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

VOL. 1.-NO. 32.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 14, 1899.

PRICE ONE CENT.

JUST FOR A STARTER

A Little Reasoning Together With the Workers.

SOMETHING YOU SHOULD READ

Questions Every Laborer Should Ask Himself-Present Condition of the Wealth Producers.

How do you get your living? How the nation as a whole get its liv Why do a great many people not get a living at all, but just an existence? Is there not enough to go around? Are we, as a people getting all we can out of the earth and distributing it among those who get it out in the best manner possible? If not can things be changed for the better,

and if so how shall we go about it?

These are some pretty important questions and ones that we ought to be asking ourselves and one another now-a-days. Probably you never stopped much to reason about them or if you did you never had time to come to any definite conclusions. But even if you have settled it all for yourself, let's talk it over again and see if we cannot work together on these matters. While if you are one of those who think you have no time to bother with such matters, just for this once take a few minutes and see if you can afford not to think and reason along these lines.

If you have looked around you at all you must have noticed that there are enerally a great many men who are duplicating each others work. You see a whole row of grocery stores each one with a couple of cierks or an overworked owner, with wife and children pressed into service and all of them barely keeping alive, while if there was but one store in the neighborhood, half the number of people who are working sould do the same thing in a much letter way. Perhaps you even looked a little closer and saw that a large portion of the work that was being done was being a saw that a ing done was belping nobody to be bet ter clothed, or fed or housed. Ther was a great deal of time spent in try fine to attract peoples attention to th things that are for sale. To do th flaring signs are painted to disfigure buildings and walls, newspapers overloaded with advertisements instead of valuable information, sidewalks are littered with goods, and all kinds of lying, deception, adulteration and trickery are resorted to that the buyer may be deceived into thinking he is really going to get something more valuable than some other seller will give him for the same money. Almost anyone can see that if all this work were left undone and the people did it sat with idle hands there would be just as many things to eat and drink and wear produced as there today. Perhaps if you watched this process

a little while you saw that every few months the names of the signs changed and that as the years went by many of the stores became vacant, and you noticed that the great department store or the mail order house had discovered that if all the business was put under one roof and the work of fifty stores with one management that it could be done a great deal cheaper than any one of the fifty stores could do it. Now it so happens, that those who decided that the man who can do any thing the cheapest is the only one who will be allowed to do it at all. Because thing and to sell his product to the the more costly article and so only the cheapest will remain. This thing to keep in mind as its importance e subject is very great. In this particular case it compelled a forts, and perhaps you felt very sorry for them and believed that some kind of a law should be made which would lline and mining the lift on in underselling and ruining the lit-tle fellows. But before we discuss this arger than it looks at first sight.

A little observation will show you not everywhere you look you see this ame thing going on. The little manufacturers are being compelled to go out cause they are bought up The little towns are disappearing be cause their industries are thus crushed and are crushing and absorbing all the weaker nations of the earth. We thus see that there is today a great and wide-spreading movement toward con-

try is carried on is to change the is which ere found upon the earth forms in which they can be used the women and children. That is all is to the matter. It makes no

from the time it is a part of the earth intil it is used by man, the fact still re mains that it is simply the origina substance changed in form and moved when it can be used. Now it seems like the most natural thing in the world to say that these things ought to be done with as little work as possible. If, therefore, they can be done with less work when done on so very large a scale that is certainly the best way to

But as soon as such a statement as

this is made there is a great cry raised about the way in which those who are crushed out and ruined by the great businesses are made to suffer. But hold on, that is only a complaint about he way in which the goods are DIS TRIBUTED and not about the way they are PRODUCED. In fact very ew people will deny that it is possible today to produce all that everybody could possibly use. If you do doubt this fact just stop and think that at the time when men were still savages they today and not so very many more of them died from cold and hunger than there does in a great city like London, New York or Chicago today. Even among the larger and stronger of the wild beasts it is generally possible for them to satisfy their actual wants save as they come in conflict with other and more powerful beasts or as their numbers grow too great for the land upon which they live. That this last is the condition in any civilized country today I think almost no one will claim, who looks at the thousands of acres of unused land and knows of the untold riches that are still concealed in the depths of the earth or in the besom of the sea only awaiting the energy of man to change them into forms useful to sustain life and give comfort to the members of society. Now it would certainly seem that with all the wonderful machines, and the advantages of cooperation in work, and the railroads telegraphs, and steamships to bring things from all parts of the earth, that we can surely produce many hundred times as much as can the naked savage. So we surely ought to have an hundred times as many things to use and no one ought to lack for anything, save those who do not work. Then again, the only thing that the savage feared was a failure of crops,

Today with the improved means of communication which we have none of these things can cause a great lack because if the things needed exist anywhere they can be brought where they are needed. Then there should be no times of great and general distress.

But we all know that every few years there comes a time when almost all our industries stop-when mills lay idle by the hundreds and workmen starve by the thousands and millions have insufficient of food and clothing to preserve a healthy physical existence.

And we call such a time a crisis and say that it is because of "overproduc-The fact that people are hungry is explained by saying there is too much to eat and we are told that there is so much to wear that millions will have to suffer for lack of clothing and that there are so many houses that millions more will have to be homeless. Rather queer explanation, is it not? Before we are through we shall try to

find a better one. Again if we study the condition of the men who are really doing the hard could wish. If we go into a great city e shall find that about ten per cent of them receive such small wages that they cannot even live upon them at all out must apply for charity each year to keep from freezing and starving. In London, for example, one half the laporers are buried by the public authorities. In Chicago, if we go along the river wards or out to the Stock Yards. we shall see hundreds of thousands of aborers and their families living in two or three small rooms at the most, in a rickety old building, infected with vermin and the germs of disease, and in the midst of an atmosphere that almost hall find that during the greater part of the time even the commonest anima wants of these tollers are unsatisfied. The children must lie down each night with the pangs of hunger still gnawing the mother must shiver in every breeze that sweeps up from the lak front or across the prairies, and that were she properly clothed would bring d of death. When finally sickness does come after all these invitations it is only possible to stand and watch the loved one gradually dyng for lack of the simple little article only hope of life lies through the comng of a charity doctor and nurse, wh kind they may be, carry with m, in spite of themselves, a knife n the idea of charity that surround hem, that makes deeper wounds than heir skill can heal. And when at last e murder has been done and a dear has been gradually starved

MUST BE STRONGER FREEDOM OF LABOR

a Socialist Ticket.

Voting for "Us"-Un-class-conscious Position Taken by Many Laborers At the Present Time.

"You fellows are all right and I'll

vote for you when you grow stronger."

Well, that is exceedingly generous of

you, my friend, and if we only continue

the end. You admit-that socialism is "all right" and you doubtless believe that your position in deferring your aid until it grows stronger, is also "all right." Therefore if that is so, it is right." also "all right" for every workingman to take the same position; and now will you please tell me, my friend, how socialism is to grow stronger if your fellow workers all adopt your very sensible intention, which they should do if it is "all right?" You can't figure i out, eh? Well, it is rather difficult. If you won't move until the other fellows move, and if they also resolve likewise, why there won't be any movement, will there? And then socialism won't be will it? And "we fellows" won't be "all right" either, will we? And we'll not "grow stronger," will we? And then of course you won't vote for "us"—isn't that so? Perhaps you had better reconsider your generous offer, and it won't take much investigation to see that it utterly evaporates, leaving nothing behind except perhaps a faint suggestion of "good intentions" which unfortunately are of no use to us or to yourself either, for that What I want-and what every other matter. And we will not inslaugte that student of social questions wants-is matter. And we will not insinuate that this matter, or that you are willing to existence of these classes. They cerhang back until your fellow workers tainly exist. And while a man may behave made victory probable. We know long to the hang back until your fellow workers have made victory probable. We know that you are a workingman and therefore not lazy, and we have no reaso to doubt your manifiness and course have said that you would vote for "us" under certain conditions, and you have also been good enough to eay that we of those who possess wealth as private are "all right." Now you are a wageworker like ourselves. you that your poverty and sufferings (as well as our own) arise from the have access to them in order to live, by class. In their hands, in one permit you to do so unless they as owners can secure to themselves a profit from your labor. You have agreed that whose living is derived from their per-this is so—remember, you said we were sonal labor, whether of hand or brain. these means of production are created those who belong to the capitalist class most desirable thing for the working-men is to have free access to them and titled to the fullest credit for their laexerted throught them. You recognize and deserving most highly of compennajority and that they can vote themselves into political power, make a collective property of these means of proand necessary work in producing what duction and thereby enable themselves works for wages and depends upon his goods we have we shall find their conyou will vote for "us." Surely you are not so stupid as not to see that if you vote for these things, you are voting body of men known as "socialists" urged you to displace the capitalist class in favor of themselves, that is, the group of socialists at present existing, you might reasonably say that you would be voting for "us." And that is precisely the idea that was in your nind when you said so. But on the contrary, we have urged your class to vote themselves (not "us") into power so that they (not "us") may be able to appropriate the product of THEIR laor. YOU belong to that class, and we asked YOU to put YOURSELF in duct of YOUR labor. Do you see it now? What you falled to see was that you must identify yourself with your own class, as your interests as an individual are the same as those of all and make the line between them very other wage earners, that is to say, that can only be realized by united action, When you understand this you will become what we socialists call "class onscious," and then it will not be necessary to urge you to vote for socialism, and you will no longer talk of voting for "us." Even now, you as well as all other men, are canestly tryng to further your own interests as far as you are able to perceive them, and over that those interests are the nterests of the class you belong to.

> We have dwelt upon this pa ubject even at the risk of repetition.

> > (Continued on page 2)

that is the working class.

