose the modern capitalist shows an ingenuity that is little short of marvelous.

Anyone who has ever amused himself by reading reports of the proceedings of such conferences as the one recently held in New York, can hardly have failed to have noticed the way the words "labor" and "capital" are manipulated. Sometimes the former stands for the working class and at other times is used in its literal sense. The word "capital" is also made to denote means of production or those who own them, as circumstances may require. The object of this ambiguity and looseness of definition is obvious. It serves the purpose of confusing and deceiving the working class as to the real relation between exploiter and exploited.

Every Socialist at least knows that such phrases as "the partnership of capital and labor," "capital and labor are mutually dependent," etc., etc., are mainly invented to justify the existence of capital but of the capitalist. But these expressions have been somewhat overworked of late, and are beginning to be regarded with indifference, if not suspicion, by the workers. It is about time to invent a new relation between "capital and labor" in which the latter may be moved up a peg or two. The dignity of "labor" seems to demand even a better position than a mere "partner" of "capital."

And the hour has brought forth the man. Mr. Charles Schwab, in his address before the Chicago Bankers' Club, paid the following "tribute to labor" as reported in the press:

"Many people imagine that the bonds of the United States Steel Company are a first mortgage on its great properties. They are not. If you give the subject a moment's thought you will see that the first great MORTGAGE is that owed to labor. The Corporation pays labor \$120,000,000 per year, equivalent to a mortgage debt of \$3,000,000,000 on the property."

Nothing mean about that, is there? "Labor" is superior to "capital." It holds first mortgage, the bondholders coming second. How the assembled bankers must have enjoyed Mr. Schwab's conceit when they "gave the subject a moment's thought" as the speaker suggested.

It's a new one, certainly, and Mr. Schwab is entitled to full credit for its discovery. Even the capitalist press recognizes this, for one journal commenting editorially on the matter, says: "We doubt if organized labor has ever taken this view of the bonds of the great steel company. It is doubtful also if any other head of an industrial organization ever publicly conceded that labor has the first mortgage on the properties of the corporation."

It is doubtful indeed, if "labor" had only known its superior position at the time of the great steel strike, it might in its character of first mortgage holder, have invoked the law to come to its assistance against the ordinary bond holders of the corporation. It might even now demur against permitting the latter to extract \$120,000,000 annually in the shape of profits. Holders of first mortgages don't as a rule allow themselves to be exploited in that fashion.

Seriously though, the "tribute" which Mr. Schwab has paid to labor in the above, consists merely in a new name. "First mortgage holder" sounds nicer than "wage earner," and infinitely nicer than "wage slave," a conanome which represents the "tribute" paid to "labor" by those nasty Socialists, whose pernicious activity no doubt to some extent stimulated Mr. Schwab's inventive genius in discovering this new application.

Change the name and everything

will be all right," as the British landlord said about the 'gang.' The taste of profits is quite as sweet to Mr. Schwab as the taste of rent was to the English labor skinner. "First mortgage holder!" That's what you are, workingmen. Mr. Schwab has "publicly conceded" it. It is doubtful indeed if you have ever taken this view of the matter, but it is not too late to act upon it. Size up the business situation, and you cannot help concluding that it will be to your interests to foreclose on that mortgage instantly. You can serve the necessary legal documents upon Mr. Schwab and his class with Socialist ballots at the next election. If you are really first mortgage holders you might as well have the game as the name.

CAN SEE IT HERE.

Ad. That no Capitalist Paper Would Accept, Will Remain Standing Here Until Further Notice.

By request of the Socialist Machinery Club, the following letter is published in our columns, no daily paper in the city being willing to insert the information it contains, at any price:

International Association of Machinists.
San Francisco Lodge No. 68,
San Francisco, Dec. 7th, 1901.

To the Order Everywhere—Greeting:
San Francisco Lodge No. 68, International Association of Machinists, earnestly request you to insert the following ad. in your local and labor papers.

"The strike in San Francisco and the Pacific Coast is still on, and 2,350 Iron workers are yet fighting for a Nine hour day and better conditions."

We request that you insert the foregoing ad. everytime you see any statement to the contrary in any of your daily papers. We hope that you will do your best to have the foregoing fact placed before the public in your locality, and when the strike is off you will be officially notified.

The situation as it exists in San Francisco and along the Pacific coast at the present time is that we have nearly two-thirds of the men who went on strike May 30th, 1901, for the shorter work-day, still out, and the employers are doing their utmost to get men to come from any section of the country to take the places of the men on strike, offering extra inducements and large wages, and we believe that if they can offer these conditions to men whom they desire to take the place of the men on strike, they can certainly grant the terms asked by the strikers.

Trusting you will give this your earliest attention, and endeavor by all means at your command to prevent non-workers from coming to this coast until you are officially notified of the settlement of the strike, we remain,

Fraternally,
M. C. CUSHEN,
CHAS. MELROSE,
T. M. VIVIAN,
Committee.

(This black letter ad. will be kept standing in our columns until official notification of the end of the strike is received. Ed.)

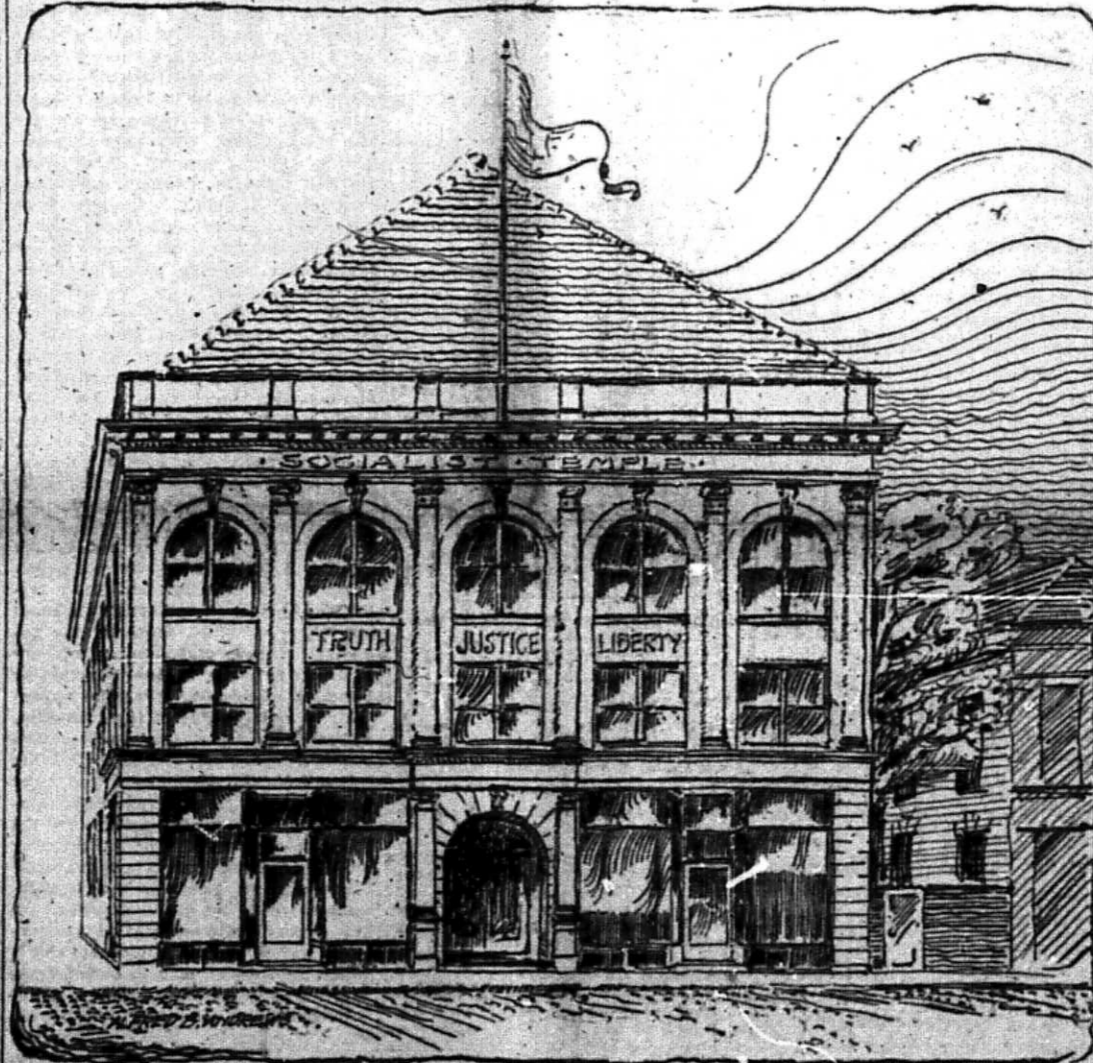
Advertise to Fertilize.

