# THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

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## SOCIALISM VS. REFORM

Analyses of Various Proposals for Improvement.

Expressions of Various Retroactive Class Interests.

Progress Centers Around the Laborer and Is to Be Achieved Through the Class Struggle Scientific Socialism a Study of Adaptation of Energies to Social Laws of Adyance.

have had their problems of philosophy, theology and politics, some of which has been submitted to this day and age for solution is, how shall justice be secured to the producers of Upon this question attention must be suggestions for social betterment be viewed. Let us see what light is thus cast upon the points now under discussion concerning the relation of those persons who are seeking to affect changes within the present economic organization of society to those enrolled beneath the banner of socialism.

Because of their lack of sympathy with so-called reforms the socialists are ever being accused of "narrowness", "bigotry", and "intolerance". To such we would reply that we intend to be as narrow as truth, as bigoted as scientific fact, as intolerant as ance of that pelicy any scheme or reform blocks the way we shall not hes-itate to strike. It is complained that, ment. the socialist is always found opposing reforms, and objecting to schemes of social betterment-that he is de structive in his tendencies.

It might be replied that the very fact that any movement can be destroyed. No real vital portion of sofire that will burn away the dross and

In the second place it is from no that the socialist is continually found in opposition to other's efforts for good. It is because socialism is essentially a "jealous good", and that tempts at piece-meal renovation of society must be obstructive of the normal and best social growth, that in order that they may be more ef-

all reform movements.

The fundamental position of socialism, as stated by the writer in a pre-vious article, is that "Our present society is to be transformed through a uncleaness and dead men's bones. the machinery of social control that they may collectively organize the niety in the interest of all produc-

The laborers thus being the pre-destined ruling class and the only vital necessary portion of our present society, it follows that all mevements for social betterment must center around that class and move in har-mony with its interests. Bearing in mind that the socialist focusdes as inborers, all producers of social values and excludes only those per-forming the unclass and obstructive materialists function of ownership, is The laborers thus being the pre-

for whom anything, can justly be demanded. Therefore it is to this class and to those who are in sympathy with them that I address myself, from their position I proceed, in their fuerests alone I speak.

clusion that the "first step" to be movement looking toward improvement in the working of those powers while they remain in the hands of the SOCIALISTS NOT DESTRUCTIVE present ruling, idle class—the capi-

The socialist philosophy is thus in its very nature a presumptive refutation of all reform movements workfng within our present capitalist soput forward by reformers for support. by those who admit the temporary and inefficient character of reforms they "set people thinking," and so The great problem of today is an help on the general movement. So economic one. Furthermore, it is the they do, but their educative value problem of the laborer. Other ages comes from their pre-determined failure, and that is a terribly costly way to educate. The socialist seeks to which are still unselved and may re- avoid the delay caused by tampering main to test the powers of genera- with truth, and endeavors to save the ations now unborn. But the question human suffering that such delay must always bring.

of individuals or groups of persons, opment according to established illustrate the dual division referred laws, which laws, are as little under to. the control of man as are those affecting growth and development in the animal or vegetable world. Just a much more fundamental division. as man by taking advantage of bio. The process of "trustification" and logical laws can make his treatment concentration of industry has divided of animal and vegetable growth in- the capitalst class as a whole into a the right that thousands of Chicago telligent, so in the social world, by working in accord with the laws there found he may intelligently and consciously improve social conditions. But as little as he can grow beets demonstrated logic. If in the pursu-, from turnip seed can be introduce a social change or stage which is not is generally only sufficient to secure The preaching of an idea at a time

when social evolution demands the triumph of some phase of thought 1894-95, popularly supposed to be not represented in that idea is the universal in its operation, never afsowing of seed upon the rock. For feeted the plutocracy but raged encountless ages many of the socialist tirely within the limits of this class stroyed by the force of logic is prima ideals have been the dreams of pofacie evidence that it should be de- litical philosophers. Plato, Sir outeasts Thomas More, the early Christian cial development, no section of eter- Fathers, and a host of others presched nal truth need ever fear attack or in a more or less distinct way many destruction. "Truth crushed to earth of the features of what socialists call capital of less than \$50,000; 97.05 per will rise again." Adverse criticism the co-operative commonwhealth. of a living truth but tears away the But their teachings bore no fruit undead husks that confine the growing til capitalism had paved the way by germ within. Socialism is itself improving productive forces; concen-the best illustration of this position, trating and unifying industry and At different times in its development, drilling and educating the laborers, sand dollars does not constitute capi-and growth error of tactics or philosophy have crept in. But the flerce workers of the world in motion in the business world of to day, storm of hostile criticism that has most tremendous social movement. Within this class of sm ever beat upon it has been quick to this earth has ever known. The fun-tear away any such obstructions, that damental feature of this movement. They represent a defunct stage of talist class in the relation of employes. would have otherwise choked and distorted the growing vital truth because the present and the rapidly rising that the socialist welcomes attack body of laborers. That this will end twenty years are the relation of meath. The socialist welcomes attack body of laborers. That this will end twenty years are the relation of industry passed from ten to be the relation of employes. The capitalists became "socialistic."

The capitalist became "socialist became "socialistic."

The capitalist neath. The socialist welcomes attack body of laborers. That this will end twenty years ago. They are the geo- his purpose of overthrowing the land- and hostile criticism as a purifying in the complete triumph of the work- logic relies of our industrial organi- lords. They became mightly interestbring the pure gold into the light prehended the situation will deny, of interest to the historian. They But the fact that this triumph is the are the very last portion of society ESSENTIAL FEATURE of the social ques-

Viewed from the position here talist class to improve their instruilass belongs civil-service reform. law enforcement leagues, etc. These year 241,542 new names were added, are but the Pharasaical whitening of but 223,332 were erased. In other the sepulchres, within which all is portance, let alone of vital interest to the worker, would seem evident at

more important one, and one around which much more controversy turns: These are those expressions of class interest put forth by some dying or hard pressed class, whose interests however, are not in accord with that Its Present Power and The position here taken being once law of general social progress which granted there is no escaping the con- puts the laborer as the foremost factor in the coming society. Pertaken is the class-conscious capture haps the best example of such a of the powers of social control by the movement was the free silver agitaworkers, and cannot possibly be any tion of the presidential campaign of THE RESULT OF CLASS STRUGGLE 1896. At the bottom (though confused in actual operation by the influence of other conflicting interests) this movement was an essentially agrarian one an attempt by the debtor and farmer class to advance their interests at the expense of the remainder of society. It is at least extremely doubtful if the conditions ciety. Let us now examine separately that gave rise to this movement can and inductively some of the claims ever again appear. The great majority of referm movements have A claim most frequently advanced their origin in attempts by the disappearing middle class to save themselves from the certain destruction is that they are educational-that that social evolution is destined to

bring upon them. Social development has divided the two great fundamental class divisions of laborer and capitalist into two miner divisions each. Within the laboring class there has been developed a body of servile dependents composed of such diverse elements as the beggar and pauper upon the one hand and the cringing lackeys This position as to education and and personal attendants of the capi-"setting people thinking" rests upon talists upon the other. From these wealth-how shall the social product an error more fundamental than there is no hope of social advance. be distributed among its members would at first appear. It implies that Whatever progress is secured to its social changes comes through the members must be through their befocussed, from this point of view all working of an idea-that society can ing carried enward by the society of be moulded to fit presonceived plans which they are a part. With them we are not further concerned and whereas, society is a growth, a devel- their existence is only mentioned to laborers there are gathering beneath discussed. In every pation in the world

> On the side of the capitalist there is, for our present purpose at least, plutocracy upon the one hand, who are really performing the whole capi-talist function, and a decaying and disappearing body of small manufacturers upon the other, whose own nership of the means of production them an opportunity to use their own labor as producers. How utterly separated these two classes are is shown by the fact that the crisis of of industrial cripples and economie

Of all the bankruptcies that took place between the years 1893 and 1897, 87.75 per cent were of firms having a cent less than \$20,000, while 96.76 per cent were for less than \$5,000. Anyone who is at all familiar with the size of modern business operations knows that much less than fifty thou-

Within this class of small produczation, and as such should mainly be to be capable of constructing a live. tion is one the reformer fails to progressive social program. Yet from this class originates the greater mass of reform, and the battle of restated all so-called reforms are seen formers is more often waged in their to fall into two divisions. One divis- interest than in that of any other social class. The reason for this unments of social control—our present ments of social control—our present government and social institutions—in a desperate situation. According to Bradstreets for 1897 there were to brainess at the beginning of the year. During the words one firm in every five of the whole number engaged were wiped out in this single fairly prosperous ith the fact shown above that prac first sight. It does not interest the tically all of these were of small firms and some idea is gained of the fearagainst the oars in a struggle for ful commercial pressure resting freedom to be told that there are some portions of the cage that trial slaughter that is going on in might be polished to a brighter their ranks. The propositions for social change so continuously put forth and so flexcally defended at a the

From this source come the propos

## THE BALLOT

How It Was Obtained.

Given at First by Capitalists to Conquer Lanlords, Now Class Divisions Make It the Weapon of the Proletariat Effort; to Disfranchise and Delude the Labory as to His Interests.

