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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PRICE ONE CENT.

ON "CONFISCATION"

How to Get the Means of Production and Distribution.

NO COMPENSATION GIVEN.

Present Capital Arose and the Gene sis of Its Present Position-The Question of Compensation.

Many people are mightily troubled about the manner in which society or the laboring class shall obtain posses sion of the instruments of production and distribution which are in the hands of the present capitalist class. They are specially confused when some representative of that class accuses them of attempting "confiscation," how did the present owners secure these instruments-that is, not the individuals, but the class of owners, because if we get to discussing individuals we will find ourselves in the midst of a mass of petty thieveries, bribings frauds, etc., which would be too disgusting a mess to wade through.

If we go back to the time when the present capitalist class was arising, no better answer is given to the question under discussion than Marx gives in his chapter in "Capital" on the "Genesis of the Industrial Capitalist." From this we quote the following extracts:

The discovery of gold and silver in America, the extirpation, ensiavement and entombment in mines of the aboriginal population, the beginning of the conquest and looting of the West Indies, the turning of Africa into a war for the commercial hunting of black-skins, stepalized the rosv dawn of the era of signalized the rosy dawn of the era of capitalist production. These idyllic pro-ceedings are the chief momenta of primitive accumulation. On their heels treads the commercial war of the Eurotreads the commercial war of the Euro-pean nations, with the globe for a the-atre. It begins with the revolt of the Netherlands from Spain, assumes glant dimensions in England's anti-Jacobin war, and is still going on in the opium wars against China, etc.

And if Marx were writing today he need not lack for an illustration to bring his description down to date, while American troops are ravaging the Philippines and British red-coats are hastening to South Africa in the service of capitalist accumulation. Marx then goes on to describe the carnival of cruelty, corruption, blood and carnage, that marked those days when the modern capitalist was engaged in "accumulating" the foundation of his presen power. Later he points out how the state was used by the method of taxation and public debts to add to this

precious property. To quote again: They all employ the method of the state—the concentrated and organized force of society—to hasten, hot-house fashion, the process of transformation of the feudal mode of production into the capitalist mode, and to shorten the

When this first process had been partially completed the following acts were no less brutal. The stories of the child labor of England have been so often told that the rehearsal of them would be but to tire with their disgusting detalla But as we shrink from the des-cription of their awful horrors, let us remember that this was one of the ways in which this capital we are asked to be so careful of came into existence Well does Marx say in concluding the chapter previously quoted:

If money, according to Augier, "comes into the world with a congenital blood-stain on one cheeck," capital comes dripping from head to foot, from every

Can any one point to a great fortune today that is not raised upon a pedestal for service within a day or two. of ruined competitors and suffering laborers and that is not supported and Every naintained by exploitation? day, by a process of selection, those its new tenants. All stalls are to be reshrink from great commercial crimes are eliminated and "their prop-

But, after all, even this tale of horrors is not the whole story. The base of its present existence is such as to rubber tires. court of equity because a first rule for those who plead in equity is that they come with clean hands." How is this ownership maintained and what keeps the "accumulation" up? Is it not simply that this ownership means the power vested in the owner to compel multinot the "strange alchemy" by extracts the nettle from the bunch which the poor widow is gathering for Of what value would capital be were it not for the power resid-

Look at it from another point of view. their present position as the owners of capital because they had succeeded in as, in their opinion, the new company's having such ownership declared "legal" beasts are having it will be because they had succeeded in as, in their opinion, the new company's beasts are having it will be because they are too blind to see that a revolution is in progress.

For fares the motor company will at the capital property and on the capital down by the capital property.

been at all troubled when their law of private property in THINGS "confis-cated" the private property of someone else in his PERSON. No one ever compensated the typesetter when the pri-vately owned Mergenthaler confiscated his life-long trade experience turned him out to starve. No one raises a protest against the confiscation of the hackman's horse and occupation by the incoming automobile. In all these cases the self-interest of the capitalist class was enacted into law and was allowed go on untrammeled by any sentimental conclusions about confiscation. They were able to perpetuate this class rule with its consequent "legalization" the "confiscation" here described because the laborers were, and still are continuously fooled into supporting in the political world the different divisions of the capitalist class instead of uniting in support of their own inter-

When the laborers shall unite as class in support of their own class interests, they will find that those interests are opposed to private property in the instruments with which society works. They will therefore enact laws against the continuance of such private property if such legislation shall appear to be in their interest. Prophecy on such subjects is purely gratutious and stands about one chance in a hundred of striking the point, but some of the ways in which the "expropriation of the expropriators" may take plac

may be suggested. In the first place, it is doubtful if much of the present capital is of sufficient efficiency to be desirable in a perfected industrial society. The modern trust seldom cares to introduce the very latest methods into production unsuch introduction will at once repay the investment. It is notorious that the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Bell Telephone Company have hundreds of inventions locked up that they have purchased to keep them from being used. Hence it is easily possible that society would decide to erect its own plants and compete the others out of existence. But in so far as it was essary, we say plainly that our vote will go to take possession of the stolen property of the laborer wherever it can be found; or, if it is objected that this was legally and "morally" obtained by the present owners, the position of the socialist is but strengthened, for he points to the fact that "legality and morality" are now, and always have been, but expressions for the will of the ruling class, and that when labor rules the most moral thing in the world will be to take possession of those things that the interests of the laboring class

temand shall belong to the laborers. There will at least be this much difference between the "confiscation" proposed by the socialists and that with which the capitalists and all previous ruling classes have gone into power Whereas these others turned the previous owners out to starve and killed or imprisoned them for kicking, the socialists will give the present capitalist an opportunity to enter into a career ininitely better than his present one by showing him the privilege of beauning a laborer and a producer under the marvelously improved conditions of laber and production which will then

Automobiles in Chicago.

Before this week ends a stable will pendent of horese, can be hired at the the laboring class interests will remain centration of enormous sums of money regular rates per hour prescribed for true to their interests? Just think this under a single management much vehicles by the city ordinance. The Leroy Payne leasehold has been sold ore, with blood and dirt.

But how came it into the hands of Co., to the Illinois Electric Vehicle Co. Has this story of for \$200,000 and in the remodeled barns blood and oppression been yet finished? at Michigan avenue and Jackson street twenty-two motor cabs will be ready

The building which has furnished a home to cab horses for many years will begin a quiet, colorless existence with formed into store rooms for batteries anything about "compensation" either. stable is to be rejuvenated and to start in upon its new service to the ringing

Samuel Insull, president of the Illi nois company, has made every arrangement for the campaign against ready for service, with ten now being

more to come as the work proceeds. Every effort will be made to push the not find himself out of business it will started a boycott against the new concern. After next week horseless cabs with their glittering enamel and spoting in its possession of securing the less cushions will endeavor to catch the fruits of other's toll? wary customer. It will be enough to make old cabmen green with envy to

property. It made no difference present hold to the rates laid down by in so doing they took away the the municipality, but it is its policy to ate property of the wage worker reduce the prices gradually until an ilmedit. In fact, they have never extremely low charge is reactied.

WILL THEY SELL OUT THE

An Answer to An Oft-Repeated Change Brought About in Society Question.

HONEST SOCIALIST OFFICERS. ELIMINATION OF PERSONALITY

tive Will be Honest-Governed by Laborers's Self-interest.

Over and over again the question is

Few people realize the change that asked of street speakers, "Will not the brought into industry. It is really a brought into industry. It is really a brought into industry. It is really a at every other point means the delivery prominent a position in industry. As a of goods and unless you have these matter of fact it has not been into of goods and unless you have these goods to deliever there can be no sell-ing out. Now the "goods" in a political over twenty years. Prior to 1880 the principle of the socialist propaganda is sometimes designated by reform econoof the means of securing the.n—that is telephones, street cars, etc. Practically shall be "class-conscious." Now such all other business was carried on by men as that can not 'be delivered. Every politician knows this and will there was an extremely rapid increase never bid for socialist votes for he in the number of corporations. the wrong way?" On this point we previously been engaged was extending can only say that as soon as a mapledged at their very first vote to for-ever abolish "selling out" of anybody ally use this "machine." This meant money to rule. The moment that all place in the manner of doing business. tools, land, mines, etc., are made the Now by the fundamental premises of have thrown every safeguard possible change in all social relations. around the individuals who may be cialists than against any other party.

Finally there is another and much tion for those who really wish to know why socialists never are afraid of their representatives selling out. As a matter of fact did you ever know of an in- generally disappear with the death of stance of an old party politician "selling out" the class which elected him quent changes and uncertainties as to and which he was supposed to represent? Never mind whose votes put business was to be done in the autiphim in power. The platform upon odes upon a credit basis, a stable which he stands and the interests he name and reputation had a large cash represents are capitalist through and value. This the corporation could furthrough, and because he acted as a nish. Then it allowed the utilization of stool pigeon to coax fool laborers into the small sums of a large number of voting the ticket of their masters it persons. To be sure the smaller indoes not make him a representative of vestors generally received little save their interests. Therefore when you the consolation of having a finely enbegin to accuse folks of selling out be graved stock certificate to look at, but sure that they ever belonged to anyone this again was one of the reasons for besides their present owners. Do not the great success of the corporation capitalist politicians always prove true It afforded a ready means of consolito capital'st interests? Then have we dating the savings of little producers not an equal reason to believe that and placing them in the hands of the over and the next time you go to the sooner than this result would have been ballot box and are scared out of voting for a socialist for fear he will "sell by competition. HIMSELF" you can safely give your The corporati vote to the capitalist candidate secure in the position that he has already Heretofore the management of a busi-"sold YOU out" and that he will re-ness had been in the hands of the permain true to his capitalist masters, no

JONES' LABOR LEADERS.