In reply to a critic who had taken him to task for his alleged advertising "proclivities," Comrade H. Gaylord Wilshire explains in the characteristic letter below published:

Toronto, Canada, Dec. 19, 1901.

Dear Comrade,—Yours of the 16th at hand, and note that you style my going into the advertising of myself a "proclivity." As a matter of fact, I have no more proclivity for advertising myself than a man would have for the smell of bone-dust when he fertilizes his orange orchard. If it is necessary, in order to get before the public, to do some advertising; and it is not more agreeable for me to do it in this way than it is for me to fertilize an orange orchard. Theoretically, the way to run an orange orchard is to sit under an orange tree and read poetry. Practically, the way to do it is to spread manure; but that is no indication that a man prefers scattering manure to reading poetry. I suppose, however, it is useless for me to try to explain this thing to you or to any one else, because everyone seems to misunderstand me, although I have been writing from the very first number of the Challenge exactly what I have been trying to do. The proposition is that the end is Socialism, and the means by which we get people into Socialism is inconsequential. If "fertilizing" the public mind with advertising is the way to stimulate it, I propose doing it, notwithstanding the fact that I have particular proclivity or taste for bone-dust. H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE.

PLAN OF THE PROPOSED NEW SOCIALIST TEMPLE.



The picture on this page will give some idea of the Temple that the Chicago Socialists have decided to build. Of course the exact plans and specifications cannot be worked out until a lot is secured, and that cannot be done until more cash is in sight. But the members of the Building Committee are practically agreed on a three-story building not less than fifty feet wide, and from 100 to 150 feet deep according for offices or could be utilized for committee rooms.

The third floor may be divided into four suites of apartments, which with steam heat should bring a rental of \$15 to \$20 a month each, that is to say, not less than \$720 a year for the four. This would provide for the interest on \$14,000, if it should be necessary to borrow so much, but we propose to come as near as possible to paying cash, so that any income from the building may soon be available for the assistance of the Socialist Party.

The partitions in the flats on the third floor can be built in such a way that they can be removed later at slight expense if the space is needed for the use of the Socialist party or the Co-operative.

As already announced, the Socialist Temple is to be the property of the Socialist Co-operative of Chicago. This is an "association for pecuniary profit," organized under the laws of Illinois. No one but a member of the Socialist Party can become a voting member of the Socialist Co-operative, but if an amendment submitted by the directors is ratified by the members at the meeting December 29th, anyone can become to the depth of the lot secured. They are also agreed on an auditorium to seat, with galleries, about 1,000 people.

As to further details I cannot speak officially for the committee as a whole, but will venture to explain a number

of suggestions that have been considered favorably, but which are still subject to modification.

Starting at the bottom, there will of course be a dry and well ventilated basement which can be utilized for a co-operative bakery, for storing surplus goods, for a shipping room for our country trade, and possibly for a gymnasium, bowling alley, etc.

The auditorium will no doubt occupy the larger portion of the first and second stories. It will be in the rear so as to be removed from the noise of the street, and will be reached by a front passage, on each side of which will be a store. One of these stores will, of course, be used for the grocery of the Co-operative. The other will be used for a restaurant or for some other department to be established, or if preferred, may be rented for the first year or two.

The front portion of the second floor on the side of the hall way will be available for small meetings such as would not require the auditorium itself. The other side could be rented an associate member by paying the membership fee of \$5.00, and by joining the Party later can be enrolled as a voting member of the Socialist Co-operative.

A list of all the active members of the Co-operative will be published in the Workers' Call next week.

The following list includes all cash contributions to the building fund received up to December 17, 1901. It does not include pledges of cash to the amount of about \$500, nor pledges of labor to the amount of several thousand dollars which have been made:

John H. Hanson.....	5.00
A. A. Wiggins.....	5.00
Wm. C. Horgan.....	5.00
J. N. Martin.....	5.00
H. Rund.....	5.00
M. Miller.....	5.00
Geo. D. Herron.....	5.00
Carrie Rand Herron.....	5.00
M. Pederson.....	5.00
C. E. Grellin.....	5.00
A. N. Anderson (additional).....	5.00
Frank Haacker.....	5.00
A. Davenport.....	5.00
Paul Kargus.....	5.00
C. J. Peterson.....	5.00
W. E. McDermut.....	5.00
F. Boersma.....	5.00
Total.....	\$121.00

Is your name in either list? If not why not? You want to see the Socialist Temple a fact. Then join the Socialist Co-operative, buy your supplies there instead of spending your money with the enemies of your class, and give what you can to the building fund.

We have prepared a little booklet entitled THE SOCIALIST TEMPLE OF CHICAGO. It contains a full explanation of the project, with a price list of the groceries to be had at the Socialist Co-operative, and blank application for membership. It will be mailed to any address on application. If you can put several copies where they will be read, say so and they will be sent.

Comrade J. W. Saunders has been duly authorized to accept for contributions. Don't wait for him to call on you, but if he calls, treat him well.

On Sunday, December 29th, 3 P. M.; there will be a special business meeting of the members of the Socialist Co-operative for the purpose of amending the by-laws, as explained on the third page of last week's Call, and of electing a permanent building committee.

Come to this meeting if possible; if not, write to me at 16 Fifth Avenue, and get the booklet explaining the whole plan.
CHARLES H. KENN,
Financial Secretary Building Com.

THE WORKERS' CALL

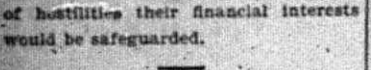
Published every morning at 20 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill., at the corner of the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., at the corner of the second class. The Workers' Call is published for and under the control of the Socialist Party of Chicago...

Subscription Rates: One year \$3.00, Six months \$1.80, Three months \$1.00. Single copies 10 cents.

Advertisements: A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be inserted. Rates will be made known upon application.

Editorial Announcements: To receive the return of stamped manuscripts...

Phone Randolph 222



Just what class are in reality running the affairs of the world may be judged from the fact that while Chile and Argentina were making preparations for war...

A news item states that John D. Rockefeller is now engaged in chopping wood for his health, as he is suffering from indigestion and can hardly eat a full meal as yet.

The Berlin Kreuz Zeitung suggests that the American government intervene in favor of the Boers, adding that it is under a "high moral obligation" to do so...

Referring to the political situation in England, a cable dispatch states that the Tory statesmen and newspapers have long bewailed the absence of a party capable of holding in check the politicians in power.

A letter which was placed in the hands of the police last week and which purported to give warning that three of the largest department stores on State street would be destroyed by dynamite bombs before December 1st...

papers into this country at one-half launched his warning just after the assassination of the President, when it would have served its purpose much better, and with less injury to profits.

ship and control of the means of production are in a position to dictate to him what subjects are or are not "edifying," irrespective of what ideas he may have upon the matter himself.

SPEAKS FROM EXPERIENCE

Education is a good thing, but only so long as dominant class interests are not threatened thereby, so it is not at all strange that the mouthpieces of German capitalism should warn the U. S. there is danger of overdoing it.

But what can Carnegie do with his wealth? He cannot invest it, simply because there is no room, the billion dollar steel trust having closed the last door. He does not wish to die "disgraced" as he puts it, and now comes this warning against his philanthropic efforts to place a high class education within reach of those who might otherwise be unable to secure it.

Kaiser Wants "Artists" Kaiser Wilhelm has been, recently saying a few things about "art," of course for the benefit of the "German people," the "lower classes" of whom are to be educated up to his ideals after a "hard day's work."

As reported in the press the speech in the main contains nothing that has not been said many times before, and said better, at that. It consisted mainly in a eulogium upon German artistic work, made up of such original phrases as "glorious harmony," "inspiring expressions," "aesthetic laws," etc., etc.

"If art," said the Emperor, "represents misery as more hideous than it is, it sins against the German people." It is from this sentence alone that his audience got the cue as to what they were needed for. Reading it between the lines it might be translated thus: "If art represents the misery of the people it sins against me and the class I represent, and the artist who sins in this respect will have to answer for it."

This warning, for such it really is, is exceedingly timely at present in Germany from the standpoint of capitalist interests. With half a million workmen unemployed in the Kaiser's dominions, with soup houses and charity bureaus being established in every large industrial center throughout the Empire, with Bebel thundering in the Reichstag against the "hunger duties," demanded by one section of the German ruling class, and with a steady ever-growing volume of Social A. voting split up as a protest against existing social conditions, it would be very imprudent indeed to have artists exacerbating the situation by representing misery in any shape or form.