A Foolish Reason for Not Voting The Story of the Preparation for

WAITING FOR IT TO GROW. THE INDIVIDUAL VS. SOCIETY.

Probable Benefits and Existing Curses of Machinery-Only Remedy to Be Found in Political Action.

T. Brown, paster of Ply-

on "The Next Emancipation" at the Labor Lyceum yesterday. the struggle long enough, we will be very large attendance. E. W. Ely pre assured of your valuable assistance in sided: Mr. Brown's address follows: fundamental in this institution we do not thereby limit its scope at all. W ognize that the labor quessimply rec tion underlies all others, and that so ong as we deal with other questions and ignore this we are dealing with effects rather than with the cause. I am thoroughly convinced that the first real and positive step we shall take toelter civilisation will be in the emancipation of the working class. In other words, and paraphrasing the rallying cry of the old Abolitionists, we say today that the abolition of ecocasts-of industrial slavery-is the irrepressible conflict, as it has been

in the recorded history of the race. "I have no word of censure to pass or a man because he belongs to the capiwould not be glad to join that class at ered a law which supersades that which any time. The division of society into economic classes is the logical result of the system under which tuted co-operation for competition. we live. I think it would be true to They have condemned competition as say that this result is simply an essential part of the evolution of society. ong to the capitalist class, and not it, it is becoming more and more ng class without knowing it.

to put it in another way, it is made up property which they themselves had no hand in creating. No one created the cially and industrially to the advantage A landowner is therefore in so land. far a capitalist. That value of land that of the working class, to put an which is given to it by large aggrega-tions of people, by society, by location, can be shown that a democratic form now held as the private property of the capitalist class, and that you must is one of the assets of the capitalist class, and that you must exerting your labor power upon them, another, will be found all the mater a monarchy in name as well as in That the class who own them will not chinery of production and all the fact, better any sort of class governmeans of distribution of products. The working class is made up of those sonal labor, whether of hand or brain, 'all right." You have also agreed that It is clear, of course, that many of existing economic order, an aristocracy by the labor of your class, and that the are workers-hard workers with hand bor. They are exceedingly useful men that your class is numerically in the sation. But so long as their wealth is people. Capitalism makes no place for represented by the things which I have enumerated, they belong to the capi-During the past century thousands of able them to live as they ought to live. men have gone from the working class, and other thousands have passed out half their normal lifetime. Thousands of the capitalist class into the working are out of employment, necessarily so class. I think it will be admitted by all thinking men that the descent from the capitalist class into the working class is much easier than the ascent talist class. We shall also be obliged to edmit that under the present system of tion is the watchword and nearly every industry is being incorporated in a trust the ranks of the capitalist class are being rapidly depleted and the greatly augmented. Not only does the of the output of production and the industry by a few tend to reduce mankind economically to these two classes sible, but there are other agencies possible, but there are other agencies, which work the same result. It must ental power of putting two and two together and announcing the result dustrial economy is to make absolutely permanent this line of class distinction. When all the various forms of industry

old grow up two distinct races, a ster race and a servant race. But every labor-saving machine is

as any observer of recent events. Knows, limit the field of labor. If a nachine can be made which will do the ork which formerly required five or ten men, and do it more rapidly and accurately, it is evident not only that and wise, but that the opportunity of abor is diminished. The determining factors in every department of industry are economy of time and expens trust and the introduction of improved machinery are simply the application of these natural laws of evolution to production and distribution. And nothng under heaven can prevent this ap plication. No law which attempted to prohibit the formation of trusts or inerfere with the introduction of improved machinery could be enforced or ought to be. Any such movement is an attempt to check the progress of civilization. It is fighting against the stars In their courses. The trust is here to stny, and every department of industry ment in machinery will go on in leaps and bounds, so that it is not at all Utoplan to prophesy that within the next hundred years the demand for human labor, except in the higher lines of art, will be reduced at least one-half. You and I within a few years have seen the horse displaced in one whole department of public service, that of street car traffic. Steam, electricity and bicycles are certain in the near ruture to retire the horse to an extremely limited area of service. The same line of industrial progress is bound also to reduce the area of manual toil to a minimum.

-istening the same result. Inventions,

"But the truth is, that the great leaders of the capitalist class have discovered a law which supersides that which held to be inviciable. They have substithe industrial world of this new law blind, indeed, who does not see the logical sequence of co-operation, even as it is embodied in the great trusts of the present time.

"It ought to be clear to any thinking person that the perpetuation of such a system would be the greatest calamity that could befall civilization. Indeed if it could be perpetuated, civilization would cease. I believe that it can be shown that it would be morally, soof the capitalist class, as well as to ing, unless this caste is abolished. Betment frankly recognised, than to maintain aristocracy under the name and form of democracy. And an aristocracy is the only possible result of the based on wealth, on capitalism. Capitalism means mastership, there can be no doubt about that. Capitalism has not a single point of likeness to the principles of democracy. Democracy is the expression of the will of all the popular suffrage.

And so long as a man all know, perfectly well, who work ages and depends upon his hard and well, who are sober and industrious and skillful, who yet do not eceive sufficient for their labor to en-Some of them cannot even live out made so partly by the introduction of improved machinery, partly because thousands upon thousands of people are not able to buy the things they need and so create a demand for labor Thousands are employed only a part of the time and are under the pervous tension of anxiety lest they should not cides have increased tremendously, and a large percentage of them are of those who have been unable to find work women are driven to shame and men to The slums have come, and the remedial efforts of settlements and nor make any perceptible difference in the situation; but are even now recog. nized as ethically wrong and foolish Meanwhile we have the spectacle of enormous profits on the products of water the stock to keep down the rate per cent of the dividends. And some one is earning for other people good round dividends on stock that never reive these dividends are worthy pe the highest character that can be found, and they would be foolish not to invest their money where it would re alize the largest return. I have no word of censure for any man for tak-ing the dividend to which his stock is lifty of passing from the working entitled. But 1 do not believe that a to the capitalist class. There exists under which these conditions are possible is a tolerable system. At

(Constituted on page 4)

SYRACUSE ELECTION

Opinion of the Capitalist Mayor on the S. L. P.

THROWING YOUR VOTE AWAY.

Reasons Why the Workers of Syracuse Should Vote the Socialist Labor Party Ticket.

As the fall campaign is drawing near he workingmen are again being treated to the usual side-shows in the great circus of capitalist politics. Would-be candidates are hustling around "making friends" among the delegates to the various conventions, prominent men in politics are being interviewed and give their opinion as to who is going to be the lucky man, and the pub-He press is doing its share to keep the issue that should be before the

working class from them. — Here in Syracuse the 2,000 votes cast for the head of the ticket last year are causing the politicians no little anxlety. Two thousand socialist votes means that the S. L. P. is holding the balance of power, and therefore whoever could switch these votes to his side would be the only pebble on the beach.

The speculation on the par of Lese gentlemen as to how many of these votes the S. L. P. will be able to hold in the next election, and as to which capitalistic party we draw the largest converts from, number of amusing to the socialist who knows that a man who consciously votes the socialist ticket is forever lost to the capitalist parties and that we draw our converts from the working class irrespective of their previous party affilia-

The following interview in the Sunday Herald from our present mayor who is also a candidate for re-election is an example of how they are trying to rope in the socialist voters:

What the socialist vote will be in the coming election is a matter of considerable speculation. When asked his spinion last evening, Mayor McGuire said: "I think that the socialist vote will reach 1,000; possibly 1,200, at the next election, or about ene-half the vote cast by that party last fall. In a municipal: campaign, with the lines vote cast by that party last fall. In a municipal campaign, with the lines sharply drawn, there is no reason why the socialist vote should be large under existing conditions. I have always acknowledged great respect for Erasmus Pellenz, who has been nominated for mayor by the socialists. His sincerity and ability must even win the admiration of a politician. I think he is a man, quite rare in our time, who can not be bought either with money or office. At the same time, a vote cast for him is more than threwn away, because workingmen who vote for him will unconsciously or unintelligently help to elect the Hiscock & Company ticket. All workingmen, regardless of party, ought to join hands together this fall and help to obliterate Hiscock and Hendricks from the local political wap."

It has been correctly remarked that every time our mayor speaks publicly he does his best to boost along James K. McGuire.

we analyze the above carefully we find many interesting points therein.

First of all we see the motive of the speaker, namely: a vote for Pellenz is for Hiscock and Co.; if workingmen follow his advice, and wish to vote at all, they will have tovete for him (being the only candidate left), which is just what Mr. McGuire is after.

Second, he wishes to discourage workingmen from voting their own ticket by predicting that we will only 1.200 votes at the next elecpoll 1,000 tion, and therefore have no chance of electing our ticket.

This brings another question before us: why do we have elections at all? Do we vote this or that ticket because we think that this or that man is go uz to be elected; or do we vote as we do vote for should become the ruling prin-

And further Mr. McGuire did not dare say that the working class voters date for mayor, he simply thinks "that bly 1,200," and that therefore we should relinguish our right to vote for what

If we read the article over again we Pellenz and a politician as extremes, or that what our comrade is a politician is not, and what a politician is comrade Pellenz is not. If we further consider Pettenz is sincere and able and cannot be bought by either money or and that he (McGuire) acknowledged in a speech before the Labor Lyceum that he is a "practical politician" we must come to conclusions not very flattering

The socialists of Syracuse polled the largest percentage of votes of any city in the country. If any other city wishes to take our place in this respect they will have to hustle for we in

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e question between the living and th

ted to death, it becomes a terri-

THIS WORK BRS CAUTE

Ill red at the postedies at Chicago, Ill., as mail of the second class.