Ohio's Would-be Governor Finds Out a

Mayor S. M. Jones of Toledo, who is now running for governor of Ohio complains that three of the "Labor Leaders" who have been actively supporting him up to a few days ago have now 'flopped" to McLean, the democratic That gang of fakirs you time ago. have hanging around you will sell out to the other side unless you "come down" promptly. They are "out for and it does no good to ca them fakirs after they have flopped. By the way these are probab sthe same individuals Jones was inviting to his conferences and considering very honwere on his side and we received some was being supported by labor fakirs.

Lean, Jones' tackers call them the

still have a number of copies of regular bundle rates until they are ex-hausted. They will be found of es-pecial value in propaganda work among trade unionists.

CORPORATION

By Its Introduction.

ence of the Capitalist-Socialist va. Reactionary Position.

other fellows?" It is the desperate cry machine for saving skilled management of a wronged class and should not be that in its later development as the treated lightly. Yet the temptation is trust is now attracting so much notice strong to retort "Sell what? Their to itself. It has today become so much rags?" For the socialist knows well a matter of course that most people that "selling out" in a political sense as think of it as always occupying as sale are ballots, and no ballots can be corporation was confined almost wholly sold save ignorant ones. But the first to that class of industries which are that those who vote its ticket shall be mists as "natural monopolies." These conscious of their interests and aware include railroads, telegraphs, canals, partnerships. But during the '80's knows he will never get them. But meant that this new managing machine "How about the men who are elected which had proved so much of a success selling out to the other side and voting in the large industries in which it had jority of socialists are elected they are dustries had now reached the stage of by doing away with the power of that a far-reaching change had taken property of all there is nothing left to the socialist philosophy we know that sell out. Until that time is reached we such a change means a corresponding

That the nature of the changes which We require of each candidate must so result may be better underthat he shall file his resignation with stood it is necessary to know some the party officials and then if he goes thing of the nature of the machine that wrong that resignation is accepted, is to be introduced. The corporation Further than this we know of no way has certain characteristics that make to go, but until all old parties do the it of value in the competitive world same thing this objection at least has It enables production to be cheapened. troduced. What are these characteris tics?

In the first place the corporation is immortal. It never dies. Partnerships are often dissolved by the actions of single partners and individual firms the founder. This caused such freseriously interfere with trade. When who are really representative of great capitalists. It caused the con-

The corporation also eliminated the of personality in industry. sons who were its owners. They had matter how that affects your interests, dealt as individuals with full personal responsibility with other individual owners. They superintended the operations of industry, lent it their skill and knowledge and were really the "captains of industry." But when the corporation was introduced they became simply owners of a money-makthem. They had no voice whatever in the details of the management and only a periodical opportunity to dictate the general principles. Finally except they they had no voice whatever at any point, as voting was always in proporminority shareholders were looked

upon simply as birds to be plucked. An overseer or general superintend-ent was hired who received a regular - His only reason for existence long as the product was large and tions as to the detailed operation of his machine. If he found it necessary, for gate a riot, corrupt a court or blow up a rival oil well, that was none of the stockholders' business. And with all of this position the socialist agreea. He has no sympathy with the reactionary way responsible for the actions of the corporate agents. He sees in all such attempts an exactly analogous action

with the destruction of machines in the earlier part of this century and the present attempt to "abolish" trusts. All such efforts are simply wasted energy because they seek to reverse the direction of development and to go back instead of forward. The socialist sees in each of these a step in advance and would simply utilize that step to the best advantage. He sees in the isolation of the owner from the process of production a most significant step in social progress. He is glad when it is carried still further in the trust and the owner receives his dividends for allowing his plant to stand still and finally does not even know from where his income does come. He gladly assent when the stockholder declares that he is in no way to blame for the abuses that are perpetrated by the corporation in which he holds stock. He agrees heartily when it is pointed out that the corporation has no "moral relations" with the community: But as ever, he insists that the remorseless logic these premises be carried through to its logical conclusions. If the owner has severed all personal responsibility for damages done by his corporate "machine" then the socialist insists that he has also abandoned all claim to any advantage that may accrue. socialist insists that the capitalist has by this last move certified his agreement with the position which socialism has always maintained—that the capitalist is a superfluous cog in industry, a parasite pure and simple with no there can possibly be no objection to his elimination. This the socialist proooses to do. He asks that the laborers of the world who are now carrying on industry cut off the legal connection which the capitalist himself has created between himself and industry and which enables him to live upon the labor of others. The socialist says that time this is only a legal connection and is maintained only by virtue of the fact that the capitalist class is the ruling class in society there is no reason the law should not be altered by the election of the laboring class to power and the abolition of the capitalist class by cutting them off from the position of owners of the means of production and distribution and vesting that ownership in those who are doing the actual work, and then allow the capitalists

This is, in short, the program of the Socialist Labor Party viewed from the point of view of the corporation. It nothing about the advantages which can be shown to result from such a movement, nothing of the wrongs that result from the present one. It simply points to the inevitable logic of events at this one point and then calls attention to the fact that this is in exact accord with the arguments it has pursued from the beginning.

the opportunity to join the laboring

THE DREAMERS.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

Which led toward the light of future

days.
They were the prophets, judges, priests and kings
Who rose above blind moles and meaner things.
And soaring grandly to the upper sky Beheld the promised joys of by-and-by.

in power, These dreamers yet chose wisdom for

their dower.
Grandly they wrote, though every ribald tongue
Derided songs by millions later sung:
They wrote truth's story 'mid enven-

omed rage— Truth rimmed with giory by a wiser age; Their gems delivered, some as martyrs died,

They pierced the secrets of the land and sea, They toiled that those who scorned them might be free, With bleeding feet the ways of wisdom

They patient strove behind cold prison that freed souls later might climb to

Though javelins of hate were at them hurled hurled
These men despised were saviors of the world:
What unto them were wealth or greed of gold?
More priceless was their lore a thousandfold.

mandfold.

Mock not the dreamers, these are they who speed.

God's mightlest purposes with word and deed;

Yield them your trust, their message hear and heed!

It is rather laughable just now to se

the way American newspapers are pro-testing in righteous indignation over the war for conquest that Great Br!-

HOW THEY COME IN

The Story of a Conversion to Socialism.

DAWNING OF INTELLIGENCE.

A Typical Incident of How Misfortune Agitation, Education and Reflec tion Make Socialists.

Another day's work finished with the prospect of the job holding out for some time yet. Our friend the workperformed honest toll, and therefore fairly satisfied with himself and his surroundings. Things of course might be better but on the whole they are not too bad. Wife has his supper ready and the children are glad to see him for he is a very good fellow and looks after those who depend upon him, and so long as his job lasts he has no kick coming. Looks over the evening paper, thinks that Dreyfus didn't get a square deal but hopes that he will yet get clear. Hopes also that the "Colu will retain the America cup, and wond. ers whether the Republicans or Democrats will carry the next election. Reads about the new trusts that are forming and the editorial thereon, beginning "We view with alarm." Notes also the scarcity of farm laborers in Minnesota and appropriate "Proseditorial commencing, "We point with pride, etc." Finishes with paper and goes out for a walk round. Meets workingman acquaintance. He has a schooner of beer in "Johnny's Place" and a 5-cent cigar, and along with friend strolls round to the "corner." Small crowd congregated there. Must see what's up. Pshaw! nothing but a crank on a soap box talking so-cialism. Socialism! What's that? Whereupon companion "that guy ain't spouting for his health" and that "there's a graft in it some where," to which our friend responds "sure thing" Walks home thinking of nothing in particular, sleeps soundly, and goes to work next morning.

work, and he finds it not nearly as agreeable as the old job. that the firm couldn't sell all the stuff that he and the others had been a ing up, so a number of hands, him included, were laid off. Isn't altogether satisfied with this reason, but on the whole concludes that things always were so and will probably remain so. Has sort of confused idea that "there isn't enough money in circulation," but hopes things will mend soon. Has spent several days hunting for work, Mock not the dreamers! Since the world began

They scanned the skies and grandly mapped for man

The paths obscure, the dark and devikota but can't get there, and besides quite so cheerful as here tofore. Knows that there is lots of work in South Da-kota but can't get there, and besides doesn't understand farm work, being a city mechanic. Notes also that lab ers are required on drainage canal but never having used pick and she knows that he couldn't hold the job Lots of house to house canvassers wanted too, but there's nothing in that "Prosperity" Dogged and derided by the men they him. Ward heeling acquaintance tells By ingrates stung, by pundits cursed him that trusts are crushing him, an idea which he assimilates and mixes up ters doomed.

Scourged as are outcasts by men who feels himself up in the sir. Prohibition feels himself up in the air. Prohibiti To speak for knowledge, urged by fools crank informs him that he has spent his substance on beer and whiske remark which almost precipitates s what he needs is "free access to the land through the medium of the Single Tax," while he himself is sure that he wants a tob. instead of land. Goes out died,
Slain by a world which quotes them
now with pride.

Slain by a world which quotes them Strolls down to usual corner. Same crowd, same soap box, same spouter, same subject-socialism. Having nothing to do thinks he might pass an idle hour listening to this "grafter." Fellow on soap box (who looks like a things, but our friend begins to get interested, and picks up quite a few rew ideas, until orator refers to work-ing class as "wage slaves." This is too much. Our friend who is very patriotic feels outraged. He is acquainted with the Declaration of Independence, knows that he is a "free" man and has "inalienable rights" and lots of other has everything except a job, an un pleasant circumstance which never lows him to forget its reality. Go fled with himself, but beginning to

Another week goes by and still in job. Getting very hard up at bem and no money coming in. Comes home from the usual fruitless search, and that Brown struck a job this

(Continued on page 1)

THE WERKERS CALL.

ry Saturday at 36 N. Clark St., Chid at the postoffice at Chicago, III., as mail I the second class, unblished for and under rot of Section Chicago of the Socialist arty of Illinois, a corporation without teck, the whole revenue of which must sade for socialist propaganda. anness may be made by postoffice money press money order or bank draft.