In short, the artist, like the gentlemen of the press and pulpit, sins if he does not devote his "art" to the perpetuation of capitalism. He must not use marble or canvas to portray what really is, but must prostitute his talents in the service of the parasitic and plundering classes, who through own-

ship and control of the means of production are in a position to dictate to him what subjects are or are not "edifying," irrespective of what ideas he may have upon the matter himself.

More, perhaps, than any other professional class in society, the lawyers are qualified to disclose the falsehood, hypocrisy and moral rotteness upon which the system of private property in the means of production relies for its maintenance and perpetuation, and the time is rapidly coming when they will be called upon to completely roll up the curtain behind which the machinery of capitalism operates, instead of as at present lifting one corner for an instant's glance at the abominations within.

The beginning of capitalist accumulation is marked in history as a period of conquest, enslavement, murder and force. Its end promises to exhibit mainly the vile and meaner characteristics of fraud, hypocrisy, perjury and cunning which during its evolution became more and more necessary to supplement the rule of the strong hand, and, curiously enough, its specially selected defenders, the lawyers, seem destined to play the leading part in its complete and final exposure.

Attorney Hardy who was engaged for the defense in the recent jury-bribing cases, stated in court that he didn't believe there was a railroad company in the State of Illinois that does not engage in the practice of bribing juries and that the practice had become universal. It was his client's misfortune, he added, to have worked for a street railway company who did this kind of dirty work, but the officials concealed this fact from his client, etc.

It might be properly asked how the defendant could be considered unfortunate if the practice is universal. If Attorney Hardy's belief is well founded his client was certainly running no greater risk than the legal adviser of any other railroad corporation. It is strange also that the latter was not as well posted on the universality of the practice as the lawyer who defended him.

The arguments pro and con in the case merely add corroboration to the already overwhelming evidence that those who control and shape legislation can and do violate the laws with impunity whenever the exigencies of business demand. And the proof of this comes not from Socialists and other malignant disturbers of "society," but from the very people who are in the best position to know the inside workings of capitalism, viz., the legal fraternity, who in the course of their profession are compelled to uncover to some extent at least, the whited sepulchre of capitalist morality, and partially expose the rottenness and dead men's bones that lie therein.

But only partially. Whether the individual defendant was an unconscious tool, or a guilty participant matters little. But we are willing to venture the assertion that Attorney Hardy will fall in vain for the exposure of the "scoundrel or scoundrels" who furnished the money for the purpose of influencing the verdict of the twelve good men and true. They are no doubt safely ensconced behind an invulnerable shield of respectability, property and religion. They are mostly those who devour widow's houses and for a pretense make long prayers. It is better that a few individuals known to be of doubtful reputation should perish, than that these pillars of society should be rudely shaken. Sheltered behind the impersonal, intangible, and soulless entity known as the corporation, their only care is for dividends. Like the daughters of the horse-leech they continually cry Give! Give! They know nothing of jury-bribing—on the contrary their voices are raised against it in the market place, the press, the church and the public rostrum. But they want dividends—and will only employ such fools as can furnish the largest amount of those desirable things. No questions will be asked, provided only that sufficient dividends are forthcoming. It is of course a very deplorable thing that people should be slaughtered and maimed in the industry which they own and control, but it would be still more deplorable if dividends should suffer on that account.

There is nothing wonderful in the fact that jury-bribing should have established itself as a universal practice in railroad corporations. The conditions under which they operate make it a necessary adjunct to business. Given profit making as the ideal of human endeavor, and all means to further that end which can be utilized with comparative safety will be accepted, law or no law. And those who secure the profit need never identify themselves openly with the methods by which they secure it. Their ownership of the means of production enables them to provide so effectively for their own security that they need never know the names of

their tools or the details of their actions. The worth of the latter is reflected solely in the amount of profits extracted from the business.

Freedom of the press means that you are at liberty to print and circulate through the mails anything that suits the capitalist class.

SNAPE SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

A cable from Paris states that the French military authorities are growing disturbed because within the past three months several conscripts have refused to bear arms, alleging that their religious convictions forbade them to do so. One youth who had resided for a dozen years in the United States, and who refused military service, is alluded to as having returned to his native land animated by "lawlessness and a false idea of liberty masked in the guise of evangelical Christian convictions."

In connection with the above it may be noted also that a Socialist named Hervé, a professor of history in the Lycée at Paris, has just been dismissed from his position for advocating ideas opposed to militarism. His case was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies and his removal demanded on the ground that his ideas were incompatible with his position as a professor, and that if many professors were to follow his example there would be "an end to France."

Evidently the high moral purpose of American capitalism in attempting to uplift the Filipinos, has slipped a cog somehow. Now comes General Chaffee with a report stating that the actions of these ungrateful islanders are unparalleled in history. They have all practically turned "traitors." Pretending friendship to the invaders they have even when ostensibly in the service of the powers that be, actually organized in secret hostile bands to overthrow said powers. No other people, the General thinks, "ever displayed such masterly powers of secrecy and dissimulation."

Did General Chaffee never hear of the native conspiracies against British rule in India, and the marvellous secrecy and dissimulation employed therein? Has he never heard of Irish soldiers entering the British army for the deliberate purpose of fomenting military insurrection? Or of the law-abiding burghers of South Africa who apparently accept the rule of the conqueror, and secretly assist the guerrillas who are still in the field? Or of the nihilist movement in Russia where the terror engendered by "secrecy and dissimulation" penetrates every apartment of the Emperor's palace?

There are probably ten times as many people represented by the Chicago Federation of Labor as there are by the Liquor Dealers' Association, but nevertheless the former are now PETITIONING the Senate to discourage the issuance of injunctions, while the latter are declaring that they are going to knock out the winerom ordinance in spite of all opposition. How are these very different attitudes to be accounted for? One might naturally suppose that the least numerous body would be the one to do the petitioning, while the larger one boldly declared its intention to redress its own grievance. But intelligence without numbers counts for more than ignorance with numbers, and the workmen of Chicago might well get a pointer or two from observing how the saloon keepers go about getting an objectionable law removed.

While American children are supposed to eagerly welcome the coming of Santa Claus, the inhabitants of Europe are naturally scared into its over his approach, if we can believe the Daily News, which states editorially that "the appalling vision of a Santa Claus wearing long striped pantaloons and a star-decked ribbon on his hat, naturally is occasioning trouble in Europe." This of course is an allusion to the "American invasion" which is flooding Europe with goods of American make. The same editorial contains the statement that the American graphophone purchased by Emperor William will deck the Kaiser's Christmas tree and "contribute to the gaieties in his household." Curious how capitalism makes everything appear topsy-turvy. Even Santa Claus must appear in a dual character.

More subscribers are ALWAYS wanted.

Politics in Rhyme. Behold in me a man of mark! The dollar mark of course. For that which has no money worth, the trade will not endorse. To be a schemer wide-awake in practical affairs. To deal in such securities as watered stocks and shares. To be the trustee of large funds, a pillar in the church; And on the highest pinnacle of fashion proud to perch. These are the things our modern cult impresses on the young: At home, in pulpit, school and press, they everywhere are sung. And I am wedded to the age, and therefore come I forth To be a shining light to all, of business tact and worth. The golden rule is well enough on Sunday while at rest, The rule of gold from Monday morn throughout the week is best. So thus equipped for starting out upon the sea of life, I'll now unfold my many plans to make the most of life. For when I'm dead and passed away to regions out of sight, I am not sure but over there times may be rather tight.

Had Nothing to Fear. Capitalist Magazine Waits Not for Postal Decision But Goes Straight Ahead. The following advertisement was presented by "Printers' Ink," the leading paper in the advertising business in America, and was submitted to the New York postmaster to find out whether such action would endanger the second class entry. The issue of January 15th, 1902, will be mailed to every Retail Dry Goods Store in the United States, numbering a total of 2,500. The names will be taken from R. G. Dunn Co's Mercantile Agency Reference Book. The issue for February 5th will be mailed to every Boot and Shoe Dealer in the United States, numbering a total of 2,500. The names will be taken from the Shoe and Leather Reporter Annual. The issue for February 15th will be mailed to a complete list of all general advertisers in the United States, numbering a total of 15,000. The names will be taken from the Publishers' Commercial Union. The primary purpose of these Sample Copy Editions is to induce new subscribers and an additional advertising patronage for Printers' Ink. The New York postmaster was not able to give a decision, and telegraphed to Washington for instructions. Eleven days later Madden had not yet made up his mind (great bodies move slowly), and so Printers' Ink announces that the advertisement will hold good. Does anyone imagine it would have taken as long to decide in the case of a socialist paper? Printers' Ink comments as follows on this action of the post office: "It could get no decision because, the New York postmaster did not know, and he could get no decision by mail or telegraph, because, apparently, the department at Washington was in a state of equal ignorance. There appeared to be no doubt that if Printers' Ink would go ahead and do what it proposed, without asking questions, it would be all right." It also appeared that one reason why the New York postmaster, and the department at Washington as well, hesitated about saying yes or no to the inquiry, was because Printers' Ink is in the habit of speaking out in meeting and letting postal decisions be known as well as discussing their justness or lack of that quality."