As we are but a few weeks removed from the time when everyone is supposed to express his opinion at the ballot-box of the things in which he simply seeking his individual interests is interested, would it not be worth, the result has been that as a class he our while to spend a few minutes in has taken the only possible way of looking at this occasion from a point preserving his position as a ruler. of view that has escaped the notice of the majority of the public writers on of the capitalist to divide and rule by political subjects. Let us see what election time means to the laborers of Chicago. The majority of them look upon

fact affair that is, the most natural united in upholding capitalist dominathing in the world. They are only condition. cerned in election time as a date when the particular individuals who are to any possible interest. There is but one apportion "jobs" for the next electoral vital issue to him and that is the period are to be chosen and nuless their particular job or of some of their throw of capitalist class rule,—the friends is in question they are seldom much interested. If they were to cross the ocean to Sweden at this time they would find the workers of that land intensely interested in the subject of the ballot. They would find that the that the fundamental issue shall be the leadership of the Socialists preparatory to a universal strike to secure that right that is looked upon as such a natural thing by the Chicago workers. It might surprise them to see the tremenduous sacrifices that the Swedish laborers are making to secure laborers barter away for a Thanksgiving turkey or think of only as a means of securing the "soft snaps" of rollitical jobs. It is even probable that he would tell his Swedish brother that the game was not worth the trouble, and if the Swedish worker intended to use it in the same way as the Chicagoan has there can be-little dispute as to its uselessness. But as we shall see the Swede knows what he wants and how he expects to get it and there-fore sees in the ballot a means to a yery desirable end. Of this, we shall speak more later.

There was a time when the right of sulrage was a cry to set the laborers affame and to cause them to offer up their lives if need be to secure this precious privilige. At the close of the last century and until the first half of the present the capitalist class were in most countries under the rule of the landed interests. The old landlords, the descendents of the Mediaeval barons held the reins of power. The capitalists were trying to obtain this power for their own use. The laborers had just been cut off from the land by changes in methods of cultivation and were becoming attached to the capitalist class in the relation of amployer.

The capitalist became "socialistic." ed in the "rights of man," and declared laborer at this particular point were more nearly in accord with the cap.-aiist than they have perhaps ever since been. Social progress demanded the rule of the capitalist and enfranchise ment of the laborer became the means to secure that end. He was given the sallot, overthrew the landlords and enthroned capitalism. For a while all was well. The absolute economic dependence of the laborer on the capitala ready tool for his employer's purposes. In fact the vast majority of the American laborers still fulfills those

There soon came a time however when what small vestige of common and laborer was swept away. The landed class dissappeared as a real vital portion of society and class diviployer and employee. With his over-whelming numbers the victory of the course. There was but one way for the capitalist to retain power. That was to prevent the inborer from recog-nizing the existence of this class divi-sion. No matter what else he might do so long as the laborer did not be-come conscious of his class interests the rule of capital was safe. But the laborer had been given the ballot and

countries an opportunity was given him to use it at stated periods. It therefore became necessary that certain "issues" be presented for him to vote upon. The result has been that trifling differences; between divisions of the capitalist class have been exaggerated, and elaborated and presented to the laborer as of vital importance to him.

Do not misunderstand this state-

ment. It is not alleged that there has been any conscious conspiracy to mislead the workers but simply that the capitalist has followed his own class interests closely. When a class becomes a ruling class it must be sufficiently homogeneous to act spontaneously in the direction of its class interests. So it has been with the capitalist. While directly he has been

The result of this action on the part keeping the laborers from seeing the real issue and dividing according to it is that there have arisen a variety of political parties, divided on questions their ballot as a sort of a matter of of individual capitalist interest, but all

In none of these can the laborer have abolition of wage slavery, the overcapture of the powers of government by his class. It is easy to see that none of the ordinary political parties ever touch this point. The socialists are the only ones who dare to insist they are now calling upon the workers to gather together in a party which shall be representative of their class

The-result of this action on the part of the laborers has been very significant. The capitalist politicians immediately began to attempt to mislead the laborers from the position which tened capitalist domination. To do this they adopted new tactics. They became "radical." Let me explain this a little further. In stating their posttion the socialists were compelled to point out certain necessary changes in ociety that would follow from the victory of the laborers,-shortening the hours of labor, popular and direct government, by the people, operation of industry by the community, etc. All of these are but the effects of the great cause of the proletarian victory. But apitalist politicians, seeking to svert this movement which meant their destruction, put the "care before the horse," and announced that the securing of these "reforms" was the real issue. Though as a general thing somewhat muddled in their own reasoning they saw clearly enough that unless the workers were in some way kept from dividing along the lines of their actual class interests capitalism must disappear, and hence they decided that cipal ownership of the site surest way to divert that action will increase your rents was to offer the laborers a division of the capitalist class claiming to cham-

tion is possible. In every nation in the world, as soon as socialism was agitated, we have had our populists, our Liberals, our Bryans, our Pingrees, Mayor Joneses, and Altgelds. And as has been the case every time the capitalist has taken the only possible way to defeat the triumph of the laborer.

As soon as the sause of the specialist. The article cleans is lower than the course of the specialist. The article cleans is been the capitalist has taken the only possible way to defeat the triumph of the laborer. The article cleans is a lower than the course of the article quantities. This works of the article quantities of these things. Wors municipal ownership. Vote for municipal ownership. Vote for municipal ownership. Vote for municipal ownership. The sause of the article quantities are the words of the article quantities of these things. Wors municipal ownership. Vote for municipal ownership. As soon as the cause of the socialist became identified with sertain definite issues, then it became necessary to ssues, and which the laborers were determined to secure, could just as well be obtained immediately through some capitalist party. Just so long as the issue of class domination could be kept in the background all else might be conceded. The capitalist is willing to manage industry through his government as a class if he cannot have it independently as an individual a party forms itself out of those elements of capitalism for whom there is no longer any hope of individual operation of ladustry with the avowed ob capitalists, who are now managing industry individually, naturally object

## ALTGELDISM

The Municipalization of the Chicago Street Cars.

### PURELY MIDDLE CLASS SCHEME

A Plan to Perpetuate Compelities struct Economic Progress and Co the Enslavement of the Worker by ing His Rent and Increasing the ber of His Exploiters.

At last, after seven numbers of J P. Altgeld's campaign sheet, the Municipal Ownership Bulletin, have been issued it succeeds in producing an article on municipal ownership. Up to this time, although this was ostensibly the avowed purpose of the aforesaid organ, their space had been taken up with enlogies of Henry George and remarks on Harrison's personal character.

When at last the article does com it completely substantiates the posttion taken by this paper last we and repeated in another column of the present issue, that Altgeld's campaign was a purely middle-class movement (in so far as it is not spite work) in the interest of the small shop-keepers and property owner the most reactionary class in our so laborers have any common interest

Regarding the municipalization of the street-cars, and the cheape fares that it is alleged would re the article referred to says: "T means that \$200 will be added to the value of your lot." Of municipal gas, it says, "That means a saving to e ery house-holder of at least \$30. means more new businesses, means that \$500 more will be to the value of your lot." Th whole matter is summed up as lows: "It means with more abun revenues that the city will be able clean the streets, to pave them keep them in good order, means \$50 more added to the of your lot."

There you have it labor cago. The whole thing is to add the selling value of lots. Do re know what that means? It is a w der that the Single Tax editor of paper did not go on to show land values originate. That have been an excellent place to put in some work for his the Since he omitted & I will explain for you and have no fears that it be disputed by him as it is one of few places where Henry analysis is correct. Land valu simply capitalized heat. The pend wholly upon rept. Apland is valued at just what the indicates. So that to revise the tences so as to express the tra would read something like "Workers of Chicago, vote for will increase your rents \$1.00 a vote for municipal gas, it will fifty cents more; vote for ings in your landlord's an

The article closes in a but full-study of the effusions George. When municipal own comes, the writer concludes:

"Prosperity will dwell among us: the millions which now demoralise the idle and useless over-rich, which strengthen the hands of monopolise and the desponers of the people will be distributed among our industrious citizens. The mechanics (?) and small store-keepers will rejoice and North Clark St., Blue Island Ave. and Milwaukes Ave. will blossom like the rose."

believe it when the socialists to that this was a purely middle movement—that it was a f structle of a dying class to struggle of a dying el tinue the competitive system few years longer. What interes you as laborers in this? care whethe taxes go up Your wages are fixed by

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#### Editorial Announcements.

rean.

tions and items of news concerning the ment are requested from our readers, ibution must be accompanied by the writer, not necessarily for publication, eldence of good faith.

Believing that the eleculation of party to perpetuate those abuses? the party papers is a test of party gth and a sign of progress we shall print from week to week the number of copies actually sold. Copies sold last week 1,875.

#### TROWING AWAY YOUR YOTE.

An objection that is perhaps more often advanced than any other by laborers when asked to vote the Soclaffst Labor Party ticket is that it is "throwing their vote away." By this expression they simply mean voting a ticket whose election is not assured. Let us look this mattenover a little. PROFESSOR ANDREWS AND THE In the beginning this statement presupposes, that there is some other place that the laborer can put his rote and not throw it away unless the speaker is an Anarchest believing lection can the worker put his vote that will not be far worse than throw-

garding the Republican and Democratic parties, they have been turned in and out of office for the past thirty years and we would defy myone to point to a single instance re the laborer was ever benefitted by the election or rejection of either of them. His condition has become steadily worse-he has been shot down with equal readiness when he ed to protest by whichever one of these parties happened to be in

Many of the workingmen, will say thom we can east a vote that rs. How about Altgeld? Let as see. In the first place he is standupon the single issue of municipal ownership of certain industries. what possibe interest have you a laborers in that? Will it raise ar wages? Will it keep you from e taxes, you are told. But on ich property does the average worker pay taxes? It will refares. - But did you ever notice uit when by a new system of fers a five-cent fare was created e a ten had previously existed? ou see what happened to rents? that is what would happen if es were reduced to three cents or ts, or even if you were wiven rides. If that is not enough did ever notice what the effect of p living is on wages? Did you ver happen into a part of the coun-cy where board was cheap, rent low ad diothing inexpensive? If so at were the wages there? Do you the point?