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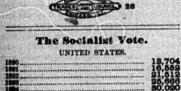
or movement are requested from our readers.

sry contribution must be accompanied by the

nes of the writer, not necessarily for publication,

as an eridence of good faith.

A. M. SIMONS, EDITOR.



Copies sold last week 13,500.

INDIVIDUALITY.

Every once in a while the socialist speaker runs up against a man who is afraid that he will lose his "individuality" if the socialist society should be established. He rises to object on the grounds that such a society would be a gigantic machine; that each person in it would be but a cog in a great wheel and must move in accord with the enacted. He imagines that the socialist state would be a terrible tyranny that would assign to each one their place and then keep them there with military precision, allowing no room for individual initiative. That this is an absolute "bug-a-boo" we will show a little further on but just at present let us see how much individuality the nt system allows. One would ome quarters that today everyone lived in a beautiful land of "do-as-youplease" with never a care save to find some new form of enjoyment.

What are the facts? For a starter just see what a great diversity of aims are allowed. For about 95 per cent of under pleasant conditions giving ample the population the only aim and object they have in life is to get money, or in most cases, a living. And a majority of the remaining 5 per cent are so strongly affected by the prevailing passion that they agree to drop their "individuality" on this point and chase after the same thing. A small portion ucceed in getting enough money tother to start in some kind of busi-Then 90 per cent of them after exerting every energy for a longer or a shorter time and absolutely submerging their individuality in this one object, find that they have falled. Then they are allowed to join the great maity of the population who from the beginning had nothing to lose, and hence were relieved from worry on that point at least. As this class, the laborers, are much the largest class, let us see as to their individuality.

How much of a choice are they alwed about their occupation in life? It is not necessarry that there should be some despotic government who shall order them to work at such and such a trade. They are generally "born Into" their work. As soon as they are able to be of value to an employer they are set to work at whatever work they can get, not what they choose. If they chance to be born as a part of one of the great industrial communities such as are found at Pullman South Chicaro, or the Union Stock Yards, or in a mining town, the fact of being so born determines all their future existence for them. They are not allowed to remain at school long enough for them to even know themselves if they have any particular aptitudes or desires in most spheres of life. Of all the more pleasant elevating lines of life they have not even heard. All ideas of art and music and science are utterly thut out from their knowledge. They do no: even know the names of many of the most inviting fields of knowledge and so can never be said to even think about having a choice regarding them.

When they are old enough to enter mill does anyone come around and them if they would rather be ass, physicists, musicians, phy-

cide if they prefer to be carpenters, brick-layers or machinists? Finally does anyone inquire at which one of the multitude of the machines in the great factory whose whirr has been their only music from babyhood, they prefer to spend their childhood and youth? Not at all. It is they or their parents who meekly ask of the boss if there is a vacancy anywhere that Johnny can be put into. When a "lob" has been found there is where the boy is allowed to "choose." That is his parents, not he as an individual, can "choose" as to whether he shall take the particular tob, or whether he and his parents beside shall go without the necessaries of life. After a few years, if he is "faithful and honest" which generally means if he is sufficiently subservient to the boss or has a where his increased strength and skill can grind out more profits for his wner. Here he is known as number 795 on the payroll and remains until some other place is seen in the shop oped capitalism will bring out the dewhere his labor will bring in still more profits when his number is changed to 785 and he remains there until the reaches the age of say, forty, when he is told that he is too old to be of any further use and is turned out to die or strave, or perhaps if he has been particularly "economical" and has only may be able to retire and have enough food and clothing to keep the life in him for several years more when he at "indiv'duality" is told. Let us see what socialists would do

with this man and others like him,. day when all the powers of production to the edition of 18888. are as perfect as they are that every machine and factory should be sed in the nicst economical manner possible and that no one should be required to do any useless work. Under these conworked-out plan which some one had ditions all that everyone could possibly with to use could be produced by a few hours work each day by the able-bodied men between the ages of 25 and 45. This would monn that every person would have full opportunity to secure the benefit of all the knowledge in existence during childhood and youth All the various fields of life are opened to him. He has ample opportunity to examine each and to decide which of affected at once the party will enter the think from the howl that is raised in them is best suited to his tastes and abilities. Having so decided he has ample opportunity to learn all about his chosen field of work before he is simply of the best method of preserving required to enter it as an actual pro- the party organization and preparing ducer. While working he is only required to labor a few hours each day opportunity to investigate other fields of industry and to become familiar with all sides of human life. When finally the working period of life is over he knows that the productive power of society is such as to assure to him all that he might need so long as he should live, with ample opportunities for further culture and enjoyment. Do not say this is a fanciful picture. Just stop and see the wastes of today and the powers of production in modern machinery and think it all over and you will see that the proposals of the socialist are extremely moderate. When you have so considered the matter you will say no more about loss of "individuality" through social. ism.

The Manifesto. With this number we begin the publication of the "Communist Manifesto," the recognized authoritative statement of the principles of International So tle short of marvelous in its terseness of statement, its depth and securacy of generalization and scientific insight into social facts and relations. membering that it was given to the world over a half century ago much of its reasoning and conclusions will appear almost prophetic. There have een a large number of calls for its publication in The Workers' Call, because, notwithstanding its prominence in the socialist movement, it is, outside the ranks of party members, almost wholly unknown. The writer had occasion at one time when speaking before an audience of nearly a hundred college students almost all of whom the "Economics Department," to refer to the Manifesto, and holding up a copy he asked how many had ever seen it, and not a hand was raised and questioning of the audience brought out the fact that it was a totally unknown cument to them.

Although it has been the "text" fro which thousands and tens of thousands of socialist "sermons" have been preached, and although innumerable attempts have been made to state its principles in popular language, it still remains a fact that he would know the cialism must ever return to the Manifesto. To those who are party mem-bers and wish to actively engage in propaganda work a thorough knowl-

substitute Utopianism for Socialism. Anyone starting upon the basis of the position of clear class-conscious social-

less read than much other literature lies in the fact of its extremely consed form. At some points every graph a volume. It can only be appreclated when closely studied and this is something the average mind that has a convention. been trained on daily papers and cheap novels revolts from doing. It is in the hope of in some degree making these passages easier of apprehension as well is the property of the party as a whole, as to bring to bear as illustrations upon and have placed the same at the disthem the light of incidents in later day capitalism that we propose this present able them to meet and arrange for a publication. At various points through it copious notes will be inserted explaining, elaborating and illustrating the wellfare of the party and the ad-'pull," he is put at some other job, the points stated in the original document. For this purpose the entire Manifesto will not be printed. portions of it were purely illustrative at the time of which it was written and present illustrations from fully develsired points with far more emphasis. The same is true of those portions which deal with the literature of the socialist movement. A modern bibliography will be substituted. Another change which will be introduced will be the use of the word "socialism" instead of "communism" throughout the publication. The reason for the use of the term communism is given in the exhalf lived up to the present time he tract printed today but its use at the present time only leads to confusion, as division in the front of the enemy. today communism has come to take on an altogether different meaning.

For those who wish to have a copy of last passes away and the story of his the original and complete document we would say that we can furnish the edititon issued by the N. E. C. at ten cents each if desired. The extract published in the present issue is from the ex-To begin with it would insist that to- planatory preface by Frederick Engels

CALL TO ACTION. Section Chicago's Position Relative to

Present Party Troubles.

events of the last few weeks The have shown that the time has now come when the members of the S. L. P. who, holding to the strict class-conscious position of the party, desire that it should enter the campaign of 1900 importance of that campaign demands should gather and discussing the situation within the party determine upon the best methods of organization and preparation to further the socialist cause. It is now evident to all that unless such a union and organization is campaign rent with internal feuds and torn by personal antagonisms. It is no longer a question of endorsing factions or recognizing governing bodies, but

simply of the best method of preserving the party organization and preparing the socialist forces for the coming battle of the American proletariat.

Such work can only be done at a party convention which shall be open to the representatives of every section that was in good standing on the first day of July, 1899. This is no time to discuss the farcical antics of those sevenus of the party who have sought to "suspend" and expell their masters. By these actions they have placed themselves entirely out of consideration in the socialist movement in America and the rank and file must proceed to act as if they had never existed. The time has now come for that rank and file to organize themselves for the conflict.