CORRESPONDENCE

Press Bulletin. The National Committee is arranging a lecture tour for Ben Tillett, the British fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention. State Committees of Indiana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky, have requested dates for lecture tour of John C. Chase. Nebraska is rapidly organizing and now has 17 locals. Geo. W. Poague of Fargo has been elected National Committeeman from North Dakota. State charters have been issued up to the present time to 21 states. There are nine other states which have more than the required number of locals to perfect state organization. The National Committee has selected the Lindell Hotel as headquarters for the annual meeting of the National Committee at St. Louis on January 24th. State charters have been issued to Arizona, Cal., Colorado, Creek, Cal., Longwood, Fla.; Augusta, Ga.; Melrose, Idaho.

SOCIALISM IN ERIE, PA.

Trades Union Men Line Up for the Fight Against Capitalism. A correspondent from Erie, Pa., sends us some very significant information regarding the progress of Socialism in that city. The local Socialists held their city convention on December 12th, with about 60 delegates present. Twenty trades unions were represented by two delegates each and displayed a most intense interest in its proceedings, the honest and open methods of a Socialist convention, divested of the political trickery and underhand work prevalent in capitalist politics, appealing strongly to their sense of justice and fair play. The trades union members have entered into the campaign with such energy of purpose that the election of the entire ticket, our correspondent informs us, is almost certain.

The Erie comrades have requested assistance from Chicago in the matter of campaign speakers; most of the party members there being comparatively new in the movement; there has not been sufficient time to develop enough local talent to carry on this necessary feature of the campaign. Any Chicago comrade who has a week or so at his disposal between now and February 15th (election day in Erie), and wishes to volunteer his services (all expenses paid), can be placed in communication with the Erie comrades by inquiring at the office of the Workers' Call.

The nature of the awakening of organized labor in Erie can perhaps best be understood by reproducing in these columns the circular call issued by the local Socialist party, to which they responded. There is no suspicion of San Francisco of Bridgeport about it. Your organization is hereby invited and requested to send two delegates to the city convention of the Socialist Party, to be held at our headquarters on Thursday, December 12th, 1903, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a full working class ticket for the municipal election.

It is with no purpose to commit your body as an organization to political action that this invitation to participate in the largest possible opportunity to the wage workers of this city to take part in, naming the only ticket that will represent their interests to be voted for at the coming election. It ought not to be necessary to call your attention to the innumerable instances in which the powers of government have been used against the wage workers. From the highest to the lowest, the legislative, executive and judicial functions of government are in the hands of the capitalists—placed there by the votes of the wage workers. In every struggle for better conditions we are repulsed by the very powers we have so foolishly surrendered to our economic masters. Injunctions are hurled against us. The police club us and the militia shoot us. Labor laws are "unconstitutional" and anti-trust laws are used only to crush labor unions. A blacklist is legal; boycotting is a crime. We "resolv" and beg, and receive only scorn; we command no respect because we do not respect ourselves.

We delegate our political power to our economic masters by electing the candidates of their selection; we deceive ourselves by seeking "friends" of labor when, because of our overwhelming numbers, we are ourselves masters of the situation the moment we stand at the ballot box, shoulder to shoulder, as we stand on the industrial field. As working men—our politics should reflect our class position—working class principles, working class politics. There is but one issue—shall the worker receive a fair share of his own product, or all but a bare miserable existence to the gilded idler—the capitalist parasite. In other words, the issue is between Socialism and capitalism, and this issue will be continually presented to the working class until its class consciousness is awakened. Then the victory of the wage laborer will be won.

There is but one party of the working class—the Socialist Party. Its platform is the same in every civilized land; its demand: the vote for the workers. It is the virile, uncompromising feature of the labor movement, and where its political strength is greatest, there the economic movement repressed by the trades unions is most progressive and aggressive. Complying with the request to elect delegates to the convention of the working class party does not mean the admission of political discussions into the matter of delegates; we require that they shall be "class conscious"—that is, conscious of their class position as laborers despoiled of the greater part of the wealth they create; that they subscribe to the declaration that they have severed forever their affiliation with the old political parties of capitalism, and will support the party of the working class.

Enclosed are three blank credentials; the secretary will please forward one at once to the undersigned, giving names of delegates, for the purpose of preparing the roll; the others will be given to the delegates. They should be under seal of the union. Fraternally yours, J. E. PERRY, Secretary Erie Local, No. 1.

Socialist Pointers

Now that it is all over, how much more does the "public" know about jury bribing? Would it not be correct to describe the modern Elijah's mantle as a cloak of hypocrisy? Couldn't historian MacLay be profitably employed in writing up accounts of Socialist meetings? Pittsburg 1,000s and rolling mills seem to have workmen to burn, judging from last week's record. It doesn't seem that the North-west railroad syndicate is aware that Governor Van Sant is still fighting it. The supernumerary employees of the department stores are now in a position to sympathize with historian MacLay. That "labor and capital" harmony conference seems to have been composed mainly of traitors and arbitrators. Isn't it a great system which prohibits the workers from restricting the output and then fires them for producing too much? Nobody ever suspected there was a dearth of coal in Chicago until the business element began to shiver in the office buildings. Kaiser Wilhelm evidently thinks the true object of "art" is to keep the working classes from discovering that they are being robbed. Mr. John Powers has already barricaded the nineteenth ward against "good government" by his annual distribution of turkeys. There will be no restricting the output when Socialism starts to put the capitalists out of business, and don't you forget it, Mr. Schwab! Those ten thousand people who were given a free Christmas dinner will please starve quietly until they are again required to act as an advertisement.

So long as the working class really believe that they have anything to arbitrate with capitalism, they cannot justly object to Mark Hanna supervising the proceedings. If Dowle had told Brother-in-law Stevenson beforehand that he was going to skin him, the latter might truthfully have sworn that he believed John Alexander to be a prophet. Now that the Machinists' Union has given up the attack upon Chalmers as an individual, let them go for his class at the ballot box in the future. They will find it more effective. Fights between capital and labor are a thing of the past, the question having been solved (?) by the recent labor conference in New York. The Socialist Party may as well now go out of business. It is the opinion of Mr. McHugh, member of Parliament for Sligo, Ireland, that the Irish people should stay at home. Good idea! Now let Mr. McHugh secure the necessary permission from the landlords. The French government has celebrated the season of peace on earth and good will towards men, by discharging a Socialist professor who believed in the possibility of making it permanent, and said so. Judge Tuley thinks that the trusts are making us a "nation of cringing and fawning employees," but he is cautious enough to drop no hint that Socialism will have to undertake the job of making us stand upright. Rear-Admiral Schley may have been deprived of some "credit" justice dish him, but as he has a cash pension of about \$30 a day, there seems to be no particular reason why a \$1.50 per day workman should lose and sleep over his troubles. If John Alexander Dowle is really an "octopus," as the prosecuting attorney states, those who are seeking to make him disgorge through process of law might as well quit right now, if previous experiences with the "octopus" count for anything. It is not outside the bounds of possibility that some of the capitalists may actually be employed in cutting the Nicaragua Canal after all. If they only hold off until Socialism arrives, they will at least have as good a chance of going to work there as anyone else. British missionaries want permission to go to the Sudan and lay down their lives for Christianity, just as if capitalism did not have a prior claim on their services. Let them wait until the possibilities of a market boom up in the Sudan and they won't need to ask permission. "Demons" is a new remedy that it is claimed will render the race immune from disease. We have a better one than that. Tear down the slums, ventilate the factories, give the workers plenty of sunlight, fresh air, good food, clothing and shelter, and disease will disappear.

Various small notices and advertisements, including mentions of local events and political commentary.

Monopolies and Trusts

By E. M. Wheelock.

The worst, most obvious, most hopeless characteristic of the closing days of our cycle is the stupendous accumulation of private fortunes in the hands of a few, and the corresponding growth of pauperism, misery, political and industrial slavery on the part of the many. Chicago holds more notorious and greedy millionaires than the whole country contained forty years ago, and the like is true of every one of our chief cities and congested centers. Seeley haquets, Bradley-Martin halls, suicides, infanticides, divorces, murders and despays increase step by step with the widening of the chasm between the rich and the poor. These great modern fortunes are made—not by useful production, but by bribery, class legislation, and special privilege. They are born of monopoly and the iniquitous robbery of labor. Millions of toiling workers go every winter with scanty food, clothing and fire, that the proceeds of their ill-paid labor may help the coffers of the wealthy, speculating idler.