Werkers Call is published for and under nirol of Section Chicago of the Socialist Party of Illinois, a corporation without atook, the whole retenue of which must ended for socialist propagands.

A NEW PEATURE.

We would call special attention to the

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMEMTS.

will be made known upou application.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. The fact that a signed article is Jublished does of commit The Workers' Call to all opinions ex

of therein.

tributions and items of news concerning the
movement are requested from our readers.

contribution must be accompanied by the
of the writer, not necessarily for publication,
an eridence of good faith.

A. M. SIMONS, EDITOR.



Copies sold last week 12,000.

CHICAGO DAY.

Chicago has just been going through "celebration." A million of people, more or less, probably more, have wandered around gazing at decorations or stood in line and watched a few thousand a little bigger idiots than themselves headed by some great notables, march up and down the streets. All this would be of little importance to the laboring class were it not for a few little side lights that serve to emphasize the great class struggle and seen through the lens of clara-conscious socialism to throw quite a little illumination on some

points of capitalism.

Out in front of Siegel & Cooper's great department store there was a large model of the battle-ship Olympia that attracted much attention. It was made much more interesting by the presence of a number of boys dressed in the navy uniform who danced and paraded around and struck attitudes that were supposed to resemble the positions of sailors in the United States navy. Then there was a large numbe, of little girls who sang "patriotic" songs. All this made a most excellent advertisement for Siegel & Coopers But how many of those who saw it that those "jolly tars" were the young clerks in the store who were redone their regular duties in the storand that those young girls were the cash girls and clerks who had been kept at work until eleven o'clock at night the day before and were then expected on Chicago Day to sing almos continuously until nearly midnight.

It was very noticeable that the deco rations on the small establishments were conspicuous by their absence, Why should they decorate? The country visitor who came to the city wished could buy the cheapest. So the Fall Festival was made to help the good work of concentration along.

At last the corner-stone was cut by union labor. Someone evidently was able to "see" Sullivan and his band and make it "all right." So the Stone Cutter's Union appointed a set of men to cut the stone gratuitously and all the "leaders" rode in the procession and the "rank and file" walked. Meanwhile the little fact that every stone save this particular stone is being out by "scab labor is nover even considered. How long will the stone cutters of Chicago allow thereselves to be sold like cattle by the men they allow to "lead" them? Will they not soon be forced to recog nize the character of these scoundrels and drive them into the ignominy they deserve, and thinking for themselves, refuse to be longer the playthlers of the old political parties of capitalism that a few individuals among them may fatten while the great mas

Wor the next few weeks the laborer of Chicago will have something to talk about in the wonderful sights of the purade, the decorations and the great men. During this time they well not be so apt to get to reasoning about their conditions and wondering why they are so focish as to give up nearly all they produce to the employing Mass

lectively the things with which they SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE. work and keep all they produce. So every Saturday at 26 N. Clark St., Chi- the festival will have paid even if there

series of articles beginning this week entitled "Just a Starter." It is intended to continue them through about four or five numbers and make of them, more leisure for skilled workmen. damental principles of socialism, in pelled to leave school and become a comes sufficiently hungry. bread-winner as soon as the factory laws could be evaded, can easily underand will be a short resume of the printiple historical facts in the evolution of ndustry and the present laboring development and tendency of the class its "paternal" struggle and the fourth and last will "wages," \$250,000 are duly collected. be a discussion of the socialist position and the means of its attainment, clos action. This is intended to be of particular value in those sections of the country that are now engaged in a campaign, and it is hoped that a large will be ordered. One branch of the party in Syracuse is taking two thousand extra copies for each week from now to election, and the other is taking 250 in bundle form, and each are gathering a goodly number of extra subscribers each week. There will be enough extra copies printed of this issue to enable us to begin previous subscriptions with it and we will send the whole five numbers addressed to individual voters for five cents each. This will include a final number which will be especially prepared as an ante-election number to secure votes. As long as back numbers last we can of course begin with the first and send them in bunches, but the orders should come as soon as possible. It should be an easy matter for any section to send in 500 names at five cents each.

On bundle orders to one address we will make the following special offer for these five weeks. We will send 100 copies a week for five weeks for \$2.50; 200 copies for \$4,50; 500 copies for \$10,50, or 1,000 copies each week until election for \$20,000. There has never been a time in the socialist movement in America when such an offer has been made to secure good propaganda material on the eve of an election. If you do not take advantage of it you simply show that you are asleep.

Austrian Socialist Congress

The following is a free translation of the report of the correspondent of Le Petite Republique:

egates are assembled at the Congress Brunn, the capital of Moravia,

The secretary of the party in opening the congress announced that for the Mr. W. J. Bryan, who represents was grouped by nationalities, While draw together for the class struggle.

It has recently given a brilliant proof anxiously waiting to hear, of the international solidarity of labor when in the great textile strike the Bohemlans and Germans fought side by

or who came to the city wished committees. All the national divisions have not contributed the same amount of the cheapest. So the Fall of the cheapest. So the Fall of the cheapest of organization in the socialists always insisted on, that these and Bohemian is much the oldest Slavish, or Italian or the Polish and Galician who inclose the poorest of the proletariat.

It was reported that there had been much persecution in Galicia and the

surrounding provinces. The progress of the party shows itself very plainly in the increase of so cialist organs. If all the socialist journals of Austria that are printed in the German language were to be published on the same day it would make an isus of 276,000 numbers. The Bohemian fournals have a circulation of 144 000 numbers. There are 32 German social ist journals one of which is a daily. The Bohemians publish 19 different periodicals, and the Poles possess three newspapers and one magazine. sides this the Galician party published a paper in the Jewish jargon

Chicago Branches, Attention.

There will be a meeting of the secretaries and organizers of the various branches of Section Chicago held at 65 N. Clark street next Saturday evening October 14th at 7 p. m., to arrange for the winter's agitation. So many branches are making preparations for ourses of lectures during the winter that it is absolutely necessary that the sending of the speakers be arranged for some time to advance. All branches represented next Saturday night will have difficulty in securing speak-

when they might just as well own col- | Are YOU still hustling for subscribers?

For women only! Do the wages brought home by your husbands pur-chase as much of the necessaries of life as they did one year ago? Answers on that subject would be of interest if for no other purpose than to expose the humbug of "higher wages."

The Carnegie company are about to invest \$7,000,000 in new and improved machinery, an operation which means a simple clear explanation of the fun; machinery will do the work, and common average labor will attend to it be language that any man who was comcause it is cheaper, and it will remain

Who says the United States does not stand. This first article is to present Harrison who has defended the claims Ex-president of Venezuela before the Arbitration Commission at Paris now finds his "wages" endangered by the revolution which is now in progress in the republic of which he was the spokesman. class, the third will deal with the rise, But the U. S. government will exercise

This Venezuela affair is a Four years ago the Central Lapor Uning with a strong appeal for political ion went into hysterics of "patriotism" regarding it, and "labor leaders" de clared that they were prepared to wade knee-deep in blood to defend the boundary line against British aggres-Well, the decision has been rend-

Judge Brewer who more than anyone else was regarded as the strongest champion of the Venezulean cause on the Board of Arbitration, in explaining his award declared that he had been influenced by the fact if today the territory awarded to Great Britain was worth anything at all it was entirely due to English enterprise, capital and industry, much American money being likewise invested there.

Verily, great is "arbitration."

The rural visitor who constitutes a large and interesting feature of the "Fall Festival" is disappointing the "leetle peesness man." He sports within the "Court of Honor" and his legs are not to be reached by those outside that charmed locality. We have heard that the unsophisticated countryman before lunch goes with it. His purchases are made at the fake bargain-counters of the big stores, and will no doubt add to the ease and restfullness of the towns from which he came. But the was planned in the interest of the big business whales, and the minnews have no show. They are positively "out of court," which in this case Vienna, Sept. 27, 1899 .- About 150 del- is the so-called "Court of Honor."

Organized labor in Illinois at its last convention threw "16 to 1" overboard without a dissenting voice. What will first time the Austrian Socialist Party bor" to a certain class of labor fakirs hence be "prosperous" who produces the and feelish workingmen, say to that? the national contests are dividing Aus. He always waxed eloquent in declaring tria the socialists are using them to that he was with the "common" people. What will he say now?

This is the situation, "Organized in. bor" speaking through its "leaders." will have nothing to do with "free The greatest harmony has existed at silver," takes no stock in the anti-trust The German things do not concern them.

> But we socialists do not fool ourwhen jobs get scarcer and they will be compelled to face the only real ques-tion, the ownership of the tools of production by all the people, which is the only way to secure jobs when they desire to work.

"If the Boers were in America." That is the title of an editorial in the Chicago Tribune," October 7th, and shows that if the Boers were on this side of British aggressio

True enough! If the Boers were here ould attend to them, as we have attended to California, Cuba and Ports Rico, and we will attend to the rapidly ripening fruit on this side of the At lantic. We will not allow the greedy Britisher or the hungry German to put their finger in our pie. We are a moral" people.

Speaking of "morality" in connection with the Transvaal, the German paper "Kreuts Zeltung" lets the capitalist cot out of the bag in the following fashiou: (See Chicago Tribune, October Sth.)

"The Boers have only themselves to rely upon in a hard fight. The time has irretrivably gone when other countries would have interferred out of sympathy. Morality in politics, as now understood, means that no country should risk its resources or the lives of its people except for its own vital interests, and that all, save under such conditions, should leave to God the adjustment of the unairs of the world."

The "sentiment" and "sympathy" of the "civilized world" goes out to the unfortunate Boera. Of course. But, alas! The governments of the civil zed world are faithful adherents of the code of political "morality" as defined by the "Kreutz Zeitung." We socialists are obliged to that paper for its emphatic correboration of the socialist position on the question of material interests, and we can truthfully say that many times,"we told you so.".