But it is principles not men that ald determine action. It is not leular individual that hapo be at the head of the ticket class interests that the party nted by that decides whethto to worth while for a laborer to st his vote for it,

As we saw last week Altgeld is the tative of the middle-class,of the small shop-keepers, who seems the brilliantly lighted downtown e and then feeling his hair rise at ought of his own gas bill, wishes deipal ownership that he too may inminate, who watching his own tile property dissappear beneath te taxation that he is too poor to e by buying up a tax-collector s his richer competitor, thinks ave a few cents off his burden ting hold of some of the street ofits for the use of the munici-But the workers have no in

re is just one point that is of ime to the laberer, and that is at he get what he produces. To do st have control of the tools hich he works—the land, mines, etc. So long as these beer class he will be only ch to allow him to live and p his race at the standard of by the community in which in many cases, and much

dition will never be changed so long as the capitalist class have the politi-cal power in their hands. At present we are as absolutely beneath the or of the cond class.

Workers Cell is published for and under sourced of Section through of the Sections are power of the capitalists as ever any mediaval country was beneath the Association a corporation without capitalist hands of feudal lords. The first step the whole recense of which must be extended to the improvement of conditions of the improvement of conditions. toward the improvement of conditions must be the placing of the laboring class in power instead of the capitalists. When this is done, all being laborers, there will be an end to class rule.

> Always in advance.
>
> Always in advance.
>
> Ordered by the hundred. Orders
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> e should reach the office by These
>
> be done. Therefore to you for there None of the parties which we have be done. Therefore to vote for them means to vote for the continuation of the present class rule, wage-slavery and exploitation. Is that not worse than "throwing your vote away?"

But suppose that there is a party in the field that does stand for the abolition of all this that goes to make the existence of the wage-worker a when idle. Is that party not worth for it and in protest against the abuses that are heaped upon you of more avail than the election of a

stand is the Socialist Labor party. We ask you to read carefully its platform which you will find on another page of this paper, and compare it Then look the world over and see who the men are that are back of the socialist movement, observe what they are doing when elected to power place that you can put your vote and not throw it away.

A rather remarkable lecture was re cently given at the West End Woman's Club by Dr. E. B. Andrews, City Superintendent of Schools. The following only in the "propoganda of the deed." quotations are taken from the Times-Is this a fact? Where in the present. Heraid report of the speech and if inseurate we will gladly give room to Dr. Andrews for correction.

"He said that the great obstacle to human advancement was that the masses of humanity had such a low ideal of life, and no ambition to live better.... Unless' some way 'could' be found to elevate the submerged tenth, he must admit that life was not worth the living .... The remedy for this evil was largely in the hands of these objects themselves but their ideals were not high enough."

We would simply like to ask Dr. Andrews where he obtained his idea that the masses of humanity had no desire to live better. Has he any idea hat in this election there is one man of the frightful struggle that is kept up in a vast multitude of homes in dil be truly in the interest of the Chicago to-night to preserve the highest possible standard of life that the economic opportunities within reach of interest? the family will permit?. Even if his position were true, what chance is there for a wage-slave- of to-day to come in contact, save in a dilletante, secondhand way in connection with soling your position, or find you A some semi-charitable effort to "elevate ob if you have lost yours? It will the masses" with those things that go to create high ideals?

The point, however, is just herethat so long as competition and the capitalist system ordains that the great mass of our society must struggle for the opportunity to use the instruments of production, the tools, land, and factories, and that even the fortunate few who do obtain access to them must surrender the largest portion of their product for the privilege the highest ideals that ever animated humanity would be but tantalizing

mockery.
With his statement that "the remto the designation of the largest por-tion of our population as "these objects." But we do not think that Dr. Andrews would quite agree with our interpretation o 7that position as he displays an ignorance of socialism that it is difficult to believe is wholly gennine when he says a little further on that "scientific socialists ridicule the iden of ever releiving, this extreme

poverty. On the contrary "scientific socialists" are very certain that this poverty can and will be relieved and that it will be done through the exertions of the laboring class themselves, but it will not be done by any mere raising of "higher ideals" while exploitation continues. It will be done by the class-conscious action of that same laboring class at the polls, who will throw off the incubus of capitalism and give an opportunity for their per ideals" to find expression.

The comment of the Chicago Trib and in its editorial columns on this same speech contains a couple of sentences that in view of the Tribune's usually muddled economics are some what interesting, They wish to criticise Dr. Andrews for even insinuating that there might be something the matter with the laborer, and after rebuking him for his pessimism they tell him to cheer up in these words: "The evils of the present industrial and commercial systems, which are mainly responsible for the 'submerged tenth,' are but temporary results and inconveniences of a transition stage to a better state of society." We cannot con-

ceive in what paroxysm of commonsense the Tribune penned the but we want to emphasize their truth.

If the laborer of Chicago will just apply the socialist doctrine of the of the ballot to secure their freedom to Dr. Andrews' statement they have their salvation in their own hands and cheer themselves with the Tribune's position that present evils are but stepping stones to a better organization of society both speech and editorial will soon bear fruit that will mewhat surprise their authors.

An almost perfect example of class conscious revolt against economic pressure is found in the anti-department store movement. So perfect is this response that it can be traced geographically as a mark of the spread of influence of the department stores. Taking the South Slde for examplethere is a little agitation north of torture when employed and a hell Thirty-ninth street, because the small stores there have given up the fight your suppport? Is not a vote cast in despair and consequently lost all interest in the "ethical motives" and "public policy" that once prompted them to action. As we go further south the opposition increases until when you The only party that does take such reach Woodlawn and Hyde Park it is at fever heat. The crushing process has just begun to get well under way there and the benevolent storekeepers are all frightened for fear the poor with the platforms of other parties. laborer will not have a convenient place to invest what little his employer has allowed him to retain. Going on a little further into Pullman and Kensington we find that this "puband then see if there is any other lic spirit" is only just waking up and this fellow-feeling for the laborer is but slightly developed; but if ever a five-cent car fare should be made to those points we may be sure that the rest would follow. And yet there are laborers who are foolish enough to think that this is a part of their quarrel.

> Do not forget the Commune Festivai to be given by the Socialistic Singing Society next Sunday at Brand's Hall: 362 North Clark street. The proceeds are to go to the Agitation fund of the S. L. P. and all comrades should turn out and help to show their appreciation of the efforts of those having the matter in charge.

If there is such a war on between Altgeld and Yerkes why does Altgeld's organ print the Inter Ocean's report of his speeches? Why does it eche the articles of the latter on, the "newspaper trust" (as if the Inter Ocean was not in that trust? You may be sure of one thing, and that is that the whole bunch are agreed upon the point that the laborer shall continue to produce wealth for them. and that is the one point on which the laborer is interested. Will he know which way to vote to show his

Many sample copies of this issue have been sent out. To those receiving such numbers we invite a careful examination of the paper, and believe that you will find it of interest to you and of assistance in helping you and all others to secure justice to themselves and the welfare of humanity. Will you not do your share in helping on this cause by sending us your subscription.

It beats all how good some laborers feel who had their wages cut from \$1.50 to \$1.00 three, years ago when they are raised to \$1.25. Just about half of them-are fools enough to continue to vote for the party that happened to be in power when the last raise was made. Are you one of them?

of value must be marked with the name and date of the publication from which taken.

We wish to call special attention to the 2nd installment of the translation of Lieb-knecht's work on "Socialism, What it is and what it seeks to Accomplish," which appears on the third page of this issue. We believe this to be one of the strongest and most com-prehensive expositions of scientific socialism in existence at the present time. Cynsidered from several points of view it is a most re-markable document

faurkable document.

The entire work consists of two articles, the first of which was prepared in 1875, and the second in 1894. Viewed historically, the opening article, of which we present the first socialist philosophy at that time. The fun-damental principals of socialism are set forth, with wonderful clearness and distinctness, and a study of it cannot help but strengthen the sense of the certainty of those doctrines that have endured the attacks of a century that have endured the attacks of a century

with searcely a change.

Some few minor points will be notice which the position then taken differs from that of the German courades of to-day These were mostly owing to the influence of La Salle and waste seen to disappear in the second article where the reasons for thei ntion are explained. The final article is agnificent summable up of the argument for lism, with an exposition of its present sophy, principles and factics, scarcely led in the whole realm of socialist litera The four numbers of The Worker containing the whole of the two article all containing me when an exposition of a constitute as therough an exposition of a confusion as can well be secured in so limite a space. We believe that if widely circulate they cannot help but make operverts to the principles explained.

## SOCIALISM VS. REFORM

(Continued from page 1)

socialistic. In the adoption of thes measures this class see a reduction of taxes, direct exploitation of the workers by government instead of by their plutocratic oppressors, and ance of the status quo for some time tension of life.

These proposals of reform would be of little interest to us were it not for two facts: first, that they are almost invariably urged to be in the interest of the worker, and second, that of late years they have been trying to skulk under the mantel of socialism. The laborer is told of the "low fares" that would follow, the better service that might be expected, and all this is contrasted with the "extortions of monopoly."

When once before us in cold print. howsver, even the most extravagant claims for the worker are seen to be of slight importance, and when even these trivial claims can be shown to be untenable, the case for reform from the laborer's point of view is faint.

Perhaps the first answer to be made to all such proposals is to point out their narrow provincialism in contrast to the universal features of the problem with which they are playing. To the English worker who has had the bread snatched from his children's mouth by an American competitor, or to an American cotton spinner who sees his opportunity of living taken from him by a Japanese woman 5,000 miles away, there is something ridiculously tragic in the suggestion of municipal gas-works and street railroads as affecting his troubles.