These are grim, heart-breaking facts, but there is also a mighty undercurrent—growing stronger every day—that is pulling the nation as with the silent force of gravitation, the other way. The power so fiercely at work to subjugate and crush, can be transformed and made to redempt the evil time. The economic conditions which are now the menace of our civilization, and the forces that are wrecking us, can be made to wait the ship of state safely into port. The day is at hand when a pauper will be as impossible as a millionaire. The very spirit of greed, its teaching us the wastefulness of blind competition. The lesson of our present national misery is being taught so well that it will never be forgotten or need a repetition. The very selfishness in human nature is teaching us the splendid economy of combination, the wise thrift of co-operation, and the financial soundness of the principles which underlie the monopolies and trusts. This lesson is being learned so well that all men will receive it—even the wayfarer man, though a fool.

The trusts are the sure pathway by which the nation is to go safely through the Red Sea of an outworn and ruinous social system. The trusts have come to stay. Be sure of that; they have come to stay. The gigantic combinations of the present and future require them, and the enormous waste of competition is saved, for they mean combination and the union of interests. The movement is the outgrowth of natural conditions and is sure to continue until industrial activities are brought into a system of co-operation by the whole people for the benefit of the people. A trust is an unholy good—only the whole people must own and operate it.

Any attempt to crush out, control or legislate against this movement by the politicians is hopelessly absurd. If you tax the trusts, they will increase the price of their products and make you pay the tax. If you put in force the Texas law that refuses them the courts to collect their bills, it will not effect them, for they will only sell for cash in advance, and will use this law as their excuse. They will thus get along without the law for the collection of debts and they will be found doing business as usual at the old stand. Why are we afraid to trust ourselves? The only thing we should fear is not the monopolies, but the fool-killer. The answer to the question, "What is to be done with the trusts?" is "RUN THEM." When the millions of workmen get their brains out of their stomachs and think the question will soon be acted upon. True, the producer is now the industrial slave of the capitalist, but he has worked patiently and long to place himself there. He is a self-chosen and willing serf, for he who wears a fetter needs it, and he who bears a blow or a kick deserves it.

Put not your confidence in the pretended opposition to the trusts by politicians—most of whom hold stocks and bonds in them. The monopolies and trusts are here to stay. The day of small business has passed. There is no indication that it is ever going to be otherwise. Society is not going back to its primitive state. More and more perfect machinery is being developed, requiring capital in greater amounts to operate affairs, and the greater the capital, the fewer the people who will control it. Competition is dying and monopoly is birthed, as to that you have no choice. You have only the choice whether it shall be public or private monopoly. The vocation of the politician is to deceive and betray the people. The Reformer is canonized while living and canonized after death, but the American politician should be canonized all the time, dead or alive.

He who would destroy the trust by legislation must first do away with all the great machinery of civilization, and push human society back into the days of the pack mule, and the forked stick for a plow. Trusts are not bad in themselves. They are the natural outgrowth of the industrial system that has been controlling the world since competitive greed became the motive of business life. Trusts help those who are on the inside. When the whole people stand on the inside, the whole people will receive benefit. Machinery has brought misery and starvation to the many because it is owned by the few; but machinery itself is not a curse; the curse is in private property in machinery. The world trembles, and Emerson, what a thinker is he! But these millions of veiling names are beginning to think at last,

and the politicians are greatly troubled. They know, but dare not say, that a delegated government is a failure, so the time has come for an epidemic of common sense.

Trusts are needed for arranging the industries of the world on a democratic basis. They do a work that in no other way could be done. The isolated shop with its one owner making and selling his product, is no longer able to exist against the better economies of the factory with machinery and power. The trust is, therefore, the natural growth of industry; it is here to stay and ought to stay, for surely none but the unwise would advocate the going back to the days of the stage and the freight teams. The affairs of the earth are not traveling that way at present. Free the industries, make them equal to the property of all. Then all the people will have the benefit of the trust. This is where they will culminate. They are unconsciously doing the work that must be done before industrial liberty and equality can come to bless mankind. We have achieved political liberty; through the trusts the people will gain industrial liberty, and then will man be truly free. Tomorrow the sweatshop will be as the old toll gate is now. We stand at the near end of commercial warfare and the beginning of economic peace. The trusts will continue to grow in number and power until the middle class is practically extinguished. In the very nature of things these forces must then unite in one harmonious whole, and pass into collective ownership and control. No power on earth can arrest this process of economic transformation. Industrial despotism, with its masters and slaves; its pomp, pride and poverty; its thefts, murders and suicides; its brutal wars and sham-patriotisms; its militarism and its scorn for worship will end forever; and wage-slavery with its hell of daily and nightly horror, will take its place in history with the countless crimes of the past centuries.

Industry is in fact being largely socialized. It requires a hundred men to make a pair of shoes, and a thousand men to make a watch. The lonely worker has been displaced by co-operative methods. The machine has taken the place of hand-production, but the worst and wickedest feature is that the profits all go into the hands of the few who own the machine. When the devil sees that those who produce the world's wealth constitute the world's poverty, and describes the result to his wife he says: "The system is perfection; you cannot improve on that." In thus contemplating our civilization, the devil is labeled at any moment to laugh himself to death—then, perhaps, we shall improve.

With trusts, department stores, pools, syndicates, combines, monopolies, springing up in every branch of trade, with the small dealer pushed to the wall, with the poor getting poorer, the rich richer, with every passing day what are we to do? Economic slavery is a greater evil than chattel slavery, but shall we destroy the trust and take a long step backward in civilization? Shall we destroy the telegraph and have the work done by messengers? Shall we destroy the railroads and have the work done by teamsters? Shall we destroy our manifold machinery, and have the work of the world done by hand? No. Let us retain the trust, the telegraph, the machinery, the railroad, the department store, but let the whole people own, operate and control them. Then there would be no paupers and no millionaires, and all would have opportunity to earn a living. It is coming and those who are wise would have it come through evolution rather than through revolution; thus the utopias of today are the actualities of tomorrow. Open your eyes and your nightmares will vanish.

The great inventions, now used to enslave the masses, bespeak the opening of a new and grand era of progress. Motors of every desirable form, for every conceivable use, will soon be at the command of man, and human drudgery will pass away. The social chaos of today is the unrest before birth, and when the whole people see the advantage of universal co-operation the hell of misery which comprises existence now will be wiped out. Men are haunted by two ghosts—poverty in this world and hell in the next. Justice in industry and truth in religion would send both ghosts back to their graves. Robbery, by class legislation and the cunning brain of the money gamblers, has been established so long and so completely that many have come to regard it as the natural and inevitable condition of man, and they despair of ever seeing it ended. It seems to them that the triumph of the money power was never so absolute and immovable as it is today, and that the enslavement of the laborer was never so complete. And so it appears on the surface, but seen beneath that surface, in the great undercurrent of human destiny, it looks wholly different. There the foundations of the competitive system are seen to be rotting and crumbling away, and its keystone dislodged.

The beginning of the end of competition appeared with the formation of the first trust—which is capital combining to save itself from competition. This means the competitive system is over with and ended. It means that in order to live, universal co-operation must be established. It means that whether we will or no, the old business selfishness will no longer serve the purpose of mankind and will no longer pay. The coming results have been planned

Pictures of Protest

Vereshagin's Revolutionary Canvases at the Art Institute Depict War as it Really is and Expose the Murderous System of Capitalism. Should be Seen by Every Workingman.

There are different ways of spreading the doctrine of revolt. Some do it upon the platform, others from the printed book, but Vereshagin paints his story on canvas. He is telling it now at the Art Institute and every laborer in Chicago should go and read it on the wonderful canvases that are hanging there. The main point of his sermon is that war is murder and that the patriotism that leads men to take up the weapons of war is a hideous lie.

There is none of the flash and glitter and glory of the panoply of war about his pictures, or if perchance it does appear it is only as a background against which to sketch the thing it is intended to hide. His series on Napoleon's Moscow campaign is the one which first brought him fame and the hatred of the organizers of armies. Here is the world famous picture, "On the Great Road," "The Retreat," with the remnants of the "Grand Army" marching back from Moscow between banks of snow from which human hands and feet project, mingled with the bodies of horses and all the machinery of war in fearful, gruesome disarray. "Captured," in the same series, shows Napoleon surrounded by officers, gorgeous in gold lace, elaborate uniforms and great bearskin shakos, while before these warmly wrapped, yet shivering officers, knees, with hands bound behind their two old grey haired peasants with uncovered heads and ragged clothing. The whole picture cries out that it is against such as these that war is ever made. The same contrast is seen again in "Incendiaries," where the richly uniformed French soldiers are shooting down a handful of ragged peasants in a military execution for supposed complicity in burning Moscow.