The Inter-Ocean of October 8th has a Wales and half a dozen women, who use is seen in the miners' etrike in are stated to "have caused trouble in Idaho. Yet it requires only a few moembodiment of modern institutions, particularly prosperity, religion and harm. It is not the policeman and the family-more especially the family, soldier that stand in the way of social-

CHEAP LABOR.

What Makes Cheap Wage Slaves Proud of Their Slavery.

The following from a fake labor paper, the Chicago Dally Labor World, which has been started to secure "goods for future delivery," should prove interesting reading to those trade-unionists who have even one eve part way open, to say nothing of those who have cut their socialistic teeth:

Ira Perkins once said: 'Cheap labor is dearest and dear labor is cheapest,' and indisputable facts prove the cor-rectness of his saying. In countries sion. Well, the decision has been rendered, and the British Empire not only receives all it claimed but more, and our capitalist papers regard the decision with joy, hall it as a victory, for they claim it gives a greatly increased opportunity for the investment of American capital, now that British "law and order" obtains in five-sixths of the disputed territory, including the goldbearing region. Wonder what our "labor leaders" think now?

As a clincher to the above we would quote Judge Brewer's remarks as reported in the Tribune of October 8th. This gentleman was one of the judges in the case:

Judge Brewer who more than anyone else was regarded as the strongest the Board of Arbitration, in explaining the content of the decision with papers regard the decision with joy, hall it as a victory, for the victory, for they claim it gives a greatly increased any content of his saying. In countries where trade union and production and production and production and it is strongest wages are highest, and civilization and production and it is strongest wages are highest, and civilization and production and its strongest wages are highest, and civilization and production and it is strongest to an a victory, for the success of his expedition in Manila bay was largely due to the well-paid men in his squadron. Turn in any direction, seek his expedition in Manila bay was largely due to the well-paid men in his squadron. Turn in any direction, seek his expedition in Manila bay was largely due to the well-paid men in his squadron. Turn in any direction, seek his expedition in Manila bay was largely due to the well-paid men in his squadron. Turn in any direction, seek his expedition in Manila bay was largely due to the well-paid men in his squadron. Turn in any direction, seek his expedition in Manila bay was largely due to the well-paid men in his squadron. Turn in any direction, seek his expedition in Manila bay was largely due to the well-paid men in his squadron. Turn in any direction, seek his expedition in Manila bay was and communities where trade unionish of trades unions.

G. W. Perkins.

Let's see, Mr. Perkins. You are the president of the Cigar Makers Union and yet you do not seem to think that your trade offers any very good examples of the sermon you are preaching. The projectarian has none. The growth Why do you not go on and tell the pub lic how it happens that when the American laborer has built up his union, his trade and his EMPLOYER'S BUSINESS, through the union label, and that laborer joins a trust, the mos efficient form of productive organization known today, that he always fires all the trades unionists? Has he got fellow workmen, unthinking men, all the "civilization" he wants? Does easily flattered by the wiley politician. he conclude that he no longer needs this "dear cheap" labor? Just speak right up Mr. Perkins and tell us how large a percentage of the tobacco man ufacturing of this country is carried on

Now let's look at your statements from another point of view and see if we can find out why "dear labor cheap." We will not stop to consider your wonderful political economy that would make the laborers lift them selves by their boot-straps but will just simply put out a few simple proposi tions for consideration. How does this That manufacturer (or nation) will be "la- able to undersell all the others and cheapest. Now cheap production means cheap labor power. This may be se cured either by buying poor slaves very or good slaves somewhat higher. But the cheapness consists in the ratio which the wages paid bears to the product. which the purchaser can take the largest portion of the product. If the the electoral franchise. The right

Now just supposing for a change that the laborers of America should suddenly beecome possessed of enough in- matter how distasteful it is to him. selves. They are not "coming our telligence to decide to go to the ballot political action is the only means unway" just now, but they will later on box and using their political power der heaven whereby he must be saved take possession of the powers of gov. It is only after he has realized either ernment and then through those powers to take the tools and machines with which they work, and operating them with all the marvelous skill for which should keep ALL they produce. Ther indeed they would be prosperous and would have some right to be proud of their ability to produce better and with will have little to say against the police the Atlantic they would be safe from on earth. They would know that every his opponents that is in the way, but zation of industry, every extra exertion army of his fellow workmen who do made by an individual or group of workers would render the comfort and how to use it in their own interest. well-being of all greater.

The Polish Entertainment.

The Polish comrades held an enter talnment and ball at their new headquarters at Noble street and Milwau kee avenue. The hall was crowded to the limit of standing room, about 1,090 made both in Polish and English, sev. eral declamations were given and mu sic rendered by an orchestra. After the program was rendered the floor was cleared for a ball and an excellent time have a fine large headquarters which will be kept open as a reading room during the winter, with lectures and other entertainments at intervals.

Are TOU still hustling for subscribers? Hon and we would never stop until we

THE POLICE AND ARMY.

mly Instruments in the Hands of Capitalism and Harmless in Them-

the police and army. This spirit is not unnatural in a socialist who has perhaps been arrested without cause or has observed how the police and But we must not ments reflection to see that this spiritthe socialist cause no good, but rather ism. They are only the whip in the hands of the master and by them. selves are as harmless as the weapons they carry. Suppose there were not a policeman

nor soldier in existence, would we be any nearer to socialisin than new? Not a particle. Even in the absence of policemen the socialists could not take possession of the land, the railroads. the factories, the great mills and machine shops and operate them. The present owners and their dependents and friends who are now in a majority would resist and there would at once be a state of affairs more like anarchy than socialism. Socialism must necessarily be based on a state of law and not on a reign of force. It requires a spirit of the utmost good faith and devotion to the laws that may be en acted, and a clear perception of the fact that the advantages of industrial co-operation can be obtained only through laws, observed and enforced by all. Until a majority of the people be come socialists we cannot have social. ism, even without the police; and when the majority become socialists we shall have socialism in spite of all the police and soldiers that can be mustered to gether.

so-called militarism and a large standing army. Physical force is powerless check the growth of socialism. rapidly France and Germany are witnesses to this fact. If a large standing army would give us the socialist vote that those countries have, ther let us have a standing army of half a million mer as soon as possible. The middle class man may have good reason to dread the burden of a large standing army of socialism depends not upon so-called political freedom but upon industrial development towards greater and greater concentration, in short development from competition to monopoly. The army which the socialist has to

fear is not armed with the musket but

with the ballot. It is the army of his

easily influenced by so-called social superiors, easily coerced by unscrupulous employers. It is not so much ignorance on their part: they understand very well that they are oppressed and how and why they are oppressed. But they do not know their own strength. They lack the spirit to assert themselves and faith in the power of organization and united effort in political work. To them socialism appears too good to be true. That all men and omen without a single exception should actually have enough with moderate labor to eat, drink and wear all their lives appears to them contrary to all human experience and therefore These men have never realized the power they now hold in the universal ballot. To wrest from the ruling class the right of universal suffrage was in its time almost a miracle; but once armed with this weapon and knowing how to use it, everything becomes possible. Indeed the wender That labor is cheapest from is that so little has been accomplished by the working class since acquiring American laborer is the cheapest, it vote has hitherto been of very little is the work cut out for the socialist. He must become a political worker, no der heaven whereby he must be saved. by his own failures or the failures of others that all efforts in other directions are unavailing, and after he has finally with cold-blooded determination settled down to the slow and uphill, but ultimately dead sure, plan of political action that he becomes an effective co. cialist. When he sees this clearly he and the army. It is not the activity of new invention, every improved organi- the apathy of his friends, the standing not know what the ballot is worth nor Marcus Hitch.

Just for a Starter

(Continued from page 1.)

dead as to whether the last solemn acts of earth shall be performed as the whether all that remains of that form that once was more than life to us shall be taken away by the "county" to be the prey of the dissecting room. We know that every cent that is spent upon the dead but robs the living and must mean that this same awful choice must soon be made again. If we are us would tingle with rebellious indigna-

had found or made a way to end this

Every year that passes means that these slums, endure these horrors, suffer these indignations, and make these In reading socialist newspapers or ghastly choices shall be greater. Every new machine that is invented robs meets with a spirit of hostility towards another class of workers at once of their skill and often sheir livlihood. Every trust that is formed sends a small army of "unnecessary" laborers from their once "independent" position army are used in the case of a strike, into the class of wage slaves without a front-page picture of the Prince of The latest and best illustration of such master. Every recurring crisis plunges whole armies of laborers and small producers into the abyss of poverty, woe and misery of the slums. It may forget that the Prince stands as the of hostility is unreasonable and does your turn next. Do you not think it is time to begin to think about it? (To be continued.)

Syracuse Election

(Continued on page 1.)

to show the comrades throughout the country again what a united front and nious co-action can accomplish. Yours fraternally,

Emil Neuman.

The Socialist Labor Party of Syracuse have put the following ticket in nomination and are making a tremendous effort to roll up a heavy vote. Both factions within the party united for this election. Both have ordered bundles and secured large numbers of subscribers for The Workers' Cail, and if ever a large gain was de-

County Treasurer-George A. Coffin. County Superintendent of Poor-Ephaim Harris.

Members of Assembly-First district, William Baker; Second district, John L. Franz: Third district, John F. Geary; Fourth district, Thomas Crim-

Justice Supreme Court-Charles A.

Mayor-Erasmus Pellenz President of the Common Council-Charles H. Corregan.

Comptroller-John F. Fredberg. City Treasurer-Rudolph Baeder, Judge of Municipal Court-Robert Berggren.