Owing to various reasons, and more especially financial exigencies, the party has up to the present time, been organized from above down. The central body has extended and projected its will and organization upon the body of the membership throughout the country, instead of the central body being created by a conscious national or "Article V, Section 2-a, of our national organization upon the body of our the socialist movement in the socialist movement in America and the rank and file must proceed to act alleged that their methods of procedure were illegal, and for that cat, all the methods of procedure were illegal, and for that cat, all the methods of procedure were illegal, and for that cat, all the method is that on that date a crisis came and a part of Section New N.E. C. The old N.E. C., while acknowledging that Section New York had a constitutional right so the legal was on the present time, been organized from above down. The control of the membership throughout the country, instead of the central body being created by a conscious national or "Article V, Section 2-a, of our national or all the present and the party troubles because I did not think that facts were sufficiently expressing my opinion upon the present that facts were sufficiently eveloped upon which to found a final judgment. Now, how

ing created by a conscious national organization. Such a condition being utterly at variance with socialist princiwas destined sooner or later to be overthrown. That necessary over-throw, which otherwise would have taken place in the regular course of events at some regularly called convention of the party, was hastened by tral machinery had been entrusted. Instead of adapting their position to the actual facts and seeking in every way to infuse the SPIRIT of democracy into the somewhat despotic form of organization, and thus make the more easy, they endeavored, on the contrary, to convert those forms into a means of carrying out their own despotic will. To this end they sought to absorb in themselves the legislative, executive, and judicial power of the party, and have not only disregarded the constitutional forms within which they were supposed to work, but have were supposed to have had a course in also sought to override the will of their masters-the rank and file. Having in ion the means of co their possession the means of com-munication between the membership, their personal prejudices and opinions and secure their personal will. They have endeavored to make it appear that such personal differences were questions of party principle and that all those opposed to them were traitorous have in this vay succeeded in creating a personal party, a thing utterly repugnant to the socialist philosophy and impossible of continuance in a socialist

> This situation has at last culminated in the present disorder in the party and rupture in the party organization. The only consistent step to be now

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ics where there has been a tendency to arrange the party machinery in accord with the spirit of democracy. But here we find that those who formerly acted Manifesto will not wander far from the as our servants and who were in that capacity, placed in charge of the party machinery, insisting upon again frus-One of the reasons why it has been trating the will of the party in every possible way. They only submit the question of a convention long after they have been constitutionally sentence is a chapter and every para- to do so and when they have as far as possible barred all save their personal adherents from representation at such

> The temporary N. E. C., on the other hand, have recognized that the party machinery which is in their possession posal of the party membership to enconvention. Therefore we earnestly request all those sections who really wish vancement of the cause of the American proletariat to unite in the call for an immediate convention. Let us agree upon some date not later than the last of November, when we can meet and thoroughly discuss the matters at within the party organization and arrange for a party platform and const! tution that shall be truly representative of the class-conscious socialists of America. There will then be ample time to discuss such a constitution and platform by the membership at large on the referendum and it will not be forced through in the heat of a campaign, as was our present constitution with the threat held over the heads of the membership that discussion meant

> If this is done the Socialist Labor Party will be able to enter upon this closing campaign of the century, standing upon a clear class-conscious platform, working through a thoroughly democratic constitution and inspired by a unity of purpose and enthusiasn throughout its entire membership that will constitute of it the one solid rock in the midst of the political wrecks of the capitalist parties, the one firm and clear position amid a mass of confusion, and will maintain it in the future as it has always been in the past the van-guard and path-maker for the revolutionary proletariat of America.

Adopted at regular meeting of Cer tral Committee Section Chicago S. L. P., Sept. 12th, 1899.

Yours for Socialism Section Chicago S. L. P., Per Jas. Smith, Sec.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Statement of Central Committee on Party

At a special meeting of the City Central Committee S. L. P. of San Francisco cisco, to consider the present trouble in the party the following statemen of the case by State Organizer Comrade of the case by State Organizer Comri Job Harriman, was adopted by Central Committee as defining the stition of Section San Francisco in the premises, and the same ordered printed 'I have hitherto refrained from pub

question. Does our constitution provide for such emergencies? If so then our course is determined.

"Article V, Section 2-a, of our national constitution provides that the "duties of this board (the Board of Appeals) shall be to settle upon appeal all difficulties in the party." Was the matter taken up to this board on appeal? It was. Did this board render a decision? It did. Was the decision correct or incorrect? The body known as the new N. E. C. claims that the decision is correct, while the old N. E. C. claims that it is incorrect. Hence the laims that it is incorrect. Hence th troubles in the party are not settled But in such cases, does the Nationa Constitution provide a method of pro-cedure? If so we are bound to follow

constitution provide a method of procedure? If so we are bound to follow it.

"Article V, section 2-b, provides that "From all decisions of the Board (of Appeals) appeal may be taken to a general vote. Was such an appeal taken by the old N. E. C. against whom the decision was rendered? Certainly not. But what was done? The old N. E. C. announced that they had suspended (?) Section Cleveland and hence the Board of Appeals because of this decision, and had remeved the seat of the Board of Appeals to Section Providence, R. L. citing as authority for such act Article V, Sec. 6, of the constitution. But that section provides that "no person connected with a case shall be qualified to sit on it." Was any member of the Board of Appeals (which was located at Cleveland, Ohio) "connected with the case" before it was taken to them on appeal? Not one of them was involved. Had they then a right to sit on it? "Most certainly they had. Was any member of the old N. E. C. connected with the case? Yes, every one was so connected Had they sit on it? Yes, and thereby broke the constitution. "But the same Article 5, Section 6,

on it? Yes, and thereby broke the constitution.

"But the same Article 5, Section 6, provides that if the Issue is one in which the whole section is interested, and such section happens to be the one that chooses the Board, then the National Executive Committee shall appoint another section (but not suspend the old one) to choose a Board of Appeals for that case.

"Was the Whole Section of Cleveland involved? No, not a single member of it. Does their vote sustaining the Board of Appeals involve them? Not

edge of its contents is of first import. taken is for the party membership to in the least. That was only a vote sustaining the decision and cannot involve taking the decision and cannot involve them in the trubbles leading to that decision. But if Section Cleveland was not involved in the issue, was the old N. E. C. justified in the large

not involved in the issue, was the old N. E. C. justified in changing the seat of the Board of Appeals? Certainly not. Did they change it? They did, and for the second time broke the constitution. "But since Section Cleveland was not involved in the issue decided by the Board of Appeals, but only by referendum vote sustained that decision, it follows that the old N. E. C. had no constitutional right to suspend them, because such right would carry with it the power to suspend any and all sections so sustaining such decision, even to a majority of the party membership. But did the old N. E. C. suspend Section Cleveland for expressing its opinion by a referendum vote? It certainly did, and for the third time broke the constitution.

ALL its acts since its election?" Hav-ing thus evaded the decision of the Board of Appeals by submitting a proposition foreign to the issue, they broke the constitution for the fifth

"But since the old N. E. C. has no "But since the old N. E. C. has no right to suspend a section for expressing an opinion as to the decision of the Board of Appeals, that right being guaranteed by Article V. Section 2-b of the constitution, it follows that all those sections proclaimed to be suspended for this reason are not at all suspended from the party, but are still members and have every right to vote on every proposition submitted. But the old N. E. C. will not permit such suspended (?) sections to vote on the proposition as to whether or not the party will support the old N. E. C. in every act since its election. The old N. E. C. is therefore taking a fractional vote and in so doing is breaking the constitution for the sixth time.

"There is now a still further and

constitution for the sixth time.

"There is now a still further and most important fact developed, namely, that the membership of Section New York, by a referendum vote, have decided in favor of deposing the old N. E. C. That they have this power is evident from Article IV, Section 1 of the constitution.

dent from Article IV, Section 1 of the constitution.

"Since the original trouble was taken on appeal to the Board of Appeals; since the Board of Appeals have rendered a decision; since there was no appeal from their decision to a party vote; since the issue was not submitted to any other board of appeals, and since Section New York has decided in favor of the new N. E. C., we have but one course to take, and that is to stand by the Dew N. E. C. and respond to their call for a convention, where all the facts will be brought to light and a proposed solution to the difficulties submitted to a vote of the party. submitted to a vote of the party.

Job Harriman.

The first celebration of Labor Day was in Portland, Me., on September 3, 1887. It was at that time intended to be to the workingmen of America what the 1st of May is to the workingmen of Europe.

Europe.

It was to be a class holiday, celebrated by parades of wage - workers, and orations upon the dignity of labor and the special interests of the working

But in spite of the most strenuous efforts of labor leaders and socialists, labor day is becoming less of a class holiday every year.

the workers of Europe.

The Declaration of Independence did
its work too well to be undone by the
destructive antics of a handful of

destructive antics of a handful of trusts.

American workingmen have a deenseated, unconquerable dislike to labor
parades and labor orations, not because
they are fully satisfied with the conditions under which they work, but because they feel themselves to be the
mental, political and social equals of
their employers.

The pressure of a badly adjusted industrial system may sometime compel
them to work for little more than a
dollar a day, but it never can force
them to consider themselves essentially
inferior to the millionaires whose unearned income is a dollar a second.

Consequently, labor day is being relinquished by the labor organizations
and is becoming as much of a national
holiday as "the glorious Fourth."

America has given to the word "labor" a larger meaning than it receives
in other countries. It does not mean
here the toiling and sweating of votelevs slaves, whose only lope of freedom
lies in a fierce rebellion against their
masters.

It means, rather, the useful social

masters.

It means, rather, the useful social service rendered with muscle and brain by independent citizens.—N. Y. Journal, September 4.

It is such flandoodle as this that helps infinitely more than any amount of direct appeals to maintain the capitalist system. It is because the ruling class have stuffed the laborers with such nonsense about everybody being "free and equal" that has enabled them to rule and to live upon the products of those laborers' toil. Until the American worker gets so that he is willing to recognise the fact of his present slavery he is liable to be a good ways from the Just so long as he fact of freedom. is contented with beautiful theories and fine sounding phrases the capialist has too use the sounding phrases the capialist has too use the fine sounding phrases the capialist has too use to being overthrown. That is but you will accomplish something why the kind of "socialism" that the lif you reject them, you merely waste your energy without results of any importance whatever. New York Journal preaches is not par-ticularly distanteful to our ruling

change that has come over Gen. Joe Wheeler and we have often heard it said that Wheeler is redeeming himself because he fought against the flag from '61 to '65 and now he is upholding it.

General Wheeler is perfectly consistent. During the Civil war he fought against the flag to uphold slavery, and now he ngmes ? now he fights under the same flag in

It does not require a great amount of brain-work to arrive at the conclusion that Wheeler cannot be justly charged with inconsistency.

In anticipation perhaps of some acion like this on the part of the French socialists the Chicago Tribune has been preparing the public mind for the comng "thrill" by publishing within the last few weeks several lying accounts of the Paris Comune of 1871.