Furthermore when he sees that in those places where all the demands of the reformer (as known in America: at least) have been attained, the condition of the laborer is worse than in those where he has just begun his work, a suspicion is aroused that here is something in which he has no interest. When he sees that in London with its ideal County Council 30 per cent of the laborers are normally below the poverty line, as set by capiling, they would be absolutely fused talist writers, and that over 50 per cent of their number must be buried by the public; when he finds that in Glasgow (the reformer's paradise) the condition of the workers is, as a any other city calling itself civilized on this green earth, it would be a wonder; if he was not led to the opposite extreme of error, and concluded that these reforms were the. CAUSE of the workers' misery.

The socialist, however, looking beyond the transient present which fills the eye of the reformer, into the past and future, just as he looks beyond his provincialism into the universal plan proposes to first assist the problem, sees that these conditions are but coincidences and have no vital relation in either way to the problem of the laborer. He sees in all such movements but an indication that a certain stage in industrial development has been reached, which must continue until the middle class have either been exterminated economically by competition, or overwhelmed politically by the action of the workers.

. Taking this universal and historical view of society, and seeing that the misery of the laborers is widespread and of long standing, the sosystem. 'An examination of this system shows that until it is overthrown any efforts put forth for the alleviation of the laborer must from the very nature of things be ridiculously ineffective. This system depends upon the fact that all the instru ments for the production and distri bution of the things necessary to life shall be in the hands of one class who then purchase the labor power of the non-possessors to operate them. Owing to competition this lowest rates possible. With a vast nce in return for their labor power. approximate that point. It should to the point where existence itself is also be evident that nothing can affeet the condition of the laborer that leaves this situation unchanged, them quivers the more than possi-frat any proposed reform does billty that they will be shut out by change it, I think, no reformer has powers as much beyond their control yet had the temerity to claim.

To take an illustration from a popular movement at present, the slight nection with municipalization of street-railways, that fares will be reduced. No one who has watched the effect on rents of the opening up of a new line of transportation can doubt for an instant that if streetar fares were reduced to three cent through municipalization, it would simply be a question between the landlord and the employer as to who would get the additional two cents, while wages would remain unaffected.

A claim is, however, sometimes made at this point that is worth our lief" through fighting fifty-year franconsideration. Until a few years ago reformers were careful to point out that there was nothing "socialistic" about their proposals. But of late the odium has somewhat worn off the expression and socialism has become a word to conjure with. Now we are told that all steps toward municipalization and nationalization of indusin general a possibility of a continu- try are direct steps toward socialism. It is claimed that all that is necessary longer, thus securing to them an ex- is to vest all industry in the hands any far away Utopias of justice, but of the government and we will have socialism.

> To this the socialist enters a mos emphatic protest. As was pointed out in the earlier portion of this paper and at greater length by numer ous socialist-writers, socialists hold, as a fundamental portion of their philosophy that in every stage of soclety the governing powers are in the hands of a dominant class, the overthrow of which constitutes the first step toward the liberation of the op pressed class. In our present or capitalistic society the capitalists constitute this ruling class whose overthrow is demanded at the hands of the workers.

Reformers often deny in theory the existence of class rule, but I have never yet been able to listen to one of their speakers, or read one of their arguments, in which it was not at some point either directly stated or taken for granted. Their organs and speeches abound in such expressions as "trust-ridden legislatures," "mammon-ruled nations," "money-governed courts," etc. Yet they propose to place in the hands of these same governing powers the direct instead of the indirect government of indus-To be sure they generally try. couple, their movements with the capitalist ones previously described, seeking to "purify and improve" the government. But as was there shown these but strengthen and perfect the machinery of capitalist contrel and in no way affect the fact of class rule.

Were the movement for municipalization and nationalization carried to its full length it would mean that the political and the economic be simply connected and co-operatand would constitute the mightiest engine of oppression and exploitation that was ever devised. This is the specter which multitudes of writers have mistook for socialism and body, as bad as, if not worse than whose tyranny they have pictured. This it was that reared its form be! fore Spencer under the name of socialism, and to which he has well-(if we grant its accomplishgiven Slavery." It is of this proposed soenemy in building his defenses as strong as possible and then attack

point the reformer takes refuge be hind the claim that he wants to accomplish something "right off," that human misery cannot wait for the coming of the co-operative commonwealth that we should endeavor to improve present conditions as much for the dilletante reformer to sneer as possible while they last. But he has been trying to do "something right off" now for half a century and lowers. of these objects themselves" we heartily agree, save that we strongly object to the designation of the largest porcomes more evident every day. To of workers across all the lines of race me it is something like a crime to so experiment with human suffering-to and has inspired them to endure people literally dying for bread. When remember that these reforms

> mands of themselves and those they it is evident that the wages of all will love must be stinted and scrimped else you may do. threatened, even if the usual monotony goes on, while ever before powers as much beyond their control as those of the tempest or earth. quake, for this mere apology for an opportunity to live-these men are to opportunity to live—these men are to Your interest temands that you put be told that the "next step," the your vote where it will abolish rents, something "right off" which will relieve them is—to vote for municipal property in the tools of production; ownership of gas, telephone and elec-tric lights, with a possibility that this will lead to a similar ownership of the street-cars. The 75,000 ho nameless, landless tramps th nameless, landless tramps that crawing and down the roads and lanes of this great rich nation looking vainly gh the locked bars of legal in-one late the golden fields of collined appartunity, are told

that they are to seek "immediate rechises. The three million idle workers who have not yet been driven to the road, but are still striving to keep their household gods about them and to preserve some remnant of the precious associations that still cluster around even a proletarian home. are to be told as they go vainly from office to shop begging humbly for a master (when before did slaves ere do the like) that they must not dream of must seek ,"temporary alleviation" through nationalization of the railroads and telegraphs.

No! In the name of the God of truth and mercy and justice suffering labor has "no timé" to watch and listen to this awful mocking, taunting farce. He is beginning to see that "they who would be free themselves must strike the blow." He is recognizing that upon him and his class rests the destiny of the future. Refusing longer to respond to the deceiving calls of false friends and to fight the battles of warring factions of their oppressors, the laborers of the world are carving out their own fortune and pressing forward to a realization of their own interests, opportunities and duties. Of those who claim to be anxious to assist the worker it is simply asked that they unite with him in his great battle for liberty. He offers you a program the most constructive ever known, a plan that is in exact accord with social development, a theory that is but an application of social laws to scientifieally gathered facts.

But, the reformer may ask, how do we know that these claims you make are true? One of the cheapest of all the cheap ways of meeting the claims of socialists is to sneer at their conviction of the truth for which they stand, to compare them to religious fanatics, and to ridicule their faith in the cause they represent. At its base this attitude of the reformer is easily explained. Accustomed through long experience to the advocacy of half-truths and patch-work schemes of social tinkering, which always fail to accomplish anything that has been claimed for them; bound in by a narrow provinpowers of capitalism would no longer cialism and confined to the immediate present in his reasoning, it is no wonder that he has well-pigh-ceased to have any faith in the existence of eternal universal truth.

Time and space will not permit me here to enter into an elaborate explanation of the reasons for the faith that is in me as a socialist, and I would simply refer those who are interested to the various expositions of socialism, which are easily accesible to those really wishing to know the ment) the title of "The Coming truth. I would only say here that as yet no student of the subject has ciety that the great German socialist, ever even attempted a refutation of Liebknecht, says: "If this be state the fundamental premise of socialsocialism, can anyone tell me what ism upon which the argument of this state capitalism would be." Such a paper rests, i. e.; that society is to be transformed through a class-conscious movement of the workersand this notwithstanding the fact him; socialism would first capture that for over fifty-years that propothe defenses and then strengthen sition has been subjected to the hostile examination of the best intel-When driven from every other lects of every nation where capitalism has gained a hold. The strongest opponents of socialism concede its truth, the heaviest thinkers that capitalism has developed admit the certainty, while they deprecate the fact of its advance; it has remained at its, philosophy and ridicule the sincerity and earnestness of its fol-

To all such who have left in them any earnestness of purpose, any sincere desire to advance the cause of those for whom they speak, before As you again mock at the faith that has be-had the power to unite thirty million and creed and sex and nationality, offer such stones of consolation to a ostracism, the dungeon and the scalfold by the thousands, do them at least the honor to familiarize yourcan only be carried through appeals self with the doctrines they believed for proletarian votes the ghastly hu- in, lived and died for. Read them in mor of the shing almost appalls the pages they have themselves one. Laborers living in the awful penned and not in those of their opriver wards or "back of the vards" in ponents, detractors and commenta-Chicago, holding on to life from day tors, or worse yet their cheap imitalabor power must be purchased at to day on the pitiful wages of a tors. When you have done this, and lowest rates possible. With a vast sweater or the "short-time" of a not before, your opinion will be enarmy of unemployed eager for an op-packer, rising each morning to the portunity to obtain the barest exist-certainty that the mere physical de-have done this I have no fear that you will longer sneer, no matter what

## ALTGELDISM

Continued from page 1

yease the value of their property."
You have no interest in such things not raise them-wipe out private not increase their value—further con centration, not block progress | abolsh the middle-class, not strengthen their rule—destroy the whole competitive system, not extend the sph of its operation—abolish wages cry, not tighten the employer's g And the only party that stands u that platform is the Socialist La

## Socialist Labor Party

OF THE

United States.

## PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the inalienable rights of all men to life, liberty and the pur-

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially de-structive of life, of liberty and of hap-

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of poli-tics is that the machinery of govern-ment must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the

eople in common. To the obvious fact that our despo tic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the

mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of Democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of relf-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even de-prived of the necessaries of life. Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may

ile. Ignorance and misery, with all their

concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bond-

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the slavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its pro-test. Once more it reiterates its fun-damental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of la-bor is the obvious cause of all econ-omic servitude and political depend-

The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution, this natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize

all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together her all informations with the social control of the public powers. conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held to-gether by an indomitable spirit of solthe public powers, so that, and consider by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial, war and social disorder; a commonwealth in social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization:

### Too Much Capital.

A New York Life Insurance Company recently sent out a number of letto various parties asking their opinion as to the probable rate of in- that "unless we find a large outlet for terest for the next twenty years, and the safe expert and investment of the several of their replies are printed in a proceeds .... , capital will accumulate late issue of the Inter Ocean. Among more rapidly than general intelligence others addressed was Edward Atkin- which is necessary to its use." tics in the interest of capitalism. In his reply he says: "I should say positively I per cent

should be the maximum rate on which within a very short period than that the safe rate will be above 3. I have never witnessed a period in which accumulation of capital in this country has proceeded with the rapidity of the cade, even including the period of panic and depression. That capital consists in an exc ass of useful probeyond immediate consump n fully met. Unless we find a large outlet for the safe export and invest ent of the proceeds of this I am opinion that capital will accumulate in this country more rapdly than general intelligence which is necessary to its use. It will be many years before by states of this country come to conclusion that, where the equal ts of creditors are not respec where preferences are given to ors, capital cannot be safely in-

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

With a view to immediat. improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of pro-

duction The United States shall obtain sion of the railroads, canals, telpossession of the railroads, canais, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under the control of the Federal government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

for political reasons.

3. The municipalities shall obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric ries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively un-der the control of the municipal ad-ministration and to elect Their own superior officers, but no employees shall be discharged for political rea-sons sons.

'4. The public lands declared in-allenable. Revocation of all and grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been

complied with.

5. The United States to have the ex-

clusive right to issue money.

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources

of the country.
7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

Progressive income tax and tax inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt. School education of all children

be exempt.
 School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.
 Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.
 Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality.

tions detrimental to health or morality.

Abolition of the convict labor system.

12. Employment of the unemployed-12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city.

by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the executive (national, state and municipal) wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

bers.

Municipal self-government.

Direct vote and secret ballotal elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be in-

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constitu-

encies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

clares that what remains is an "ex-

cess of useful products," So faithfully have the wage-slaves of America toiled for their masters How good in our present society to be told that the results of your exploitation are accumulating so fast that the "general intelligence" of capitalism is not you could safely base computations of high enough to devise means to get rid serve. I think it more likely that of it. Do you not think that it is time 21/2 per cent will be the normal rate you relieved the capitalist of that burden on their, intelligence by keeping and using your own product.

## Hickey's Tour in Illinois.

Comrade Hickey will be in this state for a tour of thirty days, beginning nean a great deal for the movement in this city. But its influence will depend as much on the efforts of the comrades in the different localities where he is to speak. If they will see to it that the meetings are well advertised, that public interest is aroused and people generally prepared for his coming the party will benefit greatly by his work. The more that is done beforehand the more Com. Hickey can

Chicago, March 25-26. gan, March 27. La Salle, March 29. Spring Valley, March 31. Peoris, April 1, 2, 3. skin, April 4. foline, April 6.

SOCIALISM

Seeks to Accomplish.

Translated From the German of William Liebknecht by Mrs. May Wood Simons.

Continued from last week.

fall to understand the first part (I and tion) and the wrong social organiza- and wealth, is condemned to poverty II) of our programme. The truth of tion (poverty). The present funda- and slavery. The employer curiches the statement that the economic de- mental injustice of the state and socipendence of the laboring class on cap- ety at once stamp what is called jus- slaves to whom he pays in the form of ital is the cause of the misery and serv- tice- as injustice. (uagerechtigkeit)), wages only a part of the proceeds of itude in all forms (especially of politic Is this right? Socialism insists that their work; the unpaid remainder he cal slavery) may be proven by means justine shall become rightness; and it puts in the pocket as "profit" a robof a simple example. Having taken creates the essential preliminary confor granted that all political freedom, dition, therefore, in the free demoequal universal suffrage, freedom of cratic state for which it strives. the press, right to unite and convene. etc. should be guaranteed to all per- the laws belongs to the people, so between the employer who withholds sons, allow the system of capitalistic likewise they have the right to admin- from his laborers a part of the product production and of age labor to re-lister the law. The giving of judgment of their labor and himself appropriates main - what would be the conse- and also the legislation, rule and ad- this part, and the humane highway quence? Inequality: the misery of ministration must be taken from the robber? the masses and the disproportionate hands of privileged persons, positions wealth of the few would continue; the and classes, who sacrifice the general laboring majority of the people would justice and interest to their own pebe economically dependent upon the culiar interest. Until an intelligent, the accumulation of the property in the propertied minority, and this eco-natural organization of the state and hands of a few, and the corruption of nomic dependence would make all po- the removal of the cause, the so-called these few as a result of excessive poslitical freedom purely illusory and rob crimes and misdeeds, which in reality, sessions; on the other hand, there is it of its practical worth.

tion, by experience at the reichstag's der ands the popular court (civil and midst of the riches which he has creelections that the oppression which the criminal so far as possible) and free ated, cannot satisfy his smallest necescapitalist exercises on his wage-slave administration of justice. The popu- sity; privation, unhealthful workshops is stronger than that exercised by the lar court which we insist on is as dif- and factories steal from him his life most reactionary state?

demand it should be-that is, through production and the exploitation of la- tribunal of the people. per through capital. Economic independence would very soon bring the gain their political independence also. This case can no more exist in reality,

hundreds of thousands into misery. great disadvantage to him, since the Should this be so? The social democ-modern theater (exceptions conform except in vindication of the freedom belong to the people and their depu-

The strongest part of the nation, the men in the bloom of life, are torn therefore, as for the state so for the away from their occupation for years, withdrawn from useful productive labor, placed in the standing army and and equalization, as for the citizen of sociation of free and equal men, drilled to blind obedience. What is the state so for the inhabitant of the After what has been said, it is the outcome? War upon war, by mens city, a free comunity in a free state. of which all violent passions are unchained, and all good customs are shook to their very foundations. Shalfl be -- that is to say, an association of every one who is half way educated this continue? Socialism provides that free and equal men, who, in broth- and capable of thought. As with every son of Boston who is notorious through does that strike you who belong to the this continue? Socialism provides that free and equal men, who, in broth- and capable of thought of the standing army, this means of sub- erly solidarity and fraternal co-oper- party and class, which were the standing army, this means of sub- erly solidarity and fraternal co-oper- party and class, which were the standing army, this means of subjugation and conquest, be disbanded, ation, "each for all and all for each." ruling abus and that it be replaced, so long as the strive for the highest posible spiritual possibility of war exists, by an army and physical well-being of every indiof the people. Each citizen, from his vidual — it is essential that the ecu-yorth, shall be exercised in the use of nomic foundation of the present sociarms and become qualified for military action. If every citizen is a soldier, present state and city whose abuse then every soldier is a citizen, and no and injustice are the necessary conse tyrant will ever-be in a position to quence of the social and economic offer violence to the people.

At present education is the privilege

of a few, and for this few it is not a training for humanity, but a preparation to exercise class rule. The great majority of the population receive only a shamefully preverted and insufficient education, and are systematically hindered in the development of their tal-ents, since an educated people, a truly well-bred, cultured people, would not bear patiently the tyrannous political and social condition. For education, true education — not the systematic perversion and doggish breaking in that to-day is pleased to boast the name of education—is the mother of freedom, justice and equality, and therefore not consistent with the exstence of the present class-state. Social democracy would provide the highest possible education for each and all—free instruction in the best pyrotechnical, produced and universities). It proceeds from the position that it is the end of the state to care, for the physical and spiritual welfare of its members. The socialistic state

literally rightness. But how can there broken and destroyed character,, and and will make art and scien their nature and in their appearance. the dust before the ruling injustice. What It Is and What It strike the smallest demand of justice in the face? Only hypocracy or thoughtless inconsistency can find are to count for anything in the state that punishable in an individual and society. Thanks to this wage syswhich either is a recognized practice tem and the monopolization of the inand moral in the state and society, or struments of labor (tools, machines, is the necessary result of the neglect land, mines, railroads, etc.) by the mi-After this explanation no one will of duty by the state (defective educa- nority, labor, which creates all value

when not arising from physical sick- impoverishment of the masses and Have we not learned to our satisfactoress, are only social illness, socialism pauperlsm. The worker, in the ferent from the present jury as the strength, as the employer steals from Let us suppose a different case. Po- present state is different from the him the proceeds of his labor; lingerlitical freedom is withheld from the people's state." The jury shall not be ing sickness and an early death await people; but labor, on the other hand, the monopoly of the propertied class, him; he has no family life, for, since is set free in the manner in which we not the stage setting for the perform- his wages do not suffice for existence. ance of a shameful farce on justicesocialistic production and distribution class justice,, where the deputies of the factory; for the budding daughter of the product of labor, the full pro- the propertied class sit in judgment he has the prospect of the short glitceeds of his work being assured to over those of the disinherited people tering misery of prostitution, or the every laborer as far as the interests and hide their loss, hatred and long, leaden, sunless misery of the life allow - what would be the result? interests under the toga of law. No, of a proletariot's wife. The ruling minority would lose its the jurors shall be chosen by free unimeans of power, which has its roots versal election out of the body of the of these conditions unworthy of manexclusively in the present manner of people in order that it be in truth a kind will not unite with us in the call:

however, than the other, for the social since ruler and ruled, physically wage system with its class rule. question is inseparable from the polit- nearer, are in direct personal contact cal, and a reasonably organized so- with each other. The ruling minor- cease to be the monopoly of a class the happiness of a million on one side advanced academies for the children traffic, which is only fraud. of the balance, the will and caprice of of the wealthy, from which the chilone on the other, and light as a dren of the poor are shut out. In thousands are plunged into death, and threshold, but to be sure this is no and rights of the people. They wish, degraded to a refined brothel by the not the curse of labor, but the punish-therefore, the POWER to declare war, ruling class. In short, the ruling mi-ment of the idle. for here we cannot speak of a right to nority proceed in the city after the self-same egotistic, pernicious princi-ple as in the state. This must be remedied. The social democracy demands and direct, suffrage, complete privilege

ety. be altered; for on it rests the abuse and injustice.