Police Justice-Edward R. Markley. School Commissioners-Mrs. M. Cowan, Mrs. Elma L. Sander, Emil Schuettler and Otto Koelling.

Assessors-George W. Hornung and J Fred Schielt. Aldermen-First ward, Fred Sholl:

second ward, John Masset; Third ward, Leonard J. Hornung: Fourth ward, William Hartman; Fifth ward, Edward McEvoy: Sixth ward, Gustav Strebel; Seventh ward, Patrick Walsh; Eighth ward, James Trainor; Ninth ward, Stephen Surridge: Tenth ward, Arthur J. Harrington; Eleventh ward, Jeremiah Jaquin; Twelfth ward, Dennison F. Gilson; Thirteenth ward, N. L. Phillips; Fourteenth ward, Fred Horton; Fifteenth ward, James McAllister; Sixteenth ward, Lawrence Cooney: Seventeenth ward, George R. Meek; Eighteenth ward, Fred Sander; Nineteenth ward, George B. Stearns.

Supervisors-First ward, Thomas Rooen; Second ward, George Luttinger, jr.; Third ward, Michael J. Lemp; Fourth ward, Charles Birchler; Fifth ward, Charles Neuman; Sixth ward, Henry Zink: Seventh ward, James Bateman; Eigth ward, Frank P. Scott; Tenth ward, Charles Kampf; Eleventh ward, Martin Ryan; Twelfth ward, Willis N. Swift; Thirteenth ward, Fred J. Mowry; Fourteenth ward, Samuel Kielman; Sixteenth ward, Hreman Exler; Eighteenth ward, Gabriel Doctor; Nineteenth ward, Edson J. Stearns

Must Be Stronger (Continued from page 1.)

in order to make it plain to you, for when you have grasped these facts (and we hope they are plain enough to be understood) you will comprehend what socialism really means, and you will begin to see many other things in the light of this knowledge. stance you will be able to see that we as an empty title. This only shows the socialists are not exactly philanthropists overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and that we do not care so much for you as an individual, but as a member of the class to which we all belong. That "we" as socialists may be "all right" as you say, but that we are not "going to do anything for you" after the patronizing manner of the capitalist politicians. On the other hand we try to make you understand that your emancipation depends upon the efforts of your own class, to which we as well as you, belong. And you will also see that the fellows who protest so loudly that they love you so much, that they are "going to do something for you," in reality are merely trying to use you to hoist themselves into power, so that they may be able to superintend the skinning process to which the capitalist system subjects you, and incidentally secure a larger ortion of your hide for themselves. And you will also get on to the fact that it doesn't depend upon your resolution as to how long you will wait be. voting for socialism, but that when you have recognized your class interests your vote will instantly follow, and you will also find that this applies to all other workingmen as as yourself. And finally you will discover that whatever may be your opinon of "us" as individuals, that socialism is better than "all right," and that in advocating it, you, as well as the entire working class, "have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to

Keep your eye on our special election

(Continued from last week)

The proletariat goes through various stages of development. With its birth begins its struggle with the bourgeoi-At first the contest is carried on individual laborers, then by the workpeople of a factory, then by the operatives of one trade, in one locality, against the individual bourgeoisle who directly exploits them. They direct their attacks-not against the bourgeois conditions of production, but against the instruments of production selves; they destroy imported wates that compete with their labor, the emash to pleces machinery, they set factories ablaze, they seek to restore by force the vanished status of the workman of the middle ages.

This process of continuous increase in the size of the proletarian body that is fighting its oppressers is one of the most significant things about the history of the working class. It was of course natural that they should at first unite along trade lines as the feeling of common interest was greater where the workers were brought into the closest contact. But generally, as we have previously seen, the trade distinction disappears and the single shop is swallowed up in the great corporation or trade combine. Although the laborers of today are not smashing labor-saving machinery to any great exist a large number of them are trying to "smash the trusts" which is a move in exactly the same direction. The smasher of machines sought to restore the "vunished status of the middle ages," of which it could at least be said that the laborer enjoyed somewhat greater privileges than he did under competition; but the trust-emasher of today seeks to restore competition which always bears hardest upon the workers, and This process of continuous increase the size of the proletarian body that but the trust-smasher of today seeks to restors competition which always bears bardest upon the workers, and makes the memory of the days when it reigned supreme stand, forth like a lurid hell against the dark background of history.

At this stage the laborers still form an incoherent mass scattered over the whole country, and broken up by their mutual competition. If anywhere they unite to form more compact bodies, this is not yet the consequence of their own active union, but of the union of the bourgeoisie, which class, in order to attain its own political ends, is compeled to set the whole proletariat in motion, and is moreover yet, for a time able to do so. At this stage, therefore, the proletarians do not fight their encmies, but the enemies of their enemies the remnants of absolute monarchy the landewners, the non-industrial bourgeois, the petty bourgeoisie. Thus the whole historical movement is concentrated in the hands of the bourevery victory so obtained is a victory for the bourgeoisle.

The process of union of the laborers always follows closely the concentration of capital thus illustrating the position with which the Manifesto starts out, that the social organization is built upon and can be explained only by an examination of the "prevailing mode of economic production and exchange." The trade union only grew strong when the unit of industry had grown so large that the different shops had lost their individuality and the same conditions prevailed in all. And today the most encouraging sign for the success of the laborers hes not in the wider extension of education, or spread of intelligence or in the growth of socialist agitation, but in the extension of the trust and the principle of expansion and concenor in the growth of socialist agitation, but in the extension of the trust and the principle of expansion and concentration. For knowing, as we do in the light of the Manifesto, that the movement of the laborers will always be a reflection of the economic condition and organization of the society in which they live, we are absolutely certain that the perfection of concentration in industry and its extension to all parts of the sarth will mean a universal united proletariat. That the laborers of today are still fighting the battles of their masters just as they were when the Manifesto was written it needs but a glance at present conditions to prove. This was magnificently filustrated in the "Trust Conference" recently held in Chicago where the "labor leaders" were all lined up by the capitalists to frighten the dying little exploiters who were trying to re-introduce competition. Again, in every political campaign we see the workers lined up on opposite sides of the capitalist quarrels and fighting with each other to decide which of their masters small have the workers' product. And finally it is an old observation that all the battlefields which of their masters shall have the workers' product. And finally it is an old observation that all the battlefields of the world are drenched with proletarian blood that the bourgeoisie might gain advantages, and lest anyone may think these times are now past attention is called to Manila, where the laborers of America are dying amid fever infected Jungles that their masters may reap greater profits.

But with the development of industry the proletariat not only increases in greater masses, its strength grows and ideologists, who have raised themselves it feels that strength more. The various interests and conditions of life within the ranks of the proletariat are more and more equalized, in preportion as machinery obliterates all distinctions of labor, and nearly everywhere ses wages to the same low level. The growing competition among the bourgeois, and the resulting commercial crises, make the wages of the workers ever more fluctuating. unceasing improvement of machinery. ever more rapidly developing, makes the collisions between individual workmen and individual bourtake more and more the character of collisions between two classes combinations (Trades' Unions) agains they found permanent associations in order to make provision beforehand for there the contest breaks out into riots. Now and then the workers are vic-torious, but only for a time. The rea-

fruit of their battles lies not in fruit of their battles lies not in the immediate result but in the ever im-proved means of communication that are created in modern industry and that place the workers of different io-

calities in contact with one another. It was just this contact that was needed to centralize the numerous local struggles, all of the same character, national struggle between classes. But every struggle is a political struggle. And that union, to attaln which the burghers of the middle ages, with their miserable highways, equired centuries, the modern proletarians, thanks to railways, achieve in a few years.

Since 1848 the telephone, the tele-Since 1848 the telephone, the tele-straph, the blevele, and now the auto-mobile have been added to the means of communication, while the means then existing have been carried to far greater perfection. Wireless teleg-raphy and aerial navigation seem on the eve of practical realization, and the wide extension of means of diffusing information is making of the workers of 'the entire world one homogeneous mass.

This organization of the proletarians nto a class, and consequently into a political party, is continually being upset again by the competition between the workers themselves. But it ever rises up again; etronger, firmer, mightof particular interests of the workers, by taking advantage of the divisions among the bourgeoisie itself. Thus the ten-hours' bill in England was carried.

Altogether collisions between the many ways, the course of the development of the proletariat. The bourgeoisie finds itself involved in a constant battle. At first with the aristoc racy; later on, with those portions of the bourgeoisie itself whose interests have become antagonistic to the gress of industry; at all times with the bourgeoisie of foreign countries. In all these countries it sees itself compelled to appeal to the proletariat, to ask for its help, and thus to drag it into the political arena. The bourgeoisie itself, therefore, supplies the proletariat with weapons for fighting the bourgeoisie.

How true this last sentence is almost everyone can see by looking at the po-litical stringsles of the last 18w years The capitalists, if they would rule in any country with a universal bal must do so through the deception must do so through the deception of the laborers. But to deceive them they must pretend to educate them. They must go through the forms of education and persussion. It must plead its case in some form or other. But this cannot be done without much actual education. There is no question but what the last presidential campaign, with all its monetary nonsense, for the first time taught thousands, and perhaps millions of workers who went through the form of thinking for themseives. To be sure it was only the form that they did go through because the subject matter of their thinking in no way concerned them, but was purely a quarrel between the two divisions of the capitalist class. But the time must soon come when the pressure of their economic conditions will give them subject matter for their thought which will actually be of vital concern to them and then the fact that they have been taught to believe they were thinking for themselves will be used to their own advantage. In this connection it must never be forgotten that of late years the very fact that nearly all the most important contests for supremacy between the capitalists the laborers. But to deceive them th that of late years the very fact that nearly all the most important contests for supremacy between the capitalists are carried on in the political arena and can only be won by persuading the laborers to array themselves along political lines must sconer or later teach the workers that it is upon the political field that they must fight their own battles and that it is only by their organizing themselves into a political party of their own class to fight their own battles that they can hope to achieve their freedom.