Chicago Tribune, Sept, 10th:

CHICAGO'S SLUMS THE WORST.

Miss Wilson of the University Settle. ment Declares River Wards Surpass Europe in Wretchedness.

The Friendly Visitors of the Englewood Bureau of Charities held a conference yesterday afternoon at 611 Sixty-third street to discuss recreation and how to make the homes of the poor attractive. The members were addressed by Miss Wilson of Chicago University Settlement association. Miss Wilson has studied the slums of Naples, London and Paris, and she said that the river wards of Chicago were far worse than the slums of Naples. She declared the homes of the people living near the Chicago river were immeasurably inferior to the poorest homes 'n the slums of Europe.

Again Chicago proves her pre-emi-The Friendly Visitors of the Engle-

Again Chicago proves her pre-eminence. Her slums are the worst. The "poor" of Chicago have the most uninviting homes. Isn't that awful?

Why are the dwellers in the River Wards of Chicago "poor?" Are they vagrants? Are they people who will not work? If so, why not punish them?

On the contrary they are those who DO work. They are those who create the wealth which its possessors are now trying to dodge paying taxes Abolish the system which robs the worker of nine-tenths of the social wealth which he produces, that is secure to him the full social value of his labor, and the slum and its "problem both disappear.

Abolish the contradiction which exists today in the expression the "poor" WHEREAS. We the City Central Committee of the S. L. P. Section of San Francisco, being thoroughly convinced that the deposing of the old National Executive Committee was constitutionally performed, and being desirous of supporting our regular party authorities now upheld by an overwhelming vote of the membership in the city of New York, do here by RESOLVE. That we immediately and hereby do voice our sentiments in favor of the unqualified support of the new National Executive and we advise all supporters of constitutional methods to adhere to their Committee and to offer no sanction or support to the deposed National Executive Committee pending a general party vote or a representative convention.

The first calabration of Labor Day workingman, in face of the fact of the marvelous productivity of labor. How? Can this be done through the thropy? Hardly. We have had all these "reforms" and yet Miss Wilson says the homes of thousands of workers in this city are "immeasurably inferior to the poorest homes in the slums This is a complete admis-

showing the working class beautiful pictures, or establishing a flower-bed on the edge of some filthy alley, you can improve their condition and increase their contentment, but your efforts, however inspired with "good intentions" are doomed to absolute failure while you ignore the social conditions which produce the evils you complain of.

. . . Try this recipe from a socialist workman. Go among the working people of the River Wards and every other unatttractive locality in the city, and awaken them to a knowledge of the It seems absolutely impossible to create in the minds of the American workingmen that intense and bitter class-consciousness which centuries of despotism have stamped indelibly upon through connectition with their follows. awaken them to a knowledge of the through competition with their fellows. Make plain to them the difference between the class interests of the conitel ists who appropriate all the surplus product of their labor, and their own class interests as workers: show them that through lack of a comprehension of these facts the capitalist class is enabled on election day to use this lack of knowledge to more firmly rivet their fetters through the election of legislaors who make laws, judges who construe laws and executives who enforce aws in the interest of the capitalist

> Point out to them that only when the working class realize their distinct inerests as a class, and elect legislators, judges and executives to make and construe and enforce laws in the interests of their class, that only then will the unattractive homes of the poor disappear, and Chicago lose her shameful supremacy in this respect.

And finally inform them that the Socialist Labor Party exists politically for the purpose of carrying out these ideas. That it differs entirely from other parties where the workers are simply asked to do the bidding of the bosses. That the workingman by identifying his interests with those of his class, realizes that political and economic fredom are absolutely essential to true freedom. That economic freedom without political freedom is an impossibility, and that political without economic freedom is a sham and a delusion. If you conclude to work upon the above lines you may not get a "

he Communist Manifesto.

the platform of the "Communist acknowledged by millions of working. League," a workingmen's association, first exclusively German, later on interavoidably a secret society. At a Congress of the League, held in London in November, 1847, Marx and Engels were commissioned to prepare for publication a complete theoretical and practiscript was sent to the printer in London a few weeks before the French revolution of February 24. A French translation was brought out in Paris. shortly before the insurrection of June, The first English translation, by Miss Helen Macfarlane, appeared in George Julian Harney's "Red Republi-Polish edition had also been published.

The defeat of the Parisian insurrection of June, 1848-the first great battle between Proletariat and Courgeoisdrove again into the background, for a time, the social and political aspirations of the European working class. Thenceforth, the struggle for suprema acy was again, as it had been before the revolution of February, solely between the different sections of the propertied class; the working class was reduced to a fight for political blbowroom, and to the position of extreme wing of the Middle-class Radicals. independent proletarian Wherever movements continued to show signs of life, they were ruthlessly hunted down. Thus the Prussian police hunted out the Central Board of the Communist League, then located in Cologne. The members were arrested, and, after eighteen months' imprisonment, they were tried in October, 1852. This celebrated "Cologne Communist trial" lasted from October 4 till November 12; seven of the prisoners were sentenced to terms of imprisonment in a fortress, varying from three to six years. Imthe mediately after the sentence League was formally dissolved by the remaining members. As to the "Manifesto," it seemed thenceforth to be doomed to oblivion.

When the European working class had recovered sufficient strength for another attack on the ruling classes, the International Workingmen's Association sprang up. But this associa-tion, formed with the express aim of welding into one body the whole militant proletariat of Europe and Amercould not at once proclaim the principles laid down in the "Mani-festo." The International was bound to have a programme broad enough to be acceptable to the English Trades' Unions, to the followers of Proudhon in France, Belgium, Italy and Spain, and to the Lasalleans in Germany. Marx who drew up this programme to the satisfaction of all parties, entirely trusted to the intellectual development of the working class, which was sure to result from combined action and mutual discussion. The very events and viciositudes of the struggle against Capital, the defeats even more than the victories, could not help bringing home to men's minds the insufficiency of their various favorite nostrums, and preparing the way for a more complete ight into the true conditions of working-class emancipation. And Marx was right. The International, on its breaking up in 1874, left the workers quite different men from what it had found them in 1864. Proudhonism in France, Lasalleanism in Germany, were dying out, and even the conservative English Trades' Uunions, though most of them had long since severed their connection with the International, were gradually advancing towards that point at which, last year at Swansea, "Continental Socialism has lost its ter-rors for us." In fact, the principles of headway among the workingmen of all

The Manifesto itself thus came to the front again. The German text had been, since 1850, reprinted several times in Switzerland, England and America. in New York, where the translation was published in "Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly." From this English ver-alon a French one was made in "Le lesst two more English translations brought out in America, and one of them has been reprinted in England. The first Russian translation, made by Bakounine, was published at Herzen's a second one, by the heroic Vera Zasulitch, also in Geneva, 1882. A new edition is to be found in "So-okratisk Bibliothek," Copenha-Socialiste." Paris, 1886. From this n reprints are not to be counted: nople some months ago, did not see the light, I am told, because the publisher.

The "Manifesto" was published as cialist Literature, the common platform men from Siberia to California.

Yet, when it was written, we could not have called it a Socialist Manifesto national, and under the political con- By Socialists, in 1847, were understood ditions of the Continent before 1848, un. on the one hand, the adherents of the various Utopian systems: Owenites in England, Flourierists in France, both of them already reduced to the position of mere sects, and gradually dying out: on the other hand, the most multifarjous social quacks, who, by all manners tion a complete theoretical and practi-cal party programme. Drawn up in of tinkering, professed to redress, with-German, in January. 1848, the manu-out any danger to capital and profit, all sorts of social grievances; in both cases men outside the working class move ment and looking rather to the "educated" classes for support. Whatever portion of the working class had become convinced of the insufficiency of mere political revolutions, and had proclaimed the necessity of a total social can," London, 1850. A Danish and a change, that portion, then, called itself Communist. It was a crude, roughhewn, purely instinctive sort of Communism; still, it touched the cardinal point and was powerful enough among the working class to produce the Utopian Communism, in France of Cabet and in Germany of Weitling. Thus, socialism was, in 1817, a middle class movement, Communism a working class movement. Socialism was, on th Continent at least, "respectable:" Communism was the very opposite. And as our notion, from the very beginning. was that "the emancipation of the working class must, be the act of the working class itself." there could be no must take. Moreover, we have ever since been far from repudiating it.

The "Manifesto" being our joint pro duction. I consider myself bound to state that the fundamental proposition which forms its nucleus belongs to That proposition is: that in Marx. every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of that epoch: that consequently the whole history of mankind (since the dissolution of primitive tribal society, holding land in common ownership) has been a history of class struggles, contests between exploiting and exploited, ruling and oppressed classes; that the history of these class struggles forms a series of evolution in which, now-a-days, a stage has been reached where the exploited and the oppressed class-the proletariat-cannot attain its emancipation from the sway of the exploiting and ruling class-the bourgeoisieall, emancipating society at large from all exploitation, oppression, class distinctions and class struggles.

This last sentence is the basis around which all that can be called scientific in modern socialism is built up. It forms one of those wonderfully condensed expressions that compress an entire philosophy within a few lines and that, not by means of any striking metaphors or tricks of rhetoric, but by a perfect accuracy of expression that enables every phrase to be expanded into a treatise with no apologies or modifications of the original thought. The position here stated is one which forms the foundation of the socialist position and so long as it stands the socialist need fear no blows which may be directed at any other portion of the system. Yet strange as it may seem very few of the so-called critics of socialism have ever even mentioned this position. They have preferred to discuss their own idea of what socialism is and overthrow straw men than to attempt to deal with the impregnable position here taken. Perhaps the only attack upon it that merits notice is the one by Edward Bernstein which has been carried on for the last year in the pages of the "Neue Zeit" and which is ably answered in the same periodical by its editor Carl Kautsky.