What sort of picure does the present society offer?

War and the right of force rule t tween the people, between classes and between individual men. Through capitalistic production there is war between bourgeoiste and worker, through competition bourgeoisie is in strike with bourgeoisie, the laborer with the laborer. Socialism would set permalaborer. Socialism would set perma-nently a limit to this war of all against all; it insists on peace between men peace between nations, peace between classes. No peace, however, is to be hoped for so long as the cause remains which gives rise to the conditions of war.

with its wage slavery, business frauds, its deceit in all lines of traffic, its adulteration of all physical and spiritual necessities of life, its strikes and lockouts, the murder of the laborers in a mass through hunger, infected dwellings and work-rooms.

On the basis of the wage system On the basis of the wage system towers the giant structure of present social and political institutions for the subjugation and exploitation of the laboring people—the Castle of Uri of the proletariot, the gloomy Bastille of the class state, which has taken prisoner the bulk of the people, killed thought.

be talk of justice in the midst of con-ditions which in whole and in part in everyone who did not bow himself in

The wage system must be done away with if peace, order, freedom and justise himself through the labor of his wage bery which differs from the usual robbery only in this that he is not punished by the present class laws. Or is As the right to make and carry out there, for sooth, an essential difference

The present manner of production, resting on the basis of the wage system, has as a result on the one hand wife and child must follow-him into

Who that groans under the pressure "Down with the wage system!"

. In a municipality which is a state "Down with the wage system!" That within a state, the subordination of is the fundamental demand of socialmass of the people into a position to the subject majority to the special in- democracy—the Alpha and Omega of terests of the ruling minority stands our agitation. Co-operative labor and

The instruments of production must ciety is thinkable only in a free state, ity tax, according to their desire, the they must be the public property of all. On whom does the iron yoke of the subject majority, burden them with No more exploiter and exploited, regupresent class state not rest oppressing the principal weight of taxation, turn lation of the production and distribuand distonoring? What do the peo-the proceeds to their own profit, and tion of the produce in the interest of ple count for to-day? A prince covets throw down at most only the crumbs the whole. As the present production, his neighbor's land. The people beg to "the wretched tax-paying plebs". exploitation and robbery must be abolir vain for freedom. The wishes and From the sweat of labor they erect ished, so likewise must the present

In the order of quality the worker will perform all the labor necessary for feather the scale rises with the order to indulge to their satisfaction the whole body of citizens. In place wishes, happiness and well-being of a they build theaters, whose entrance of the employer and his humble sub-million. The fury of war is unchained, price frightens the worker at the servient or rebellious wage slaves, there thousands are plunged into death, and threshold, but to be sure this is no will be free comrades. Labor, the torture of no one, but the duty of all. An existence worthy of a human being proracy insists that no war be carried on the rule) does service only to the vided for everyone who performs his most corrupt taste, for it has become duty to society. Hunger, henceforth,

And in order that this may be realized, the people's state must exist-the state composed of all and for all, the state which consists of the wise and just organization of society, the univermunicipality, universal, equal, free sal guaranteed establishment of happiness and culture, and the fraternal as-

After what has been said, it is superfidous to go through one by one the de-In order, however, to make the mands arranged in the two parts of our state and comunity what they should programme. They are very evident to object their removal, so with the social-democracy. It is slandered and abused by the seifish and deluded adherent of the maladjusted state and society; it brings disorder, class strife, lestruction of property, ruin of the family, and of culture, most sen-sual enjoyment, the deepest degra-dation of woman. The truth could not be more completely and shamefully perverted. The old society throws its erimes at us, for on their acount we have condemned it to death.

Disorder rules - Socialism demands order.

War and class struggle prevail-Socialism insists on peace and harmony of interests, doing away with class struggle through the abolition of

Property is to-day a lie for the mafority of men, a robbery for the mindrity. Socialism would make property the possession of everyone. It will convert into a truth, secure to the worker within society the full proceeds of his labor and destroy the capitalistic system of plunder from its foundation. The present society separates the

family—socialism since it removes the demoralizing class rule, will give value to the rights of the family.

State and society compete with each other to nip in the bud the culture of other to nip in the bud the culture of men, to stunt spiritually and physically the enormous majority of the people and to corrupt the ruling minority—socialism insists on equal and the best possible training for every individual: the practical development of their faculties for all men; the gratematic styance of art, and means.

common possession of the people

Thanks to the wrong conditi society and the state, woman is to day without rights, and in countless cases is condemned to wedded or unwedded prostitution, the intercourse of the sexes is unnatural and immoral -socialism will bring the emancips tion of woman as well as of man; it insists on her complete political and social equanty and equal position with man; it will destroy prostitution, whether it walk ashamed under the mantle of marriage for wealth or convenience, or whether it run shamele painted and naked upon the street.

Enough. Beginning with real conditions, not following utopian '.lll o' the wisps, but building on the acquisition of culture, we strive for the doing away with the class state, class legislation and class rule.

Our end is: the tree democracy with equal economic and political rights; the free society with associative labor. The welfare of all is for us the one end of the state and society.

In order to accomplish our object we must organize ourselves. There can be no efficient propaganda or action without organization. Unified organization is the accumulation of strength, its gathering into a focus. Isolation makes each one powerless; divided strength is no strength. Union not only adds to strength but multiplies it many fold.

The economic and, accordingly also, the political conditions are essentially the same in all civilized lands. No state in the present day is shut off from the others by a Chinese wall.

Notwithstanding the artificial bounderies all civilized nations have a common evolution and a common history. Every land affects all others and is affected by them. All parties are, therefore, today more or less interna tional. And ours is so in a greater measure than all other parties, since it does not recognize national bounderies, and standing on the position of pure humanity, adhering in all to the strictly human measure, sees in the members of the divided nationalities only, men and brothers. Although we have the nearest direct sphere of our activity in the state of which w out more plainly than in a great state. association shall take the place of the are citizens, nevertheless, we do not since ruler and ruled, physically wage system with its class rule. forget the citizens of the world and the universal brotherhood of man. And we know wherever there is a struggle for the cause of labor and the oppressed people, there our cause is at stake.

We seek justice and fight injustice We seek free labor and attack wage

slavery. We seek the prosperity of all and

struggle against misery.

We seek the education of all and fight ignorance and barbarism. We seek peace and order and o

bat the murder of people, the class was and the social anarchy.

We seek the Socialist People's State.

and attack the despotic class state. Whoever desires these things, as struggle for them, let him unite with us and work with all his strength for

our cause for the cause of s for the cause of humanity, whose tory will soon be gained.

## Did You Ever Hear Anything Like This?

"He said so many strong things."
"What were they about?"
"Why he told what thieves the capitalists were who lived upon the boule vards.

"Did the capitalists care? "No, but he set people thinking."

"The awful conditions of things, to

"Why certainly, they are a

hold a mass-meeting next week."

Maybe you have heard some st conversation as that several times fore. But did you ever know anyth to happen that was of any, bend the laborers on account of such a

But when you attend the next n ing of this character, just watch the speaker says and see if he to one very vital spot. No matter how hard names he calls the capitalis how vivid he paints the horrors of our present society or the beauty of a coming one just keep your eye on him to see if he ever get "radical" and "brave" enough to say that the workers of to unite their votes and overthrow the system. You will find that he will keep carefully away from that point. Somebody might believe him.

Principal A. B. Robinson of the English High and Manual Training school recently delivered an address before the Chicago Manual Training Association regarding the character of the work done in our public schools that is quite interesting from many points of view. He says that 971 per ent of the pupils of Chicago schools are unable to earn a living from the training they-receive in the public shools. That is a little bit worse than the socialists thought it was, even in this land of monopolized op-portunity, but we will take his word for it. Now what is his remedy? He hes his particular fad brought to tho front and there is no way so sure and so safe from attack by capitalism. as to offer it as a cure for poverty and the troubles of the laborers.

So he says: "There should be more attention paid to the boy's training for work than for the culture and classic side of education." What is the matter? Has some of Prof. Robinson's capitalist friends been compelled to pay more than they thought desirable for some skilled "wage-slaves," or is it simply another case of "muddles?" Has he not yet awoke to the fact that the machine is every day making the skill of the worker of less avail and is requeing the great body of them to mere cogs that run just as well with as without

Can he not break out of his scholastic seclusion into the world of reality long enough to find out that the reason why it is impossible, to quote his own words, for "anyone to go into one of the big establishments of the the city and pack out, among the adult employees, the men who stopped work in the fourth grade from the college graduates," is not because they were never given a course in the professor's manual training, but because modern concentration and business methods in the administrative side of industry-have performed the same work for the professional man as the machine has for the mechanic-crushed out all individuality, and no amount of college straid you "will have to guess again" professer before you can give a competent answer to what you term as one of the great questions of the present time, "How to earn a competent living."

The first electoral gun was fired in Peoria township last night when the advocates of the Socialist Labor Party met in Western hall at 3125 South Adams Street and decided to put a full ticket in the field at once. While the meeting was not sensational in ensions, there was a fair attendance of laboring men, and they were earnest and harmonious in all they

The purpose of the meeting was to nominate candidates for the various township offices, and to take the steps necessary if the party is to re-ceive the customary legal standing antecedent to election. Several brief but telling speeches were made In favor of labor, and of the necessity for earnest organization among laboring men, and committees were ap-pointed to take the necessary steps. pointed to take the necessary ticket. Committees were also selected to secure increased membership, the intention being to make the existence and objects of the organization as widely known as possible.