Further, as we have already seen, entire sections of the ruling classes are by the advance of industry, precipitated into the proletariat, or are at least threatened in their conditions of existence. These also supply the prolement and progress.

Finally, in times when the class struggle nears the decisive hour, the process of dissolution going on within and Germany, the wars in Africa, and the ruling class, in fact within the the sixteen millions every year plundwhole range of old society, assume such a violent, glaring character, that a small section of the ruling class cuts itself adrift, and joins the revolutionary class, the class that holds the fu ture in its hands. Just as, therefore at an earlier period, a section of the nobility went over to the bourgeoisle so now a portion of the bourgeoisle particular, a portion of the bourgeois cally the historical movement as a

whole.

We are just beginning to see the first signs of this breaking away of the ideological bourgeoisle in America. Here and there in our schools and colleges are arising men, who belong eccnomically to the proletariat, in that they must live by selling their labor power for intellectual toil, but who belong by birth, training and custom to the bourgeoisle, who are uniting with the workers in their struggle for freedom. In America this movement is hindered continually by the presence of a large ideological party of so-called reformers into which many of this class fall and with which they remain in complete isolation from the working class. Just so long as these ideological and intellectual workers remain in an aristocratic seclusion from the laboring class movement and attempt to move independently of the great proletarian revolution they have absolutely no connection with the social evolution because they are entirely unconnected with the only bedy, which, by reason of its numbers, self-interests, and social function is capable of furnishing the dynamic force to the social movement of today.

(To be continued.)

(To be continued.)

Just keep the fact before your mind that we are still offering three months FOREIGN NEWS.

Glimpses of the World-wide Struggle the Proletarian Army for Its Liberty.

The following extract from the report of the committee of arrangements for the International Congress of 1900 is taken from Le Petite Republique:

"The five organizations belonging to the preliminary committee having today unanimously subscribed to the resolutions of the Brussels Conference and accepted the conditions of the convocation of the congress of 1999, be-comes in consequence, the organization committee of the International Congress and wishes to bring to your knowledge the series of propositions which constitute the provisional order of the congress and which follow here-

"L Execution of the decisions of the International Congress. Examination and application of practical means to secure international organization and action among laborers and socialists.

"2. International labor legislation regarding the limitation of the hours of work. Discussion of the possibility of a minimum wage in the various coun-

"3. Necessary conditions of the freedom of labor. (a) Constitution and action of the organized projetariat as a class party. (b) Political and economic expropriation of the bourgeoiste. (c) Socialization of the means of produc-

"4. International peace, militarism suppression of the standing army.

Colonial politics.

"6. Organization of the maritime la-"7 Struggle for universal sufferage

and direct legislation by the people.

"8. Communal socialism. ...
"9. Conquest of the public powers and alliances with hourgeois parties. "10. The first of May.

"II. The trusts. "The revolutionary socialist labor party has proposed to several nations the following amendment which, having been accepted by slx nations out of eleven is added to the order of the day.

"Does not the increasing movement of the concentration of capital and the resulting economic disorder, which is irreducible by any political means render inevitable a direct conflict between labor and capital which will take the form of a universal strike?

Italy.

The development of the movement for the emancipation of the proletariat -by which I mean the theoretical as well as the political movement—has presented an entirely different charac-ter in Italy to that which it has borne in this country. Here the movement was at the outset purely theoretical, and it was not till later that it became political. Now, I believe, it is progressing towards the last and mest perfect form of the struggle, the economic and political together. In Italy, on the contrary, the movement was at the beginning purely political, and there, too. it is now becoming economic as well. fact that the great industry, which has in a few large towns such as Milan, Turin, etc. Outside of these Italy is still entirely an agrarian country.

We are in Italy a half century behind the more civilized countries of the which knows how to govern and how to defend liself without the protection of the sword. In the north there is the commencement of the formation of this industrial middle class, but the south is still in the state of development of the Middle Ages, and it is the south which has the power of numbers and dominates the country. It is the feudal south which is the great support and mainstay of the monarchy; which it gives the alliance with Austria and Germany, the wars in Africa, and and by means of which it enacts the massacre of starving peasants, liberty for its great criminals, such as Crispi. and crimes such as that of Milan in Donublican-Socialist city, was wantenly and grievously wounded by the reactionaries of the south, who, as soldiers of Humbert, behaved like bri-

But the blow struck at Milan has only enraged and roused the Socialist Party. In the very city which was be fleved to be vanquished for ever, the party has once more raised its It has triumphantly re-elected Turati, it has,-together with the Republican onquered the administrative council and is now engaged in reorganizing the trade unions. The Socialist Party, definitely constituted, with the Collectivist-Marxist programme, in 1892, at the Congress at Genea, is henceforth sufficiently strong to resist all the attacks of our corrupt and illiberal bourgestsie

The congresses which have followed renzi, and the last at Bologna in 1897, have shown the growing strength of the party, which in the elections that year astonished the country. In whom only half exercised their rights of citizenship, we obtained a hundred nd twenty thousand votes for our candidates, and seventeen members of the arty were elected. If we had univeral suffrage and proportional representation in Italy, we should have, mathe-

corrupt administration, its ferocious persecutions, brings to our party many adherents. It is necessary to add that the Italian people is not greatly attached to the monarchy or to the bourgeols parties; it is simply ignorant, but only requires to be entichtened with ideas to be won completely over to our side.

The economic organization has been muci more difficult; every means has ben employed by the government against it. Societies dissolved, mem bers arrested, incredible eetions, worse than anything in England even before the legislation of associa tion. Nevertheless, in the towns morfully developed economically, those rural districts where there is an agricultural proletariat and not pea ant preprietary, we have succeeded it forming a number of trade unions, and in some places, co-operative societies both for production and distribution in Milan we had recently, and ar abouts to reconstitute It, a "bourse du travall," with about twenty thousand associates. What is now winting i we are still in the position of you "old trade unionism," although most of the members of our associations are so datists.

In conclusion, I am able to say that the Italian Socialist Party has grown even amid the fire of the blind persecutions of these latter times. Deputy Nofias has been condemned for publishing secret state documents Prampolini, Morgani, Bissolati, and D Felice have been presecuted; Costa ! in prison, all our deputies are dragged from the struggle. But it will not mat-ter. General Pelloux, who pretends to govern Italy, only deceives himself b arresting a dozen or so socialists. He deceives himself, poor man; it is impossible for him to arrest history

-London Justice.

German Congress.

Hanover, Oct. 9 .- The tenth annua ocialist conference since the repeal of the socialist laws opened this morning in the Balhof, which is tastefully dec rated with laurel wreaths, red banner and the escutcheons of various German office There were 240 delegates induding representatives of Holland Switzerland and Austria Among them was Dr. Adler, the Aus trian leader, who toward the end of this month must enter upon a term of four weeks' imprisonment to which h was recently sentenced.

Herr Singer was unanimously elected president. After the formal proceedngs an animated discussion arose over the question whether the committe had acted in the interests of socialism in excluding from the "list of mariyes" published in the Vorwlirts, the socialie ergan, the laborers condemned for tak. ng part in the Dresden riots.

Saxon delegate hotly denounced the action of the committee and was repeatedly called to order. The ques tion was finally shelved by a decision that the matter had been adequately thrashed out.

The Dresden, Mecklenburg, Stuttgart and Munich delegates then moved that This circumstance is explained by the an interpellation be submitted to the existed in England for many years, tion of the dissemination of pamphlets same basis as men at any time, there is does not even yet exist in Italy, except containing electioneering arguments in the best opportunity for the study in a the streets and public places, and als regarding the action of the postal autherities in prohibiting the distribution of socialist literature on Sunday, because of which prohibition many socialists have been fined for privately distributing their party's organ. Herr was impossible in the absence of specific data, and the motion was rejected.

Herr Liebknecht then read an intercalary motion exhorting socialists to ake as active a share as possible in the international socialist congress to be held in Paris in 1900. The motion was adopted and the conference adjourned -Chicago Record.

Sweden.

Hi. Brantin ment from the fifth district in Stockholm, was re-elected Sopt. 22 tast with 1,250 votes. Two other socialist candi dates received 486 votes. In several ther cities the socialist candinges re sived good minority votes during the ast election. It is to be remembered that the majority of the workingme have not the suffrage.

The Socialist Labor Party's press in Sweden consists of three dally and one weekly papers. The Socialist Youths issue a monthly paper. Sev eral of the trade alliances issue semimonthly papers treating of economic and socialist politics.

The socialists of Hungary are making large demonstrations in favor of un versal suffrage. Hundreds of meeting. are being held and great bodies of la barers gather and parade and in evers fecent meeting in Buda-Peath the crowd was charged by the police and in the neighborhood of 100 of the so cialists arrested.

The special correspondent of Le Petite Republic from Rome, Italy, reports that "The number of communes which socialism has now been raised to 156 and that there are 463 municipal councilmen and at least 36 provisional coun-cillers now holding office,"

Womans' Department.

Alf women socialists are requested to leagues and mission boards. But not send in contributions for this department. Original articles, items of interest or chippings will be gladly received the fact that prostitution undisqueed fact that prostitution undisqueed is the result of the very system of so-Address all communications for the department to the editor. Mrs. May Word Simons, 6044 Washington Ave. Chicago, Id.