But not all the pictures are of the distant past. There is a whole series on the brave butchers who are now at work in the Philippines and if they were hung in the recruiting offices I venture to say there would be a sudden falling off in enlistments. One series, "An Unfinished Letter," has attracted wide attention. The first picture, "You are hit, Sergeant?" "Yes, sir!" shows a young fellow in frayed old faded uniform the sleeves of which are shrunk nearly to the elbows (as they naturally would be after a few months' service, although most pictures of war preserve the dress parade condition of man and uniform). But what strikes you at once is that these are real blood flowing from his cheek. It is not the bright scarlet paint that in other battle pictures serves only to give a brilliant touch of color, but a dark clammy stream that trickles, and creeps, and clots as it runs, and sickens you as you look at it. And you start as you note that a few drops of it have fallen and dried upon the khaki trousers. The next picture shows him "In the Hospital," and it is a real hospital with its dreary cleanliness, and the face that looks up from the pillows in the next picture to dictate a letter to "Dear Beloved Mother," is emaciated and drawn with pain and you start as you see by the next in the series that "The Letter is Interrupted," and you feel the deadly choking shock of something lost as the cold dead face of the final picture tells you that "The Letter remains Unfinished." Then you turn away with a whispered curse against the legalized murder that sent this boy to an untimely death.

"In the Tranceval To-day," tells you that this same hell is at work on the other side of the globe. A red coated English boy is lying dead among the bushes and weeds in a lonely deserted spot, and round him with awkward, laxy movements, hops a great buzzard, while others of the same foul brood sop lazily overhead. Like a flash my mind went back to the dapper little recruiting agent I had seen at work among the London laborers around Trafalgar square, luring them to this fate, and again I felt my anger rise against a society that rested upon such ghastly murderous foundations.

There are many others besides these. Some like the "Snows of the Himalayas," are simply and alone things of wondrous beauty that carry one for a moment out of the industrial hell in which we live, into a grander world than it has seemed there could ever be. But all of these are such an every Socialist should see, and before they are taken away every laborer in Chicago should have spent at least one Sunday afternoon (which is the only time they can be seen without an admission fee) among these canvas stories of beauty and rebellion.

Mayor Harrison intimates that the Police-men's Protective Organization is collecting money for purposes of corruption, an accusation which is obviously false when it is considered that there is no Mayoral election this year.

The howl in the press is still kept up over the failure of the bridegroomers to keep their structures clean. Meantime those much abused individuals are meekly continuing to serve out the beer in their respective saloons.

Start the New Year right by getting your neighbor to subscribe for this paper.

Are you still hunting for subscriptions?

SEEN FROM INSIDE.

How the Presentation of Christmas Gifts to Employees Looks to Those Behind the Scenes.

As might have been expected, the Christmas season has been utilized to the utmost by the capitalist press to dwell upon the philanthropic attitude of Chicago employers towards those who make their wealth possible. On the surface these reports apparently substantiate the conclusions intended to be derived from them, but seen from the inside, they present a rather different appearance.

As an illustration of the above the case of the American Express Company may be taken as an example. Every one of its employees according to the press reports received a \$10 gold piece as a Christmas present from the firm. This generosity has been lauded in language that would hardly be justified if each applicant had received a hundred gold pieces instead of one.

But the matter wears another complexion altogether to those employees who have enough intelligence to understand the nature of this "Greek gift." During the month preceding Christmas these employees on account of the rush are compelled to work from 12 to 11 hours a day, and during the last week from 11 to 12 hours, for which they get NO OVERTIME whatever, and this condition has prevailed for some years. But thereby hangs a tale which may perhaps make interesting reading.

About three years ago one of the employees with a trifle more gumption and unobnoxiousness than the average, upon being discharged by the Company, brought suit against them for overtime and presented a bill for \$500 or thereabouts. The company hushed the matter up and settled for somewhere between \$300 and \$400. This action caused several others to follow his example and they succeeded in extracting sums from \$25 to \$50 on the same grounds. This alarmed the company, who determined at once to put an end to this seeming extortion. They brought "moral pressure" to bear upon the employees and induced them to accept \$1.50 as payment in full for all overtime to date. Thus "freedom of contract" was preserved. Since that time the company has been making an annual Christmas present to its employees of \$5. This year a large sized kick amongst the latter who asserted that \$5 was insufficient to pay for the overtime, induced the company to double the amount in order, of course, to preserve "harmony" between "capital and labor."

Just before this, the company began to show its good will by supplying the employees with supper during the late hours. Tickets, good at a certain restaurant, were distributed amongst them; the company getting a liberal discount on the purchase. The consequence was that when the employees visited this place they were neglected in favor of the cash paying customers and were generally forced to satisfy their hunger with what they could get after the former had been served. This in turn created a dissatisfaction which to some extent no doubt also explains the extra \$5 peace offering presented this year.

It is in the highest degree probable that the conditions under which the employees of this Express Company work, represent in the main those in other industries, where the gratitude of the wage slaves has been evoked by the presentation of a trifling sum of money at the Christmas season. Out of the swelling volume of unpaid labor which the capitalist extracts from his wage slaves during the festive season, a beggarly pittance is thrown, as one might throw a bone to a dog. In the capitalist press it takes the form of a "generous unsolicited gift, a hearty recognition of merit, for which the recipient should be duly grateful. In reality it merely represents a "sop to Cerberus," a concession wrung from unwilling greed, to avert friction which might interfere with a rushing business and thereby decrease profits. Those who are on the inside and have sufficient brains to look this "gift horse in the mouth," will recognize the truth of the sketch given above, though perhaps they may not be in a position to openly admit its correctness, which fortunately is not the case with—A FORMER SLAVE.

Restricting the Output.

In the opinion of Mr. Schwab "restriction of the output" is a fundamental principle of trades unionism which must be given up if harmony between labor and capital is to be restored. He seems to think that the reason for the adoption of this principle by the trades unions is to be found in a desire to provide work for a larger number of men. While this to a slight extent may have been recognized by the trades unions, we venture to assert that it is by no means the predominant cause. The shortening of the hours of labor and the desire to lessen its intensity for the men actually employed, has far greater influence in restricting the output than any solicitude for the unemployed on the part of the trades unions. When the capitalist press dilates upon the shortcomings of the British trades unions, they bring this point out plainly enough. They don't recognize the altruistic spirit of the British workingman in determining to restrict the output. They simply say he wants to loaf.

Neither the capitalist nor the worker with the capitalist mind care to analyze the true relation of employer and employee under the present wage system. Consequently we find them continually wrangling about a "fair day's work" and what constitutes it, when the fact is that under existing conditions the interest of the worker is to give as little as possible in labor and get as much as possible in wages, while the interest of the capitalist is to get as much labor as possible for the least wages, and this completely explains the eternal jangling about the fair day's work, and in consequence the restriction of the output. It may be a disagreeable truth, but all truths are disagreeable which show the capitalist system as it really is.

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Scab Poetry.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox has something of a reputation as a sort of non-partisan Socialist. She is employed by the New York Journal, which talks such mild and harmless Socialism nine months in the year to catch the workmen's attention in order that it may sell them out to capitalist politicians in campaign time. Mrs. Wilcox has had two books of poems published lately. Whom did she select to publish them? No one but Conkey & Co. of Chicago, a scab house, and one of the most vicious enemies of labor in the country. This is just what might have been expected. Whether it is due to Mrs. Wilcox's ignorance of the labor movement or to her contempt for it, it is characteristic of the sort of alleged Socialism that finds its expression in the Journal—New York Worker.

A PARTING SHOT

Final Correspondence Between Assistant Postmaster Madden and E. Gaylord Wilshire.

The following correspondence which passed between Third Assistant Postmaster Madden and Comrade Wilshire, just before the latter removed his paper to Canada, may perhaps furnish some amusement for our readers. It is reprinted from the January number of Wilshire's Magazine.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9, 1901.

Mr. E. Gaylord Wilshire, publisher of Wilshire's Monthly Magazine:

Sir.—The department has received your letter of the 21st ultimo, with relation to an application for entry to the second-class of mail matter of a new periodical published by you at New York, under the name of Wilshire's Monthly Magazine.

The various features of the case require investigation for the ascertainment of the exact facts. For that reason the department cannot comply with your request for an immediate ruling, but you may be sure that there will be no more delay than is necessary to a full and impartial investigation, for the purpose of giving to your new periodical all the rights to which it is entitled under the Postal Laws and Regulations.