The nominations are as follows: For Supervisor at large, August

immerman. Township Cierk, Charles Showfler. er, F. Lichtsin. Collector, Joseph Kaller.

Assistant Supervisors, August Zim-John Zahringer, Frank

Taiser and Joseph Schlag. -The village convention of South oria nominated the following

r President, Charles Kirk.

For Clerk: Frank Nace. For Trustees: John Lang, John ekle, J. Burahaji Meyer.

Politicians have offered the S. L. P. one seat if they will support their ticket. The S. L. P. received eight percent of the vote at the last election and hope to double it this year. One of the strongest features of their ornization is their Weman's Aux-

### Belleville, Ill.

The Socialist Labor Party of Belleville in convention held Jah, 28, 1899. minated candidates and adopted Platform and Declaration of Prines for the Municipal Campaign of 1899. Both are herewith presented to the citizens of Belleville for their deration and support. The rty pledges its candidates, if el-, to devote their best efforts to nterests of the community, t of the following demands;

1. The wellfare and prosperity of a inity depending upon the

ship of lighting plants, water works and street car lines, not merely to secure profits, or reduce the taxes of property owners, but for the benefit der the contract of the city adminis-tration, and to elect their superior offlicers. No employe to be discharged for political reasons. No new fran-chises to be granted, and immediate revocation of all franchises the conditions of which have not been complied with.

3 We demand the establishment ofa free city hospital. Also the establishment of free public baths.

4 Establishment of a free public employment bûreau, which shall be conducted at the expense of the city. 5 Abolition of the contract system. Direct employment of labor by the

6 Strict enforcement of the laws pertaining to compulsory education of all children of school age, by furnishing free text books, meals and clothing when necessary, without the tigma of pauperism.

7 Necessary funds for these purposes, to be raised, first by the savings realized by the curtailment of administration expenses; second by direct taxation and a rigid enforcement by the assessor of the present laws requiring all property to be assessed at its full value.

8. All railroad companies shall be required to erect, maintain and operate gates at their expense, wherever necessary in the limits of the city.

Ticket as follows: Mayor, Henry F. Zerweck, Treasurer, William Jansen:

Assessor, Edward Krumrich. Aldermen: 1st Ward, Henry Berger.

2nd Ward, Ernst Heyer. 3rd Ward, William Lami. 4th Ward, William Warner,

7th Ward, Bruno Rucckert, The Socialist Section of Believille meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday each month at Fischer's Hall.

#### Collinsville, Ill.

training will obviate this. I am city and township elections It has been the custom here for the past few years in city and township elections for candidates of whatever political complexion to run on in-dependent(\*) tickets. While soliciting for dependent(\*) tickets. While soliciting for signatures we were confronted with—why don't you come out on au independent ticket, you will get more votes." Hence the follow-ing was printed in pamphlet form for circu-lation:

To the Wage-workers of Collinsville, ATTENTION:

Polities and the Class Struggle.

Class interest and class politics are in-True the interests of individual capitalists are necessarily various and conflicting. Two Gold-Bags, for instance, may differ on the tariff. The same business man who professes allegiance to a certain party on national issues may quite consistently vote for the other party on municipal ques-

All capitalists, however, are united-and so, therefore, are their parties—on the funda-mental principle of all capitalistic parties, i. e., that labor must be fleeced; for if there were no fleece there could be no contest as

On Abe other hand, the interests of the times and under all circumstances. War to the fleecers of every economic size and political color; down with the fleeceing system in its entirety, must be their railying cry. Consequently, while individual capitalists are consistent in inoving from one to the other capitalist party, or even in forming indifferent factions—such, for instance, as have been known under the name of "Gold-bug Democrat," and "Mugwumps" in national politics, or of "Citizens Unions," "Con-Goos," "Garcos," etc., in municipal politics, the working class cannot be true to itself but by standing united in the whole political field.— Comrade Dan national, state and municipal—on a platform and a ticket of its own, against all the capi-talists and their political parties or factions. The Socialists candidates do not propose

ffor the satisfaction of sentimentalists to disrepresent, his and his party's principles y placing his name on an independent cket, for such is only so-called to the classconscious socialist, for the mere right to vote for candidates, whe, when elected, may act as they please during their term of office, is

a travesty of popular government.

Therefore, Resolved; That in accords with the fundamental principles of socialism nown as the Referendum, Initiative and Imperative Mandate, every municipal officer elected on the Socialist Labor party ticket shall, as frequently as the City Committee of the Socialist Labor party may direct, and at least once a menth, send an account of his acts, at a public meeting called by the mem-bers of said party-residing within the city limits. He shall faithfully and diligently carry out such resolutions as they may adopt at such meeting and shall prompty resign his office if his recall be demanded by a mahis office if his recall be demanded by a ma-jority vote of the whole membership of the party in the city.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKET.

For City Council:

ard Ward, Joseph Breckaw.

4th Ward, John Semson.

Township. For Supervisor, Win W. Cox.

The next number of this paper will con-ain an article by Mrs. May Wood Simons on "Woman's Place in the Social Movement" Send as the names of as many people as possible who are interested along this line that we may send them sample copies.

minuality depending upon the sady employment of its people in adactive and socially usefull purconjunction with the two branches of the sady employees and two dollars the brate the 18th of March by giving a festival. The address will be given by Comrade Peter Damus of Chicago.

## THE BALLOT

(Continued from page 1.)

ecome of less and less value. The so of all the citizens. The employes to cialist propoganda becomes clearer and manage the same co-operatively, unclearer. The laborers begin to unite in solidly organized bodies demanding that the issue of class rule-be decided. The capitalist sees that something must be done and decides that the only thing possible is to disfranchise the

> Fifty years ago almost all writers were agreed that society had practically adopted the principle of democracy in political affairs. In many countries manhood suffrage was the rule and it was freely predicted that in a very few years it would be universally accepted. Everywhere the masses of the people seemed on the verge of attained political freedom. Suddenly the movement was checked. For thirty years. practically no progress was made and when next the demand appears it has taken a new form. It is now demanded by the socialists as a means of securing economic freedom for the laborer and is opposed solidly by the same forces that once worked for it. In Belgium, Austria, Germany, and in Sweden in the last few years the right to vote either has been secured after a hard fight or is being still fought for by the socialists who intend to use it to overthrow class rule. Meanwhile the capitalist class are

beginning to urge that "democracy is a failure," to talk about the early theorists being carried away by their enthusiasm and that it is necessary to put some check on the right of suffrage. Hence there are calls for educational qualifications, and laws requiring long residence are passed, offering as an excuse the desirability of abolishing "corrupt politics" as if capitalism were not responsible for that corruption. All over the world the attitude of capitalism has been reversed on this point. . The laborer's vote is no longer of any use to the capitalist and is now a menace to its creators. Hence it must be abolished. Of coruse such a backward step is impossible, but Section Collinsville met in regular session how far it has been carried is shown February 26 and nominated candidates for by the action of the Southern states of the U.S. in disfranchising the negro, who was originally given that ballot by Northern capitalism as a means of securing the complete downfall of the Southern plantation, landholding class. Now that this has been accomplished there is no objection to their capitalist successors undoing that that same work if their capitalism is threatened by it.

The ballot was given to the laborer in the first instance to secure capitalist rule. Now that this rule is established that same ballot is about to be used in the interest of the class to whom it belongs. Capitalism seeks to avoid its overthrow in two ways. Wherever possible it is trying to withdraw the right of suffrage from the laborer and to prevent further extensions. Where these tactics are no longer possible it claims to be able to secure the ends the worker is seeking by means of its own parties. Without it can secceed in accomplishing these ends capitalism is doomed. Whether workingmen are alike everywhere at all it shall succeed in thus deceiving and workingmen are alike everywhere at all it shall succeed in thus deceiving and important and under all circumstances. War to suppressing the laborers depends upon it shall succeed in thus deceiving and the action of the laborers themselves. If they will but unite in class-con-scious pursuit of their interests with the only party that dares to take the worker's side upon these points and to point out to him the facts here given the overthrow of capitalist rule with all its horrors is a mere matter of counting votes. What are you going

> Comrade Damm will speak on the 19th at 2;30 P.M.at Plank Road, and at 8:00 P.M. in Trades Assembly Hall, South Peoria.

Only one day for registration, March 21, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m

Only those who have moved or were not registered at the last election need

Do not let any one be deceived , by the name adopted by the Debs party. the Social Democrats; they have no connection with the Social Democratic parties of Europe. The Social Labor Party 'is the only international Labor party in the United States.



## Platform of Socialist Labor Directory of Section

## Party.

## Chicago Municipal Campaign of 1899.

The Socialist Labor Party of Chicago, by its delegates in convention assembled, declares its adherence to the principles set forth in the national

hold that the present miserable condition of the working class of Chicago, as well as of the rest of the capitalist world; with compulsory idleness, uncertainty of employment, and small portion of his product received by the laborers when permitted by the capitalists to work, is caused by the private ownership of the means of production and distribution by the capitalist class.

We, therefore, pledge our nominees, if elected, to immediately comply with the following demands:

(On Preamble.)—The worker dannot produce unless he can get the tools—the machines, mines, land and factories. He cannot live unless he does so produce. But all such instruments are owned by the capitalist class, who buy labor power to operate them. Labor-saving machinery, constantly throwing men out of work, makes a body of university of the capitalist will pay no laborer more the capitalist will pay no laborer more than he is obliged to Therefore, the tendency is to pay just enough to support iffe, the remainder going to the capitalist as profit.