Let us look at this statement a little closer. Take first the opening clause. "In every historical epoch, the prevail. This last sentence is the basis around

that ably answered in the same periodical by its editor Carl Kautsky.

Let us look at this statement a little later, ame, closer. Take first the opening clause, it reter. "In every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange and the social organization necessarily following it, form the basis of all upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained the political and intellectual history of that epoch." This is a statement of what has now come to be known as the "Materialistic conception of history," and which is rapidly coming to be accepted by the leading historians of the present time even though they refuse to accept the other premises of socialism.

Claf.

This statement simply means that the fundamental fact in any form of society is how that society gets its living. Any body of human beings are surrounded with natural opportunities and those themselves. If they would live they must change the objects which surround them into forms in which they can clothe, feed and house themselves. They must, in other words, enter upon some form of "production and distribution" of the natural objects about them so as to prepare the things mecessary to the lives of their members. Now the way in which they do this determines all other things in their society. If they secure their living by fishing and fishing grounds as the old ones are temporarily exhausted. If the community live by grazing another form of social organization arises. The fact of continual moving with the necessary organization for the care of the herds will give another form of society. Here we will have the patriarchial family with the father at the head with absolute power over all other members of the family which is rendered to the family which is rendered to

known as feudalism must grow up. How this same philosophy applied to our present society forms the basis of socialism and makes its premises scientific facts and laws instead of Utopian dreams will come out as we study further into the philosophy of the Manifesto.

ther into the philosophy of the Manifesto.

It is possible that many might not see the connection between this position and the conclusion that is drawn from it in the next clause of the sentence we are discussing. That clause reads as follows: "consequently the whole history of mankind (since the dissolution of the primitive tribal society, holding land in common ownership) has been a history of class struggles." Some may not see why this position is a "consequence" of the preceding. But a little examination will show that the chain of logic is unbroken. As soon as land was no longer held in common, it must be owned individually. But the quantity of land being limited there would quickly arise a "landless class" who could only live by permission of those be owned individually. But the quantity of land being limited there would quickly arise a "landless class" who could only live by permission of those who owned the land. The result was that the landlords allowed the nonowners to live on condition that they worked for the landlords. There consequently at once arose a "class struggle" between the landlords and the landless class, which inaugurated the long chain of class struggles in the closing one of which we are now engaged. How one portion of the landless class, through a transformation of the tools with which production was carried on, were able later to overthrow the landlords themselves and then through the ownership in turn of those tools were able to inaugurate this last class struggle is the subject matter of the major part of the Manifesto and hence will not be dweit upon now. This is what is meant by the closing clause of the sentence we have just been studying and as its consideration be longs properly to a later portion of this article it will not be discussed now, but will be left with the assurance that when the time comes it will be found to be an integral part in the unbroken chain of relentless logic that leads to the socialist position of today. (To be continued.)

THE KLONDIKE. Sufferings of Laborers Seeking to Es-cape Capitalism.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 9.—Undoubtedly one of the most complete stories of the terrible Edmonton trail, termed by Canadian Pacific advertising agents as the back door route to the Kiondike, was brought today by E. A. Morse, formerly assistant corporation counsel of Chicago, who left that city on February II, 1898, with nine men, bound for the gold fields, by way of Calgary and Edmonton. Three in the party were drowned, two succumbed to scurvy and two were crippled for life in ascending the Pe'Eli river during last winter. Of 300 Americans at Edmonton in the spring of 1898, Judge Morse says that not over fifty got out alive and well.

"The trail was only a channel cut for a few hundred miles through the forest," he said. "Two months of the hardest traveling brought us to Lesser Slave Lake, beyond which the forests are trackless. Still we pushed on, although many in the party accompanying us died from exposure and hardship. Down the McKenzie we went in boats, the snow and ice overtaking us in September, 100 miles from McPherson. Our only means of navigation was now uphauling our boats through icecold water. At night the cold was terrible.

"Finally camp was pitched hundreds" Seattle Wash Sent 9 -- Undoubtedly

"Finally camp was pitched hundreds of miles from the northernmost human habitation. Twenty cases of scurvy developed in camp in two weeks, which the physicians could not relieve. Supplies ran low. Out of the 300 that started from Edmonon less than ninety finally crossed the last terrible mountain divide into the Yukon last spring. Those that reached the headwaters of that stream were physical wreeks. Sixteen months after leaving civilization myself and the others got to a point on the Yukon where we could board a steamer for the outside. I know perstend the stream of the outside. I know perstend the stream of the outside. I know perstend the stream of the outside. myself and the others got to a point on the Yukon where we could board a steamer for the outside. I know per-sonally of dozens of men who were left behind without possible hope of getting out and whose bones doubtless now lie thick along the so-called Edmonton route."—Chicago Chronicle.

This gives some idea of what awaits those who are driven from the present capitalist system out to the confines of civilization in the hope of there securing the opportunity to live which has been denied them in the midst of the grandest productive forces and most bountifu! natural resources the world has ever known. No one claims that the bountles of Nature in America have been exhausted—they have only been made the private property of the few. Yet these men who are shut out from all opportunity of enjoyment in the land in which they are born, endure to state three consecutive sentences on forts for themselves and others? No. which the ruling, possessing class of the capitalist world has declared to have the power of PURCHASING the things which the labor of others has created. "What fools these mortals

Cornellus Vanderbuilt has recently of locomotives. This in itself is a very are several deductions of much importsance in connection with it. In the currence for any capitalist to do anythe country are devoting a large amount of space to it. Then again it is inventor is liable to get the results of of how it might be possible for there to be inventions even if the inventors

Nearly 1,000 subscriptions to The two weeks or will within one week more. Some of these are from The lists. We hope that those who are re-

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Presentation of This Much Discu Question From the Laborer's Standpoint.

Domestic service has reached a phase in its development peculiar to itself and presents the phenomenon of one occu- it is only a question of adjusting matpation that has not enough female wage-earners seeking employment in it to supply the demand. That this in no pole in the economic struggle, with inway argues that the number of unemployed is less is proven by the fact that many of these places are being taken that the wage system must be abolished

The cause of this scarcity arises from this. a deeper and fundamental fact, for the growth of which domestic employment a revolution on domestic service, we has afforded the best conditions. In all stop to examine some recent observa time the employing class or the masters have used their slaves and wage earn. has been shown that this is a "belated ers to their own best advantage. They have followed their self-interest in all have not been brought into the home. their dealings with the subject class and that the servant girl works with one restraint only acted upon the mas-One restraint only acted upon the master-he must not force the slave to the point of rebellion. Publicity in most occupations has helped to curb this ex- tion is concerned. cessive self-interest of the employer. In domestic service this has not been the criticism in this one department of labor, we find the capricious mistress enregulated the personal life of the employe.

This was very well for the employing women to enter other occupations. There could, at that time, be no successful revolt of the laboring women. Three generations ago domestic service was the only field of work open to girls without training. The industrial revolution, however, opened every avenue of labor to women. The effect on domestic service became at once evident. The self-interest of the employer had for long been over-reaching itself. It had gone to the extent of destroying the independence and respect of the emancipation. employe, had shut her off from all associates, denied her the decencies of brought forward the plan of organizing human existence, branded the servant as of the lowest social caste, and resuced her to a mere tool, until a serwound up at five or six o'clock in the any way a solution. morning and they expect us to run as long as they happen to want us, if it is until midnight."

This condition having fully developed, a reaction began to set in. The female domestic rebelled, preferring other work with more freedom and respect for herself, even at lower wages. And, since all of the labor world was before her, the domestic employer had no house servant.

This lack of domestic workers has begun to inconvenience the employing class and has given rise to much discussion of a so-called "servant question." This question, as discussed from the employers' standpolat, is simply are in need of domestic wage slaves: they are not to be found. It is uncomfortable for us to work ourselves. What is to be done to entice more back into our service?" At once it is apparent to the laborer that, with this view of terest that will not effect results. the question, he has no interest, and that the lengthy papers and articles advocating "schools for servant girls,"

Both teachers of sociology and "social reformers" unite in looking at the subject from the standpoint of the employer. One of the first serious errors they fall into is ignoring the existence of the class struggle. The strange lack of logic in their arguments is from the fact that while seeking to cover over and disguise the division of society into classes they invariably fall the servant topic without showing that

Again the question is handled on the settled by the employing class. must be the ones to make the first move in elevating domestic service and bringing about a state of reconciliatry is better organized." The absurdity

stance of a class instituting reforms or organizing industry save in its own of making the occupation so far bear-able that wage-slaves would return to out servants be removed.

A fact of vital importance is

such plans valueless. It is that the laor question is being rapidly solved by disposes of his own problem.

Third: The topic is viewed as if the fact of class distinctions and that all of labor on one hand is arrayed against all of capital on the other.