Women's Economic Society.

la the Women Comrades, Friends and

study of social economics, combined with the study of parliamentary law. ible and enturable.

SOMETHING AFTER THIS IDEA. Membership in the club to be open to

THE PURPOSE OF THE CLUB. To educate women in the knowledge luties and dignities of citizenship, and o assist the propaganda of cocialism.
THE METHODS,

The club shall be organized with ermanent secretary, treasurer and other necessary officers. The chairnan to be elected at each session. The first half hour devoted to study, by practice of parliamentary procedure The last hour to be taken up by readng a series of lessons prepared from Marx' "Capitals" by debate and ques tions upon the subject. The digest to be not longer than one-half a column, which shall be presented in the na fonal organ

Suppose the first twenty responses to his call be considered the charter nembers, from among whom the naional officers shall be elected, and by whom the location for national headquarters shall be elected.

Such an organization will-give women in opportunity to fit themselves for the ives to the women of America.

Will all women who faver this progued, with suggestions for the work order that a well-defined plan may worked up to be submitted for gen rai use, All those desiring an answe nclose not less than four cents if amps.

Martha Moore Avery. 202 W. Springfield St. Boston, Mass. Catherine A. Tierney. 11 Delancey St. Westfield, Mass. Mrs. Margaret Efford, 2 Unity Ave., Beachmont, Mass.

In connection with the above sugges. ion that it is advisable to form a club for the object of drilling womparliamentary law, the dignity of citienship, etc., and finally for the propagating of socialism, it must be pointed ut that already an organization is in existence, splendidly equipped to accomplish these very objects for the sofallst women. Already in the sections of the Socialist Labor Party, to which ocialist women are admitted on the way of parliamentary law, which thing is never accomplished in

But of prime importance is the faci hat certainly in no other place can, we ocialism, or an opportunity to spread ts principles better than in direct conaection with the S. L. P., that has the training and strength of years behind

Further, the strength of the socialist omen is demanded in socialist sections, and since all the things asked for in this new club can be far better goten there why organize women separately, and thus divide strength? Again ful control of proletarian activity. And we would urge all socialist women to just so long as the fighting proletarunite with all laboring men in the sec- lans, the militant socialists, are so stutions of the S. L. P. that stands clearly uldly or criminally indifferent to their for socialism, for class-conscious action own welfare as to ignore one-half w on the part of labor.

Congressman Roberts.

Miss Helen Gould gathered together

Miss Helen Gould gathered together the American Female Guardian society in New York and without opposition—indeed, with enthusiasm—secured the adoption by them of the resolution that congress must never seat Mr. Brigham H. Roberts, a member of congress electrom Utah. He is a polygamist. He has, as the term implies, more wives than one: therefore he must not be permitted to occupy the seat to which he was elected by his constituents.

If every man who is a polygamist in fact, if net operay, were to be denied a seat in congress that body would never have its full membership. While it is judge of the election and eligibility of its members, it does not undertake to examine into their sexual relations.

But why should Miss Gould hit particularly at Brigham H. Roberts? Has not the moral administration of the United States given out recently token of its high appreciation of a polygamist? Has it not entered into a treaty with the Sultan of Sulu, who is as much a subject of the United States income the Philippine purchase as Aguinaleo? We condemned polygamy in Utah, but get on our knees to a Michammedian in the Philippines and annex his harem, guaranteeing slavery, female and other. As evidence of cur appreciation of his struggle to elevate the belief of strips we make further guarantee

appreciation of his struggle to elevate the human race and estute the ctars and estute the ctars and estripes we make further guarantee that he shall have a subsidy.

Why should Miss Gould and the guardars of American women make their faint upon Roberts when our felices settiet, Hadil Mahammed Watama Kraus, suitait of Sulu in the Philips tees has the full countenance of the perty of God and morality?—Chicago Chronicle.

The subject of Congressman Roberts has interested not only Miss Gorld, but has as well callated Chur. J. Ecdeaver and League societies, roused up wemen's club """teal equality

the fact that prostitution undiaguised claty which they would contend most strongly to perpetuate.

While the Caronicle sees a little further than the organizations referred to above, it has falled to point out that while prostitution exists unnoticed by Sympathisers of the Socialist La- the public among the congressmen who occupy the seats at Washington, that The undersigned propose that a national organization be formed for the long as capitalism continues and the whole economic system that forces women to be bought and sold.

USE ALL FORCES.

A Call For Women to Enroll Themselves in the Ranks of the Class-conscious Proletariat.

In the battle of the proletariat for power, the very life of the proletariat and the continued progress of the human race are at stake. Such tremendous interests demand the exploitation of every intellectual war force known to the working class, if it would hasten its victory at all.

But among the militant socialists who form the vanguard of the proletarian army, carrying its banner and fighting for its interests, the critical observer is astounded to see that they never at any time fight with more than one-half their army, no matter how great the need may be for re-enforcements, no matter how urgent may be the necessity for pushing more troops to the front.

With these unheard of and inexplicable tactics the bourgeoisle may well be satisfied; they feel that they can rest secure in the stupidity of their wage slaves, and they recall pleasant reminiscences of their own clever past when they were struggling for power against feudalism. For they were sharp enough to use all the forces they needed. They not only drew their support from the proletariat in profits, but they drilled their slaves and sent them out to do their fighting, and ever since they have done whatever was needeful to train and educate them to work, even to giving them the ballot, by way of better subscrying their own bourgeois interests, and now when the capialist class must put forth every effort retain the mastery of thoughts it skillfully uses even its women members in charitable, philanthropic and educational organizations by means of which the tollers' dependnce and is fostered.

But here are the socialist proletariane in dire need of every agency that can properly further their interests, yet showing themselves wholly indifferent to the fighting capacity of half their number and too thick-headed to see that they can draw from a mass of raw recruits who possess the desirable qualities of dogged persistence and untiring patience in an eminent degree, and who require only an awakening of class spirit and thorough drill in the intellectual fighting tactics of working class to form a splendid fightng force in any position in the army.

The economic development has alsuch concentration in the ownership of the tools of production, and such socialization in the methods of production, that the slavery of the proletariat is coming to be only an intellectual slavery to old ideas out of harmony with the new environment.

Thus far the bourgeoisie have con manded the means for the spread of truth and consequently thus far in the their number and to leave them in such superstition and ignorance that the ignored half will not read at all, or at best will only disintegrate their brains with the corroding intellectual debris from such papers as the Ladies Home chuckle and laugh at the weakened forces of their opponents and can ask mockingly, how, in the name of truth, the proletarians can hope to manage half of themselves when they give the ballot to this superstitious, sentimental, ignorant half, as the developing economic conditions and the requirements of their tactics will compel them to do,

For since neither brawn nor rifles, but brain and tongue are the weapons of the propertyless class, it is possible, for the first time in history, to thrust forward the women as skirmishers and finally to train them and incorporate hem in the very center of the army of the rising class. Since it is the fetters of the intellectual slavery of the masses that are hardest to break in the present class struggle, socialist men cannot afford to leave unexploited a single force that can be buried against the bourgeois butwark of superstition and cus-

nine half of the projetarian class. The first division is made up of a rapidly increasing number of women slaves, about 4,600,000 at the pretime, differing in no way build, and in this respect being a large number of men workers of large. These women must be reach through ordinary public propessors, visits to the places of the

ient, and particularly through the ets of a few of their number en be trained to work among their

ellow employees. '
The second division is made up of any millions of women-dependent on age slaves; women of the double yoke, he women of this class, whose husands, brothers or fathers are socialmust be reached through the newspaper, the lecture, and house-to-house their masters both at home and at the stliterature, of strengthening partypapers by increasing the subscription list, both among women and among men. speaking publicly the truths of scienti- certainly had. After all these ages

cause of any great love they bear the whole society philosophy to sup-pose that men would ever act other-wise than selfishly towards women. than selfishly towards women. And just because this new movement in the training and educating of women as fighters in the ranks must be imomen may selze the opportunities ofthey are advancing an firm ground in curity of their new position does not ione will make life worth living for any move in the direction of real arbithe men.

Myra H. Strawn,

tration!

Freedom of Labor

(Continued from page 1.)

allevents, they have established certain institutions and are maintaining other institutions which have in them the doom of the system. The government in all these states has established and maintains the common schools, and the e trend of public sentiment is toward increasing the efficiency of these schools and placing every possible adantage of education within the reach of every child in the country. The aws of the state make every child its ward, the state takes a responsibility for every child born within its limits decrees that every child shall attend the public schools for a certain number of years. In other words, society by means of rigid statutes and by all the institutions of civilization is stimulating in the minds of its poorest citizens aspirations for the highest things, is training these children for enjoyment of all that is fine and uplifting, is unfitting them as far as lble for a life of poverty, is planting the seeds of discontent in their lives. creating in them a necessity for these higher things, is preparing them for a life which requires manifold more their fathers and grandfathers ever dreamed of having or wanting.
"The question which I want to con-

ilder with you in the remaining time of

There is a very large and respectathat social conditions are wrong. We are painfully conscious of the surrows of the poor. We feel deeply the despair of the working class. We believe be accomplished. I know of but one that the present system is wrong, and answer. It can be accomplished in this And we want to see a new order. We d hail it with joy. We konw it would mean the emancipation of all classes of people and the inauguration r era for the world. want to do all in our power to bring that end about. But it is idle to talk of a better social order until you have a better type of men. If you want to yourself resolutely to the task of mak-

The sentiments of these men are There can be no doubt about that. And it is the social faith of a growing minerity in the Christian church teday. Possibly the time is not far away when " will be the convic tion of the majority. Upon that faith small part of the most intelligent evangelism of the present day is based That is the belief of the Rev. Campbell Mr. Morgan assured me in to this country, that he, in common with the vast majority of the younge clergy in England, believed in socialism. But he believes that it can be and regenerating the individed by the influence of the religion of Christ are preachers in this city and ere who hold the same view.