Plank 1-The city shall furnish em ployment to all unemployed citizens by the establishment of public works to be operated co-operatively under the control of the municipality.

on First Demand.)—The unemployed are created by capitalism and are necessary to its life. So long as the laborer is paid but a small part of what he produces he cannot buy back the whole product, so there is always an over-production. The continual progress of invention forces an army of men to seek work which cannot be supplied them under capitalism. But this army is absolutely necessary to the existence of our present society. If there were no unemployed to take their places the laborers could easily demand and obtain by a strike the whole produce of their hobor. The "army of the numbration will be supplied them under capitalism in the state militia, or builted in the state militia, or builted states troops to keep the workers in subjection. No capitalist party dares to advocate its aboiltion. Therefore, we may rest assured that however much of our platform may be copied by so-called "reform" parties to catch votes, they will let this portion severely alone. That we are making no Utopian demand, or holding out impossible dopes to the laborer, is shown by the fact that in over one hundred cities in France where the Socialists are in power-one prominent feature of their work is the operation of municipal undertakings for the benefit of the unemployed.

Plank 2-We demand the municipalization of all public means of transportation, lighting and communication, the same to be operated co-qperatively under the control of municipality, the services to be furnished at cost to all, with wages of all employes as high as are paid for similar services by any private employers, and eight hours to constitute a day's work, save in the most labori ous and disagreeable forms, where the hours shall be still further proportionally shortened. ..

Second Demand—Municipalization.)—The Socialist sees in all middle class reform movements toward. municipalization only a shifting of exploitation from the capitalist corporation to the capitalist municipalization only a shifting of exploitation from the capitalist corporation to the capitalist municipality. He sees in such action only an attempt on the part of capitalism to hide its mefarious operations under the cloak of the state. So long as the government directing the operation of the industries and owning the instruments of production is composed of a different class from those who must use and operate them, such ownership will be used to exploit the workers. Could this movement be carried on "step by step," as some so-called "state socialists" would wish, until all industry was merged in our present class government, it would simply mean that all political and all economic power would be united in one class and completely unified for action, and would constitute the mightlest engine for exploitation of the workers ever devised. Municipalization under the Socialist Labor Party means that the workers have first through the election of their party gained control of the powers of government and that therefore owners and users of fools are the same.

dation for all children of school age; the co-operative commonwealth,

that the laws against child-labor be strictly enforced; and that provision be made for feeding and clothing school children where necessary, and that all school books be furnished

(Third Demand-School Accommedation,—Af present the children of the workers are left without proper accommodation in our public schools, notwith standing that they need such preparation to fit them for the struggle of life more than any other class and are not able to procure it at any other place. Yet, whenever there is a "retrenehment" in the building of schools it is always made in the working neighborhoods. Not only should there be sufficient schools, but those pupils whose parents are prevented by the social condition info which they were born from providing them with proper food and clothing should be so provided for at public expense that they may be prepared for their duties as citizens. As Socialists, we would especially call the attention of the workers to the fact that only through their ignorance can their exploitation be maintained and only through education can their freedom be secured.

Plank 4-We demand that the medical and sanitary service of the city shall be so organized as to secure to all good medical care free of cost.

(Fourth Demand—Free Medical Care)—Modern medical science has shown that the public health is no longer to be considered a matter for individual concern, and we hold that it is time for this fact to be recognized by society and action taken in accordance therewith

Plank 5-We demand that the city pro vide free and commédious public baths and gymnasia; small parks to be located in the densely populated workingmen's quarters of the city, and free public drinking fountains for both man and beast in each ward.

(Fifth Demand-Public Parks, etc.)—
Capitalist production has made the worker's slave to a machine during his working hours, and deprived him of all enloyment in his labor. Therefore we hold that during his free hours, he should have all possible means of enjoyment and recreation convenient to his home, as his meager wages and limited leisure preclude the use of those at a distance.

lank 6-We demand the abolition of the veto power of the mayor and the adoption of the initiative and referen dum.

Sixth Demand-Mayor's Veto, initiative and Referendum, so this we enter our protest against the concentration of the second secon Plank 7-We demand that in all cases

where workers are obliged to resort to strike the city government shall furnish every possible assistance to

(Seventh Demand-Assistance to Strikers.)—Here again; as in our first demand, is an essentially working class demand and one which no reform party will dare to borrow. We hold that at present the power that makes the strike useless is the government of the whole capitalist class, which stands behind each individual capitalist whenever he is engaged in a struggle with the workers. We propose to place the power of the government behind the producers, not the iders; the exploited, not the exploiters. That this is no impossible dream is seen by the recent action of the Socialists in the Paris municipal council, who voted the striking building trade 20,000 francs for the henefit of their families and then actively gave them sympathy and encouragement at all points. Workmen, if you believe that the powers of rovernment ough! to be on your side when you are fighting for your side when you are fighting for your right to live and to enjoy the fruits of your labor, vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket. It is the only party that believes in that position. Vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket, thus

(X) SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

(X) SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, In presenting these demands we again call the attention class to the fact that no permanent Plank 3-We demand that no pains be improvement can take place in their spared in giving a thorough, free and | condition so long as capitalism exists, universal education to all children and we emphasize the fact that the in the public schools; that sufficient | Socialist Labor Party stands for the school buildings be immediately complete overthrow of the competitive erected to afford adequate accommo- system and the substitution therefor of

### Grand Commune Festival . . . arranged by the

SOCIALIST SINGING SOCIETY. For the benefit of the Agitation-Fund of the S. L. P. Sunday, March 19th, 1899, 3 P. M. AT BRAND'S HALL 162 NORTH CLARK STREET.

TICKETS: In advance 25c for Gent and Lady; at the door 25c a person.

Do not forget that you can get the first four numers of THE WORKFE'S CALL, containing Liebk geshit's pampiblet on Socialism for five cents in stamps or currency. The first part is a valuable contribution to the historical ride of the movement, being a presentation of the doctrines and tactics of Socialism as held in Germany over twenty years ago. The last half is one of, if not the best presentation of present day tactics of the same party in existence. Special rates to sections and the converted to the same party in existence. Special rates to sections and the converted to the converted to sections and the converted to the

Owing to a delay in the preliminary investigation and arrangements the union label does not yet appear upon our paper, but will be there next

There will be a Commune Festival Tickets can be had at the club and

Any one receiving a copy of this pa-per who is not a regular subscribes need not fear that any bill will be sent Either it is only a sample copy or someone has paid for you. If the number is marked "Sample Copy" will you not please read it carefully, and it

## Chicago.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Secretaries will please send notice of any omissions, changes or corrections in the above list notify the editor of The Workers Call, 36 N. Clark St.

SECTION CHICAGO SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, 48 W. Randolph St., 1st and 3rd Tuesday; Sec. Jus. Smith, 412 W. Madison St.

BRANCHES.

FOURTH WARD, 2658 Armonr Ave., 1st Thursday each month; Sec. N. Kroegh, 3850 La Salie St.

FIFTH WARD, 26'S Amour Ave., 1st Thursday each month; Sec. Joseph Trentz, 359 24th St.

SINTH WARD, 2841 Archer Ave., 1st and 3rd Saturday, each month; Sec. H. Pahl, 2507 S. Haistead St.

SEVENTH WARD, 486 S. Halsted St., 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, each month; Sec., Jos. Stone, 265 Forquer St. NINTH WARD, 44 W. 18th St., every Sun-day; Sec. John Benda, 86 Fish St.

TENTH WARD, no regular meeting place; Sec. R. Finstram, 1994 S. Wood St.

THIRTEENTH WARD, 624 Grand Ave., every Tuesday evening; Sec. John Collins, 551 W. Huron St.
FOURTEENTH WARD, no regular meeting place; Sec. R. O. Berge, 151 Washington Ave.

SEVENTEENTH WARD, Danish; Sec. Al-bert Olsen, 25 Ohio St. TWENTY-SECOND WARD, 380 Larabee St., 2nd and 4th Mondays; Sec. O. Gritchke, 94 Reese St.

TWENTY-THIRD, WARD; Sec. O. H. Thurnberg, 2006 N. Paulina St.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD, 173 Wells St., every Thursday evening; Sec. R. A., Mar-ris, 374 Indiana Ave.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD; Secretary, 670 TWENTY-EIGTH WARD 2nd and 4th Thurs-

evéry-Thursday evening and Sunday after-ternoon; Sec. H. A. Morris, 314 Indiana Ave. TagiRTIETH WARD, German, 1718 W. 51st

THIRTIETH WARD, Danish, 1148 63rd St., 2nd and 4th Fridays; Sec. Carl S. Lavdahi, 6802 Justine St.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD, 6310 Halsted St. 1st and 3rd Fridays each month; Sec. J. Wanhope, 6620 Aberdeen St.

THIR Y-FOURTH WARD, 113 S. Michigan Ave., every Sunday, 2:30 p. m.; Sec. G. F. Denne, 11437 Perry Ave.

## BOOK LIST.

General Works on Socialism. Sombart-Socialism and the So-

to Science.....

HISTORICAL WORKS. and Development. . . . . . 1.25
Bax—History of the Paris Com-

PAMPHLET LITERATURE. Five cents each unless otherwise

Kautsky—The Proletariat. .
The Capitalist Class.
The Class Struggle.

The Co-operative Commonwealth.
DeLeon What Means This Strike?
Reform or Revolution.
LaSalle—What is Capital?
Joynes—Socialist Cathecism. Harriman and Maguire—Single Tax vs. Socialism. Kropotkin—An Appeal to the Young.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS 

## WORKINGMEN ATTENTION!

Public Meeting

Come and hear the

Workingmens' Interests in this campaign discussed. SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 19,

at 2 o'elock J. WANHOPE, Speaker.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, at so'clock

> on same subject as above. B. BERLYN, Speaker,