Pinally domestic service is looked upon as a fit subject for "reform." Here lies the chasm that divides the camp of the employers and employee. The whole interest of the former con-sisting in the maintaining of present

arises must be remedied by a "reform, a mere scraping and smoothing of the ground. The interest of the laborer resting on a complete change of the system, he sees but one solution-revo-

All discussions originating with the employing class start with the promise that the wage system will remain; that ters under a present indust al order The laborer, standing at the opposite terests antagonistic to those of the ruling class, begins with the statement and makes all reasoning in accord with

Before pointing out the effect of such a revolution on domestic service, we tions on the servant girl question. It industry," that the latest improvements Further, that domestic service is still in the "dark ages," as far as organiza-

Very true, and if no further observations are made, the remedy must accase. Shut off from public view and cordingly consist in a better organization of the domestic industry, greater division of labor and the introduction abled to exercise complete control over of new machinery. This specialization the servant. The employer fixed the and organization would mean, no doubt, wages, settled the hours of labor, and regulated the personal life of the embut the laborer will see that the fact that it is a "belated industry" is not the vital thing with him. Improved and class so long as industry did not allow labor-saving machinery and greater subdivision of labor mean little to the worker so long as he operates them for a master and still remains the wageearner, the servant, the subservient class. It would fail to bring him justice, for is he not quite as much a wage slave in the most perfectly organized industry exhibited as for instance the shoe making trade, or the famous example of subdivided labor, pinmaking. It is not more or less freedom the worker is contending for, but complete

Prof. Cummings of Harvard has servants into trade unions as a solution of the question. Though a means of uniting labor, it is not necessary to vant girl in "one of the best families" show here that this can not be looked says, "We're just machines. We are at as an ultimate goal, or even as in

In all discussions of the topic the that the places vacated by women are being filled by men. Quite true, and statistics show that the whole number of women has decreased from 42 per cent of all engaged in this industry to but 38 per cent. The fact, however, that these places are filled by men is wholly immaterial to the laboring class. means of compelling her to return as a house servant.

As capitalism recognizes neither sex nor age before the machine or in the mine, but uses the cheapest labor power, so labor has come to allow no sex question to divide its ranks and holds the solution of its problem strictly to class lines.

Let us next view the state of society when the wage system is abolished and domestic service a thing of the past. It will scarce be in accord with the ldees of comfort of the present employing class but since the question is to be settled by the laborer in his own in-

It is beyond a doubt that much the larger part of the labor now performed in the home could be better done if put "better relations between mistress and under public service. All laundry maid," etc., are of no importance to work would be removed from the house. Heating and lighting would be furnished from central points, while cooking when put under the charge of scientifically trained cooks would mean a great increase in the general good health. Society only then will be safe in allowing its food to be prepared for it since competition being a thing of the past all adulteration will be removed.

The introduction of the best ma-

chinery and the application of all discussions with promisenous science has discovered to the work of labor for the whole social body. Scrubbing, dish-washing, etc., by the use of small and not disagreeable tasks.

For the first time all of industr could be organized on a rational basis, and organized for the benefit of the whole social organism; not for the profit of a class.

employer of domestic service, "this will mean a revolution in the house, the de-struction of the home!" If home con-sists in the aggregation of services performed by a wage slave it will mean the destruction of that. If home means the privacy of parents and children, the meeting place toward which each bring the destruction of that

that forms no essential part of it. For instance, the maid in the badge of her longer exist. The cook who must take her meals in the kitchen or anywhere but with the family—though these same employers claim they do not be-lieve in class—will likewise cease to be

theve in class—will likewise cease to be a familiar figure.

Thus the socialist looking for a solution of the domestic problem sees it indicates and the extinction of social classes and the organization of industry into the socialist state.

Do not fear to take this pe Do not fear to take this paper from the office. Some one has paid for it if you have not and no bill will be sent. Watch the wrapper to see when the subscription ampires, and if it pleases you be ready to resew.

How They Come.

(Continued from page 1.)

This news makes him feel as if he w rather cheap, and impresses him with a sort of sense of his own inferi while he knows at the same time that he has done his utmost. Wife de that he is getting sullen and ill-tempered, a remark that doesn't mollify him in the least. He knows th him in the least. He knows that "something will turn up some time," but can take no comfort even on that score, He can't stay at home, and go ing out is mere waste of shoe-leather, an observation which reminds his wife that the children need both shoes and clothing. Once started on the topic of wants, the good lady declares that the price of meat is steadily rising, and speculates as to where the month's rent is to come from, incidentally adding that she has heard that the coal trust will put the price up for the winter. This is the last straw friend seizes his hat rushes out and wanders aimlessly down to the "corner." Soap-box, spouter, and social -as before. Remembering that he was somewhat interested on the last occasion he takes his place in the cro and listens attentively, is somewhat surprised to find himself agreeing with the speaker, and that the mention of "wage-slaves" doesn't irritate him in the least. After the speaker through, our friend asks about "owners of the means of producti and discovers that they are the parties he has been chasing after for a job these last two weeks. That they have no use for him unless a profit can be made on his labor. That he can employ himself, he not being the own of any "means of production" therefore requires permission from them to go to work. That he and his class are the creators of all wealth, including these same "means of prod tion," and that if he wishes to freely use the latter in order to live be along with his fellow workers, possession of them and hold them lectively. That as he and his class are the majority of the population they c vote themselves into power and the accomplish their object. When he is turned this all over in his mind doesn't consider the speaker as "grafter" any more, and he isn't qu so certain that he is a "free" man leaves the meeting with a bundle In all discussions of the topic the socialist literature which he reads care capitalist press emphasizes the fact fully, and thinks harder than ever be tore. In a few days through attendance at the meetings and Mi questioning, he becomes acqu with the soap-box orators and f that they are workingmen like hi Having now got hold of some tangible he continues reading thinking, and although no job h materialized for him, our friend thoroughly grasped the reason wand curiously enough finds a sort satisfaction in his new knowledge.

> After another week we find h member of the Socialist Labor I and so enthusiastic about the ment whose object he has grass sists on imparting his newly a knowledge begin to consider crank. And although luckily for self, he has got a job in the m this fact does not diminish his ness in the least as he co that the enforced idlened opened his eyes to his workingman constantly threat class whilst its cause conti ist. He subscribes for the se pers and persistently tries to derstanding that his material I are firmly bound up with th that only through the unite the class to which he below Having started on inde ing for himself he takes part in discussions with pr heeling acquaintance, whom he formerly looked upon as a para-political wisdom, and knocks tha vidual out in an intellectual battle and makes a feeble protest that "goes too far," while the Single T sneaks up the alley when he sees coming. The indifference which he hibits about expansion or anti-ex estat of the class to which he belo than fight the battles of the capita class, a pastime which he has been gaged in until a few weeks ago. T explanation sounds curious to them that state. And now that his political fakirs who used to do pit he may be heard earnestly ad-ing the interests of his class a pressed in the socialist movement J. Want

What is your branch doin nterest? Drop us a note we can tell other comrades

The following taken from the Wor r (Mass.) Telegram, shows that mrades there are making thembeard so loud that even the cani of press are forced to notice them:

the Socialist Labor Party conducted weekly field meeting of the party the common yesterday afternoon talent furnished the entertaint. Charles E. Wiley making his salden speech. His address and an re to questions were so interesting hat he held his audience two long ours expounding the principles of ponomy as Karl Marx and other talist writers have stated them.

gene F. Marcy was chairman of meeting, and as a starter proceeded call attention to the socialist state Tuesday evening, and read The Telegram the meeting places the names of the men who will cat e meetings to order.

Mr. Kiley noted the progress that has en made in Worcester in teaching the le socialism. Three or four years d socialism as a collection of cranks he believed in the overthrow of govnment, and that a socialist and an narchist were practically the same ng. But that is all changed now, r. Wiley said, and the knowledge of e profound science of socialism has ed one step in Worcester. Now e impression sems to prevail that so m is a sort of co-operative plan wernment, in which every man will ve his deserts. This idea the speaker

cialism is not a scheme, not a but the statement of the next step in the evolution of human ety. First there was progress from state of the wild beast to that of ery, then to feudalism, and now that we se today. The next step is it should be called socialism. This not the creation of one brilliant man, t is the gradual unfolding of the as that work under sociological

greatest of these laws is that in society follows the line of least In keeping with this great w have been formed the trusts, or inations of capital, to produce ore cheaply. All the talk about bustthe trusts is nonsense, because they te of human society. I see by the sers that 5,000,000 farmers want to movement to destroy the If they do, there will be 5,000, adder and wiser men when their rt is finished. The accomplishment r plan would throw society back stages. The opposition to trust s like the insensate rage of people 100 s ago in breaking up machinery beit threw some of them out of The socialist does not believe in idiotic thing. He believes in the trust principle for the good of hole people, and not for the profit few individuals

A writer in one of the Worcester ers says that socialists reason in a different from all other reasonm, different from scientific reasoning asoning is the same the world In science, the process is first tion, then deductions from the rvations, then experimentation, finally classification. This is just

ast the socialist does. They ask us, how do you make it alism is inevitable? I answer, use the trust or combination is the et economic way of producing, and sm must step in and give the e people a share in the advantages be reaped from this combination the question is, should the trust own cople or the people own the trusts. That is what socialism stands for, the peration of the trusts by the people

and for the people.

"A good many people talk about political economy. This is a science not own 200 years ago. Then the ma-mery and processes of production As they became more licated and when the scope of proand distribution of its pro octs by commerce world wide, e must be constructed to explain So modern - political my sprang up. There is no in to know something about as this me political economy. As long as the rking people do not understand the rkings of production and the princiof scientific politics lans can bluff them. e political economy, poli-

me people say the principles of s alism are all right, but are afraid it on will be only a cog in a wheel a soldier in a regiment, who must only what his commanding office him. But let me tell you that the But let me tell you that the ty only exists in the proportion n's dominion over nature exists. In early days there was individualism individuality. Later, in the because the tools of production more highly developed.

objectors believe that man exto work. But work is only a means ng that in the application of so man will be compelled to work less time in a day than he doe and knowing that man's advance depends upon his power over na-

is practically no individuality possible, and socialism could not crush out wha

"Some people believe that war or pestilence is necessary once in a while to kill off the population and make it possible for the rest to live with som This idea was set forth by an Englishman named Malthus. His promise was that wealth increases in a arithmetical ratio and population in geometrical ratio, wealth by adding a fixed number each time, population by multiplying. Taking this as self. wident. Malthus says there must be ten men for nine jobs unless something happens to reduce the population peri-

"The aristocracy of England greedily took up this idea to justify their man; wars waged for their own advantage Wars which cleared the land of thou sands and tens of thousands of population. Maithus blamed God Almighty forthelaw which he said brought about this difference between the producttion of wealth and population. But he wrote before the countries took a census and statistics. These figures have overthrown his theory, for it has been found that in general the production of wealth increases faster than the population. His premise was wrong.