Now, I do not question the sincerity

se men, and I am not insensible

upon that theory in the treatment of his own children. The conflict which is now on for the abolition of economic caste is not a movement to usher in the millennium. I think I can safely say that no intellerent ecclalist wants or reached. None of them believes he has ods, brothers or fathers are social- society or the individual suffers. We ists, can be well trained and drilled by believe that the progress of the human race can have no goal. The time wil meetings of the sections. And never come when we shall have arit roes without saying that all socialist rived at the end of our journey. The workers, whether men or women, must time will never come when either peret their education and make their sonal or social possibility will be expreparations at the training schools of hausted. Even at the end of a long preparations at the training schools of lattered. Even at the end of a long the branch meetings. When once the life on earth men find at last that they women are well-trained, let them be are like children standing on the shore oroughly exploited as agents in the of an ocean whose farthest boundary years of man's sojourn on the earth we seem hardly to have approached the realization of those dreams of social and also whenever their education and and political justice and well-being native talebt make it possible, of which even the men of 2,000 years ago human history, after nineteen centuries It is not to be expected that men will of Christian history, think of the spect want to uplift women merely for the acle which the enlightened nations of sake of ennobling them, or that, be- Christendom present: France with her parody on justice in the Breyfus case them, they will try to do anything for helbless and dumb before a corrupt women that does not finally benefit the and degenerate militarism: Russia, men themselves. It would be denying that relic of barbarism, sending some the whole societiet philosophy to supdaughters to a living burial in the snows of Siberia for the capital crimof thinking and aspiring: Germany with her mediaeval monarch; Austria Italy and Spain with hardly power enough to hold together and ready to disappear at the first breath of real fered them in perfect confidence that revolution; Great Britain, the incarnation of brute force, permitting no questhe line of the requirements of the laws tion of Justice to hinder her ruthless of human progress, and that the se- march over the will of weaker peoples; depend upon the whims and caprices of the United States, pledged to sometimen. When once the attention of socialists is called to the unexploited minight shamelessly abandoning her force in their group, it is not to be feared that the men who exploit their imperialism, and finally the great Anthe United States, pledged to some resented, will hesitate to further exeashfub, will hesitate to further expattle for a class emancipation that against uncivilized focs, and defeating

> "If every individual in this country could by some miracle be changed to morrow Into an angel or a saint, the existing economic casts would remain just as it is, and it would require the daily repetition of that initial miracle to maintain the existence of angels or saints in it. And right there lies the fundamental fallacy under which a large part of the human family is lathe illusion that about every change that comes or can come is of the miraculous order. We have not grasped that profound philosophy which underlies all profitable thinking today, the philosophy of evolution. We say, 'Change the man, and he will change the system.' And just so long as we rest under that transparent delusion ent and worthless for human progress. We must learn to say, 'Change the system, and a new and better type of man will be evolved."

"I have no doubt that such a change would affect private fortunes. It would make great fortunes impossible. It would cut off the supply. But even if without any attempt to compensate the present possessors-ownership at present is an improper word-to apply to these things in private hands-there would be no confiscation. Such a step would have no relation to confiscation It would be simply the transfer of property to the rightful owners. (When people take that which is their own this paper is, what do we propose to do from those in whose hands it happens to be, the action can hardly be called confiscation.) The real confiscation has ble class of men belonging both to the capitalist class and to the working class who say: 'We recognize the fact ble any longer. What we propose to do is to prohibit confiscation.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA SECTION. meets record Sunday each month it's p. m., 6th and Brown, Labor Lycsum, entrance ct. Randelph.

CENTHAL COMMITTEE—lat and Erd.
Wedereday, 8 p. m., 6th and Brown.
Eleventh. 12th, 13th and 14th Waids, S. L. Cub (formerly American Brown.)

GERMAN BRANCH—2nd and 4th Sundays at 3 p. m. 6th and Brown.

GERMAN BRANCH—2nd and 4th Sundays at 3 p. m. 6th and Brown.

THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-THEND WARDS, Social Labor Clublat and 3rd Sundays, Kensington Labor Lyccum, 2nd and Cambria Sts.

SOUTHWARK BRANCH—2nd Saturday, 8 p. m., Sauthwark Labor Lyccum, Passaywik Ave, and Federal St.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD, Social Labor Club—every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Poplar and Bankey Sts.

JEWISH BRANCH—lat and 3rd Fridays, 516 S. 5th St.

THIRTY-NINTH WARD, Social Labor Club—1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p. m.

225 South th St.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD, Social Labor Club—1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p. m., 25th and 7ck st.

NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH "Finally, how is this emancipation to come through political action. The one sole and sovereign resource of the people in this country for the enactment of their will is the franchise. A change change in our political system. The one cannot be secured without the And such a change must be had through the ballot. It is an idle dream in any other way. As matters stand now it must come through a no. litical party, though the inauguration of the co-operative commonwealth will, beyond doubt, mark the end of our present system of political parties, as it will also completely remove the oceasion of political corruption.

Labor Club-is; and York St.
and York St.
NINITEENTH AND TWENTIETH
WARDS, Social Labor Club-SW cor.
sth St. and Columbia Ave.; 2nd Tuesday, Discussion Meeting; 4th Tuesday, Discussion Meeting. "In the hands of the working clasin this country is the destiny of the whole nation. They have the power to do whatever they want to. They are the majority, and their number grows complain that nothing has been done o enlighten them. The public system of this country is as free to them as to the richest among us. They have public Bhraries. They have th presa the magezines, lectures, literature without limit. They have the franchise. They seem to have everyclass all others rise or fall. The eman he destruction of capitalism. entiment to be wholly mistaken fredom of the working class is secured be founded not only upon a false litt that freedom can be secured and tion of the purpose in view of that emancipation achieved only when

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 inclinable rights of fill men to life, itherty and the poressi of happiness.

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

With the foundors of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery

thread life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this sepublic we bold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of povernment must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true sheary of committees that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the abrenus fact that our despots system of scommittes is the direct opposite of our deussoralic system of politics can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged clast the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public fracheness and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightless of nations upon that class.

Again, through the prevenion of democracy to the ends of platecracy labor is robbed of the wall which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compalsory idenous in wage alarery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Roman power and natural forces are thus washed, that the platecracy may role.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concumits as only perpetuated, that the poppie may be lept in bondage.

-ops in bondage,
dience and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and
children.

children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reterates its hundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the leastmentant of labor is the obvious cause of all economic serviced and political dependence.

The time is fast coming when, it the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and criese on the one hand, and the constructive implements of its own downlail. We, therefore, can upon the wage coriers of the United states, and upon all houses (titzens to we, therefore, can upon the wage coriers of the United states, and upon all houses (titzens to regainte under the hance of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conspans heldy, aware of its rights and describing the socialist Labor Party into a class-conspans heldy, aware of its rights and describing the socialist Labor Party into a class-conspans heldy, aware of its rights and describing of the public powers; so that, held into the socialist can be appropriated and and all the means of production, transcentation and distribution to the people as a slow of the land and of all the means of production, transcentation and distribution to the people as a less production, industrial war and social disorder; a common wealth is which every werker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his facelites 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 proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, causis, 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 superior afficers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

5. The numeir-plainties 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 numeir-plainties and to elect their own superior officers, but no employees shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands declared inalicable. Revecation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been compiled with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

6. Congressional legislation praviding for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural reasonress of the conury.

7. Inventions to be free to fill; the inventors to be renumerated ov the nation.

8. Progressive incame tax and tax on inheritances; the vaniety incomes to be exempt.

9. School education of all children under forciteen years of ago to be compulsory, grantitions and accessible to all by public assistance in nearly individuals.

10. Repeal of all pumper, tramp, conspiracy and samptury laws. Unabeledged right of combination in occupations detrimentally had in awful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of any other equal service is performed.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).

13. All suggests be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with thos

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

ing to the referendum principle.

Aboliton at the veto power of the executive (national, state and manicipal) wherever it exists. Aboliton 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.

representation to be introduced.

29. All public offerers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice befree of charge. Abolition of capital rankinsment.

EIGHTH GRAND ANNUAL FESTIVAL

CONCERT AND BALL

Socialist Sangerbund.

Sunday, October 22, 1899.

BRAND'S HALL, corner Clark and Erie streets. With the Assistance of the Chicago Singing Societies be-longing to the Socialist Sangerbund of the Northwest.

TICKETS 15c IN ADVANCE.

tem."—Rochester Telegram.

Baltimore.

I am instructed to notify The Work-

ers' Call that at the regular quarterly

meeting of the Section Baltimore, held

October 8th, the Section by a vote of

11 to 7 decided to sustain the decision

of the National Board of Appeals and

recognize the new N. E. C., Henry

Slobodin, National Secretary. The De-

Leenites as usual tried to break up the

It is lonesome being the only socialist

at your shop or in your block. If you want company spend a dellar for ten

three months subscriptions to The Workers' Call and you will soon find

PHILADELPHIA.

day, business meeting. TWENTY-FOURTH AND THIRTY-FOURTH WARDS.—Social Labor Club—2nd and 4th Mondays, 8 p. m., Lincoin Hall, 4039 Lancaster Ave.

ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

that everybody is talking socialism.

R. T. Maycumber.

the meeting.

ADMISSION AT DOOR 250

the working class shall cease to cast DO YOU READ its votes for any party which would perpetuate capitalism, and unites in a The Class Struggle? party which will oblitierate that sys-

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