In the meantime you will be allowed to mail it as second class matter, upon conditional deposit of postage at the third class rate.

Very respectfully,
EDWIN C. MADDEN,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

November 12th, 1901.

Edwin C. Madden, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir.—Yours of the 9th inst., acknowledging mine of the 11th ultimo, which you refer to as being "with" relation to an application for second class entry, at hand. I presume you mean "in" relation, etc. You say also that the various features of the case require investigation for the "ascertainment" of the facts. Again I infer you mean the "securing" of the facts.

I am referring to your unusual style of writing English because I must assume, judging from your previous letter, that your decision is to be based upon whether I conform to your ideas of style in expressing my thoughts in the English language. I wish to say right now that if the above letter from you is any criterion of the model you wish me to follow, I herewith refuse to comply. If I am to make a fool of myself I wish to do it in my own peculiar style, and will model my foolishness after no man's instructions. I cannot see any reason for delay on your part in coming to a decision. You simply have to decide one point. Does my magazine offend you "too much" by "advertising Wilshire too much"? You ought to be able to tell how you feel upon this subject at once.

It's purely a question of personal taste; and time cannot help a man decide whether he likes beer better than whiskey. If he doesn't know at once he never will know. Are you waiting for another number to come out? The trouble with my getting out another number is that I must pay you another thousand dollars or so simply on the chance that you may then decide if I have overstepped the dead-line of "advertising Wilshire too much." When I get out a second number how do I know you will not wait for a third, and so on indefinitely? I can tell you right now that the November number is a fair sample of what will follow. There will be plenty of "Wilshire" in all succeeding numbers to the finish. You may take that for granted, and if you are going to base your decision on that point, there is no need of any delay for "ascertainment" of facts. I want to know at once. I am not desirous of paying the United States post office several thousand dollars while you are calculating the amount of space you will allow me in my own magazine in which to admire myself. I don't care what you decide, as I feel that no matter what your decision is, I will be the ultimate victor; but what I do wish you to do is to make up your mind and decide at once without any further dilly-dallying. I have made all arrangements to publish Wilshire's Magazine in Canada in case you refuse me entry in the United States, and inasmuch as I can send one

cent per pound. I will be no loser on postage account. It is unnecessary to state that there is no censorship of "Wilshire's Magazine" advertising in Canada, and that my entry at the Canadian post office is a foregone conclusion. As a matter of fact, I have already settled that point with the Canadian postal authorities, Canada being under a monarchy, you have to remember, has still some rights preserved for her citizens. Banishing me to Canada will not only fail to suppress my paper, but will also deprive the United States Post office of any revenue at all for carrying it in this country. Your endeavor to get eight cents a pound out of me for circulating my paper, may result in your having to carry it absolutely free. However, your salary will go on undiminished all the same, so do not think I am trying to intimidate you.

Please don't take another ten days to tell me that you cannot decide upon my entry. Give me sudden death or liberty!

Faithfully,
E. GAYLORD WILSHIRE

Special Notice.

Don't forget the entertainment given by the Soc. Dramatic Club at the Temple Saturday Dec. 28th, 5 o'clock. Admission 10 cents, children 5 cents. Reproduced from 2 weeks ago with alterations and additions.

"The Schley case," says the Chicago Tribune, "is troubling the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer, and almost every man, woman and child in the United States." Wonder if the hundred thousand odd people who were indebted to capitalist charity for a free Christmas dinner are included in this category?

LOCAL PARTY NOTES

NORTH SIDE.

The address of Comrade J. E. Smiley at the meeting held at Senefelder Hall, 565 Wells street, was a treat. "The Trusts" were ably handled by the comrade, and those present enjoyed the lecture immensely. A collection was taken up and some literature sold.

The 23d ward Aldermanic convention was held last Monday at 58 Clybourn avenue, and Robert Bauer, carpenter, 362 Blackhawk street, was nominated. Comrades still having in their possession money for the Winter Festival or for the debate are requested to turn in money or tickets AT ONCE. All accounts must be closed.

All comrades in the North Division should attend the discussion meetings at 133 N. Clark street on Tuesday evening, also following each public meeting.

All comrades on the North Side are requested to attend these meetings as a discussion for all party members takes place.

SOUTH SIDE.

The literary and social entertainment held at the hall, 763 W. 63d street, last Friday evening, was fairly well attended. The literary and musical features were well enjoyed. The sale of baskets for the lunch was spirited, the net proceeds amounting to about \$6.00. The total net proceeds of the entertainment will reach about \$12.00.

Comrade Berlyn spoke at the Sunday evening mass meeting; a fair-sized audience.

The organization of a branch of the Socialist Party was completed last Monday evening at the Turner Hall, on Dodson avenue and 75th street. Twenty-nine members have signed applications, and the branch has elected a full list of officers. Comrades Berlyn and Brecken addressed the members of the branch, and were each listened to with close attention. The new branch has much good material and promises large results in the propaganda of Socialism.

The headquarters of the South Division of the Socialist Party, at 763 W. 63d street, is now being more thoroughly advertised than ever before, and the public meetings on Saturday and Sunday evenings are growing in interest. The plan now is to make a house to house canvass for the following nine weeks: course of lectures on Socialism: December 25.....Mrs. L. M. Forberg "Does Socialism Concern Women?" December 29.....Phil Brown "Socialism, the Courts and the Capitalist." January 1.....H. E. Keusch "The A B C of Socialism." January 5.....M. Kaplan "Society of the Individual." January 11.....B. Berlyn "The Advantage of Opportunism." January 12.....J. H. Smiley "The Trusts, their Origin, and End." January 15.....Chas. L. Brecken "Homes vs. Tenement Houses." January 19.....F. W. Knox "The Class Struggle." January 25.....Chas. Sand "The Historical Phase of Socialism." January 28.....John Collins "Socialism and Trades Unions." February 1.....A. Riano "First Steps Towards Socialism." February 2.....R. A. Morris "Non-Party vs. Party Organization." February 5.....J. Catrall "The World Ready for Socialism." February 9.....Mary E. Colson "Public Schools." February 15.....W. E. McDermitt "Competition vs. Co-operation." February 16.....Geo. D. Evans "Labor Politics vs. Capitalist Politics." February 17.....H. T. Sims "Wage Slavery." February 21.....Mrs. C. F. Hunt "The Advancement of Women."

DISTRICT NO. 4.

At the special meeting of the Fourth District Division, five branches were represented, Nov. 1, 2, 3 and 5 of the 27th ward, and the 24th ward. It was decided to keep the organizer in the field, his expenses to be defrayed by voluntary contributions.

The organizer reported the following

In good standing in the 27th ward branches, and 15 in the 26th. The 27th ward Aldermanic convention was called for January 15th, at 2 p. m. (Sunday), at Croft's Hall, Elston and California avenues. Town of Jefferson same time and place. It is earnestly requested that all branches make an extraordinary effort to make this convention a success, and send a special request to each member to attend. The 26th ward branch will hold a special meeting on Saturday, January 4, at 8 p. m., in its regular meeting place, Belmont Turner Hall, corner Paulina and Belmont avenues.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO. Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.
ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, South Side—Sec. Paul Pierce, 647 Rhodes Ave. Division Org. Arnold Rasmussen, 6714 Loomis Street.
THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE meets every Saturday, 7 p. m., at 133 N. Clark St. Secretary, G. A. Harold, 36 N. Clark Street.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 183 E. Randolph street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 36 N. Clark street.