"Now why haven't people got money enough, if the increase of the world' wealth is so rapid compared with the increase of population? Because be tween the people and the land, the two great factors of the production of wealth, has stepped in the capitalist class which tells the working people they can work only on its terms. every dollar the workingman gets, the capitalist takes all the way from one to three dollars and sometimes even more That is what makes what is called overproduction. But those periods of overproduction happen to be always the times when there is need among the people for those very articles said to be manufactured in overproduction. Hence overproduction is only underconsumption.

"In France the population is practically stationary, gaining only a fraction of one per cent in ten years, and there is little emigration. And yet the peo ple of France are a little worse off, if possible, than our own people. France ought to be a beautiful country if Malthus' idea is true.. But it is in no better condition for the people than other countries, and worse than some in England the population doubles in about 80 years, and the conditions there are just as good as in Norway and Sweden, where the population is actually decreasing. So the idea that war or pestilence, anything to reduce the 'surplus' population, brings about good

"All schools of political economy tell us that all wealth is produced by labor applied to natural resources. Our politicians are fond of telling us of boundless resources of this country But the production of wealth depends on the proper adjustment between the two factors of land and labor. man who is out of work and cannot get it, will tell you in a minute that labor is not wanting. Tramps increase in bad times and decrease in good times. The actual reason why there isn't enough wealth for all men is that the present capitalist system takes three parts of the production of the working people, and he who produces gets only the other quarter.

In answer to a question the speaker said men cannot get back to the farms and get a good living there, first because they have not the capital to buy modern implements and tools of production, to compete with the great farms and with each other, which they would have to do if there were many of them in any one community. Mr. Willey ridiculed Gov. Hazen S. Pingree of Michigan and his potato patch cure for poverty, and Mayor Jones of Toledo, who, he said, have claimed to be socialista but are not.

Willey discussed the taxation question, saying the taxes are paid out of the surplus value which the capital-Taxes do not control wages, but competition does. Mr. Willey went into the trades union question and sailed into the old organizations of the trades, which, he said, should go into politics if they are to accomplish anything for

Mr. Willey closed with an exhortation to all socialist sympathizers who intend to vote the socialist state ticket, to attend the socialist caucus in his ward and make themselves known to him, as he will be chairman in the first ward, to call the meeting to order

Our next issue will contain a full report of the "Trust Conference" now in session in Chicago and from present appearances it will be an interesting

A "thrill of horror" is now vibrating through the "civilized world" because Dreyfus has again been proclaimed guilty by the military court at Rennes. This particular "thrill" has been kept on ice for the past five weeks and its full vibrating force will not be realized until about the first of October. By that time the anti-semite reaction in France will have about exhausted its "thrill" of pleasure over the "victory." and then the socialist comrades in France will be able to show the world that France is not degenerate, but that its ruling class and the ruling class o every nation are the real degenerates, But the genuine French nation, the working class, will prove themselves possessed of manhood by exposing the possessed of manhood by exposing the fraud, rascality, and guilt connected with the Dreyfus trial on both sides.

dvances to the position that un-alism he will have more indi-than now. As it is now, there want the Transvaal.

Socialist Labor Party of the United States. SOCIALIST BOOKS Directory of Section

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 pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American sepublic 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 destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people: but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that its true theory of economics is that the machinery of government we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the carruption of government by that class, the altenation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of intions upon that class. Indoor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage alavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of the functional power and natural forces are thus wasted that the plateoracy may rule.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted that the plateoracy may rule.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted the purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Again, through the perfect of the function of the human purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Again, the such a assistm the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the ensavement or women and hidren.

Against such a system the Socialist Laber Party once more enters its protest. Once more it eiterates its fundamental deciaration that private property in the natural sources of production and at the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence. The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the testructive action of its failures and criscs on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its rusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfail.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United states, and upon all honest citizens, to granize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its ights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held opether by as indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class truggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, that region of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and toe substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth in which every owerse shall have he free exercise and full benefit of his faculties multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Immediate Demands.

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

1. Reduction of the hours of labor in propertion to the progress of production.

2. The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication: the employes to operate the same co-operatively under the control of the Federal government and to elect their own augerior officers, but no employee shall be discharged of r political reasons.

3. The municipalities shall obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises: the employees to operate the same co-opratively under the control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employees shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands declared inalienable. Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the sonditions of which have not been compiled with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive 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.

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratutious and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all paper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptancy laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health and morality. Abolition of the contract labor system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (country, tix, state and antion.)

13. All wages to be paid in lawful m

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

Abolition of the veto power of the executive (national, state and municipal) wherever it exists. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

Municipal self-government.

Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of sufferage without to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional nation to be introduced.

All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

representation to be introduced.

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

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

ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

For the Benefit of "Arbejderen," the Danish-Norwegian Party Paper.

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Public Meetings.

Below is given a list of the out-door meetings to be held this week. Every socialist should make it a point to at-tend as many of these meetings as pos-sible to assist in making them a suc-

Sunday—California and North Ave. tt 3:45 p. m. Sunday—Peoria and Madison St. at 1:45 p. m. Sunday—Strd and Halstead St. at 4 Sunday-31st and State St. at 7:45 p. m. Sunday-59th and Aberdeen St. at 3 p. m. Sunday—47th and Ashland Ave. at 7:45 p. m. day-Orchard and North Ave. at

Monday 30 p. m. Tuesda Tuesday—Hoyne Ave. and Lubeck t. at 7:45 p. m. Wednesday—Oak and Sedgwick Sta. Wednesday—24th St. and Oakley Ave. Wednesday—24th St. and Oakley Ave. at 7:45 p. m. Wednesday—Milwaukee and Noble St.

at 7:45 p. m. Wednesday—Adams and State Sts. at Wednesday—Adams and State Sts. at
7:30 p. m.
Thursday—Clark and Walton Pl. at
Thomas J. Morgan & Julius Rubeustein,
LAWYERS. Friday—Blue Island and Taylor St. at 7:45 p. m. Friday-17th and Wood St. at 7:45

p. m. Saturday—92nd St. and Commercial Ave. at 7:45 p. m. Saturday—111th and Michigan Ave. at 5 p. m.
Saturday—Paulina St. and Milwaukee
Ave. at 7:45 p. m.
Saturday—Rockwell and North Ave.

Saturday—Rockwell and North Ave.

at 7:45 p. m.

Saturday—Milwaukee and Center at 7:45 p. m.

Saturday—120th and Wallace St. at 8

(Smokers' Articles.)

Bundle Orders.

We would call especial attention to the rates for The Workers' Call in bun-dles, which are as follows: (Note hange of rate.)
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TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD, Brett's Hall, cor. 48th Ave. and Lake St.; 2nd and 4th Thurs-day evenings each month; Sec. Carl Peter-son, 2494 Lake St.

THIRTIETH WARD, German, 1718 W. 512t St. 1st and 3rd Mondays; Sec. H. Steinert, 240 46th PL

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POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE—meets every Monday at 571 Noble St., 8 p. m. Sec. A. J. Borkowski, 709 W. 21st Pl

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FIFTEENTH WARD, meets 1st and 3rd Sat-urdays each month, at cor. Levitt and Ham-burg Sta. (Sobisski's Hall). SIXTEENTH WARD, meets 1st and 3rd Sat-urdays each month at 1571 Noble St., 8 p. m.; Sec. M. Pisch, 53 Elston Ave.

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THIRTY-THIRD WARD meets at 8412 Su-perior Ave. (second floor front), every ist and 3rd Sundays at 8 p. m.; Sec. Majk

LADIES SOCIALIST BRANCH, meets 1st and 3rd Sundays each month at 663 N. Panlina (Comrade Odalski's house), 3 p. m.; Sec. M. Tylicko, 709 W. 21st Pl.

THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

PEORIA, every Wednesday evening at Mannerchor Hall, Olive St.

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BELLEVILLE, second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month, at Fisher's Hall, corner of Spring and Astreets.

streets.
QUINCY, first Wednesday of each
month at Fink's Hall, 613 Main street.
MURPHYSBORO, every Thursday

evening.
COLLINSVILLE, every first and third
Sunday in the month at corner of Vandalia and Clay Sts.

MINNESOTA.

MINNESOTA.

SECTION MINNEAPOLIS holds an educational meeting, for members only, at the Labor Lyceum, on the second Tuesday evening of each month.

ECTION MINNEAPOLIS holds its regular business meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 34-36 Washington avenue S., on the last Tuesday evening of each month. month.
SECTION ST. PAUL holds its regular
business meeting at the Assembly
Halls, Third and Wabasha streets, on
the first Wednesday evening of each

month.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE
meets regularly at the Labor Lyceum,
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evening of each month.

Section Minneapolis holds public agi-tation meetings at the Labor Lyceum, 34-36 Washington avenue S, every Sun-day afternoon.

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BECTION ONONDAGA S. L. P., meets
first Wednesday each month at Socialist Labor Party headquarters,
room 14, Myers Bik.

BRANCH 1 meets 2d and 4th Thursday
each month at Stauf's Hall, cor. Butternut and Knual St.

BRANCH 2 meets 3d Friday each
month at headquarters, 14 Myers Bik,
BRANCH 3 meets 3d Thursday each
month at Hass Hall, cor. N. Salina
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