BRANCHES.
The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All meetings and lectures will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.
FIRST AND SECOND WARD—Meet every Friday, 8th p. m., at 3114 Wabash ave. (store). Secretary, H. C. Westbrock, 175 East 22nd street. Organized, Peter Hall, 128 Wabash ave.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 235 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; Secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 2369 State street. Organizer, Louis Dalgaard, 3705 State street.
FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night at 3525 S. Halsted. Luxembourg Hall. Sec. Joe Trent, 35 E. Twenty-second Place. Organizer, H. Driesvoigt, 3110 Halsted str.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Monday at 3530 Archer Ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finsterbock, 3529 Archer ave.
SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Monday nights at 419 E. 43d street. Secretary, M. Kleininger, 454 Lake Ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielec, 445 E. 43d street.
SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock at 62 E. 13rd street. Sec'y, M. H. Kianer, 656 Drexel Ave. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 647 Rhodes Ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Holds public meetings at Sherman Hall, 840 Commercial Ave., every Saturday evening, 7:30. Sec'y, J. Vind, Secretary, 212-19th Street.
NINTH, TENTH AND ELEVENTH WARD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at Porges' Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell streets. Secretary, Louis Hennrich, 256 Blue Island avenue.
ELEVENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at Jussawitch Hall, cor. 21st street and Paulina street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Meets every Tuesday evening at 225 W. 33rd Place. School of Socialism every evening. Secretary, G. J. Sindelar, 128 S. Albany Ave.
THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Sec'y Mrs. D. H. Daly, 461 S. Western Ave. Organizer, J. Gillispie, 518 Warren Av. Phone Seeley 523.
FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday, at Meles' Hall, southeast corner 33rd and Western Avenues; Secretary, Henry Stocker, 712 Austin Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every Friday at 525 North Rockwell Street. Secretary, F. H. Kuchebeker, 450 N. Winchester Ave.
SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Shonhofen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, O. Benejack, 345 N. Wood St.
SEVENTEENTH WARD—Aurora Hall, Huron st. and Milwaukee ave.; secretary, A. Mork, 461 N. Wood st.
TWENTIETH WARD business meeting every Thursday at the Temple. Secretary, J. R. Anderson, 343 Seeley avenue; organizer, William H. Lettingwell, 732 W. Taylor street.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meet-1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., at 763 53rd St. Secretary, Lillie M. Forberg, 6119 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 7153 Emerson Ave.
THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 1128 street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. F. Denne, 11437 Perry av; Organizer, H. DeBoer, 445 West 110th street.
THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 2349 Harrison St. Sec. E. G. Lowater, 2349 Harrison Street.
THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, N. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 186 N. 52nd ave.
THIRTY-FIFTH, No. 1. Public lecture and entertainment the first and third Thursday each month at Linstrom's Hall, 4th Ave. and Lake St. John M. Cook, Secy., 196 N. 52nd Ave.
2.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 1706 West Ohio St. James Wright, Organizer, 1623 W. Ohio St. Geo. L. Simons, Secretary, 140 N. Central Park Avenue.

GERMAN BRANCHES.
KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 530 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 169 Garfield Ave. East, 1705 Wabash av.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 26 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 36 N. Clark street.
EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 814 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 10513 Ave. K.
FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st Monday of month at 1718 W. 31st St. and Erie street; secretary, 4085 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Sievera, 3612 W. 68th St.

POLISH BRANCHES.
POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 494 Noble street; secretary, F. Cienclara, 484 Noble street.
SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 484 Noble street; Secretary, M. Pleca, 484 Noble street.
EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 2 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 44th street and Superior avenue; secretary, F. Rudzinski, 957 Market ave.
TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 1123 street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kosturki, 617 W. 29th street.
TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evening, Kosciuszki Hall, 4th and Wood streets.
LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 82 2nd place; secretary, Mrs. R. Felick, 832 21st place.
SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH No. 1—Secretary, H. Tubessing, 1037 S. Leavitt st.
SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH, No. 2 (Wilhelm Liebknecht Club)—Secretary, R. Pusch, 74 W. 18th st.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.
THE NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB meets every Tuesday evening at 213 N. Clark St. Basement at 3 p. m. All North Side Comrades should attend.
NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB No. 2 meets every Friday eve. 8 p. m., at 1745 Diversey Blvd, near Clark Street, Lake View. Comrades should attend.
LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 456 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.
SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL Club—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave.; P. P. Forber, Secy., 1624 W. Superior St.
LADIES' AUXILIARY—meets every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 120 South Western Ave., 8 p. m. All women interested in socialism are invited to attend and become members. Interesting lectures and discussions by Mrs. D. H. Daly, Secretary, 461 South Western Avenue.
SOCIALIST MACHINISTS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Monday evening at 8 p. m., at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western ave. Good speakers, lectures and discussions. Secretary, Guy Marshall; Treasurer, John Mulroeny.

STATE LOCALS.
ALTON—Aug. Schipper, 409 E. 8th st.
BLOOMINGTON—Dr. J. F. Sanders.
CENTRALIA—Chas. W. Brunnell, 64 N. Locust st.
CHICAGO—M. H. Taft, 36 N. Clark st.
CHICAGO HEIGHTS—James B. Kendall, 25 McDewdney st.
COAL CITY—Dominik Vyskocil.
DANVILLE—James S. Williams, 219 E. Main st.
EAST PEORIA—George Davis, 110 Illinois st.
ELGIN—Peter Kennedy, 509 Villa st.
EVANSTON—Wm. H. Kays, 1627 Benton ave.
GALLESBURG—John C. Sjojdn.
GLENN CARBON—Charles Demmirich.
GLENN ELLYN—May Walden Kerr.
HERRIN—Paxton Boswell.
MOLINE—J. B. Weisenbach, P. O. Box 1274.
MOUNT OLIVE—A. F. Germer, P. O. Box 131.
NASHVILLE—L. T. Phillips.
PANA—Hugh Fastin.
PEORIA—R. F. Ordway, 228 Hancock st.
ROCKFORD—Ed Olson, 411 E. 6th st.
SANDOVAL—Richard Evans.
SPRINGFIELD—Carl Sperl, 1723 E. Carpenter st.
SPRING VALLEY—J. P. Mallico.
TREATOR—Charles Schroeder, 124 La Salle st.

Socialist Party Literature.
Issued by the National Committee will be sent prepaid at prices specified. National Platform, Constitution and Resolutions on Negro and Trade Union questions, adopted in National Convention at Indianapolis, July 31, 1901. National Platform 10 100
"Constitution 10 100
Negro Resolutions 10 100
Trade Union 10 100
Address orders for above to LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary, 427 Emilie Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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 night at 108 North Halsted St.

For a Happy New Year We all Meet at the Fourth Grand Ball

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Notice.
All Comrades having Simons-Isaak debate tickets or money for them please turn in all monies and tickets at once and Oblige Fraternally THE COMMITTEE.

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

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The Passing of Capitalism. Ladoff. 50c.
Science and Workingmen. Lasalle. 50c.
Socialism in America. Heath. 50c.
Eighteenth Brumaire. Marx. 50c.
Memoirs of Marx. Liebknecht. 50c.
Collectivism and Industrial Evolution. VanJervelde. 50c.
Merrie England. Blatchford. 50c.
Civil War in France: address of the International. Marx. 50c.
Woman: Past, Present and Future. Bebel. 50c.
The Silver Cross. Eugene Sue. 50c.
Essays on Socialism. Blatchford. 75c.
Six Centuries of Work and Wages. Thorold Rogers. 75c.
Socialism. John Stuart Mill. 75c.
Socialism and Unsocialism of Thos. Carlyle. Vols. 1 & 2—75c. each.
Economics of Herbert Spencer. Owen. 75c.
Pioneers of American Socialism. Sotheman. 75c.
The Communism of John Ruskin. 75c.
- Paris Commune; Proletarian Revolt. Benham. 75c.
Socialism and Modern Science. Giff edge. Ferri. \$1.00.
Beyond the Black Ocean. McGrady. \$1.00.
Ca Ira; Danton in the French Revolution. Gronlund. \$1.00.
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Government Ownership in Production and Distribution. Yrooman. \$1.00.
Socialism from Genesis to Revelation. Sprague. \$1.00.
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Speeches and Essays. Lasalle. \$1.00.
Historic and Economic Works. Karl Marx. \$1.00.
The New Economy. Giff edge. Gronlund. \$1.25.
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For Socialist Workers.

Walter Thomas Mills, A. M., Principal.
George D. Herron, Chas. H. Vail, J. A. Wayland, A. M. Simons, Jas. R. Smiley and Peter Sissman, Board of Examiners.
The first term of this Training School closed at Girard, Kan., December 31st. No school was ever undertaken which so fully met the expectations of its friends. A large number of the students will go at once into the field as party workers.
Of the twenty-two students in the regular course all are arranging to take another term, after a period of actual experience in field work. Five of the number will go to San Francisco for the next term. Forty-nine students are already pledged for the San Francisco term. It will begin March 15, 1902, and last for 12 weeks. The next fall term at Girard will open with more than 100 students.
The course of study at San Francisco will include lessons in Social Economy, History, Voice Training, Practice in Speaking, the Preparation of Addresses, Parliamentary Practice, Methods of Study, Campaign Tactics, How to Campaign and to Organize, Correction of Common Errors in Speech and Physical Culture.
The tuition will be ten dollars. Mr. Mills will have three assistants in the school work. There are now almost a thousand comrades taking the course of the twenty lessons in Social Economy by correspondence.
If you wish to go into the field as a continual worker for Socialism, you should come to the Training School. Whether you can come to the Training School or not, you should take the correspondence work at once. Send stamps for circular to

WALTER THOMAS MILLS, GIRARD, KANSAS

Harry L. Marenton,
The well known West Side Up to date Hatter and Furnisher.
293 West 12th Street
4 doors West of 12th.

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