

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

SECOND YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 58.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 14, 1900.

PRICE TWO CENTS

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Howling of a Political "Dog" Who Can't Slip His Collar.

TIED UP IN LORIMER'S KENNEL.

He's Not At All Dangerous—Barks Loudly, but Won't Bite—Will Do His Master's Bidding After All.

Chicago, April 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am a county employe. I purchased tickets for my wife and self for the theater tonight, but this morning I got orders from the Tenth ward "boss" to attend a Haney meeting in the Thirty-second ward. Now, I must lose the price of my tickets, leave my wife alone and travel ten miles to swell the crowd of tax-eaters that will be there. But having put on the collar, I suppose I must follow wherever led. Yours in disgust.

One of Lorimer's Dogs.

And so my Republican friend and county employe, you're kicking, eh?

And what about? Because the "boss" told you what HE wanted you to do?

Who are you? What are you?

County employe, you say? Well, how comes it you have a job as a "tax-eater"?

Got it yourself? No. The "boss" got it for you in return for your vote, and the votes of many others like you. The boss of the "boss" is at Washington, looking out for the interests of the capitalists of this country; the class to which he belongs, and you—well, you are according to your own confession—a collar-wearing dog, who has to come when he is whistled for.

Boss No. 2 whistled—you have to drop your bone, (the theater tickets), and now you whine about it; but you'll answer the whistle just the same. If you can't bite, for heaven's sake stop whining; it is the height of ingratitude. Besides, if Mr. John V. Farwell hears you, you may run the risk of being charged with "moral cowardice," in not signing your proper name.

See the "great boss"? He permits you to live. He furnishes yourself and wife with something to eat, clothes to put on your backs, and a home to sleep in, and now when you, who live by the grace of this boss, are needed to boom his constituent and candidate, you are ungrateful enough to snarl and whine, because you have to attend a meeting.

And are you silly enough to think that you will get any sympathy or help from the Tribune on such a plea?

Who feeds you? Who clothes you? Who made it possible for you to have a wife? Who made it possible for you to keep this wife in food, clothing and shelter? And who still permits you the pleasure of going to the theater; not only yourself, but your wife also?

The Boss!

Yes, the Boss, my good friends. Are you not proud of it? Surely you ought to swell yourself, throw out your chest and look your neighbors straight in the face, so that they may know that you live, not because you are a man willing and able to produce all you want to keep you alive, but because you live by permission of another.

Bigger man than you? Stronger man than you?

Does he work harder than you?

No! He does nothing; absolutely nothing; and why should he? He don't have to. What are you for? What does the boss permit you to live for? Isn't it to work, while he looks pleasant. You surely don't want him to work! Why, he is not built for work. It's you of the "collar-wearing" pack that's made for work.

You complain you must "lose the price of the tickets."

Pshaw, that's nothing, my boy; nothing! Why don't you try to be a "free and independent man," and neglect going to the meeting? Go to the theater instead. True, you'll look for another job. You know the boss can say by discharging you, "That from this day on you, your wife, and child (if you have any), can't eat, clothe or house yourselves. I say so." And unless you find another "boss," after you have been ejected from Lorimer's kennel, why it is quite likely you will have to nose around for scraps, just like any other common mongrel.

Some "docs" lick the hand that strikes them. Do you?

You seem to be able to bark, anyhow, can't you bite? Or has the boss drawn your teeth?

Are you not happy to know that one man can tell you what to eat, what to wear, where to live, and whether you shall have a wife or not, and when you have a wife, dictate the time when you can enjoy her company?

Remember you are still in luck. Thousands of voting cattle, called workmen, who have not as yet become "collar-wearing dogs," vote as you do, think as you do, and don't have a job paying as good wages as yours, and they and their wives never go to the theater. Yet they are not "tax-eaters," and their class produces unlimited quantities of wealth, in fact all that is produced, and it is from this wealth that your master supplies you with those necessities of life, which you fear may be discontinued unless you obey.

Now, my boy, I want to ask you a plain question:

In the name of common sense, and will you ever have the manhood and decency to vote for the overthrow of a system which actually makes you confess that you are a "collar-wearing" dog, that must follow wherever led? While you consider yourself a dog, your boss will lead you where he wishes; but your manhood, if you have any left, will lead you to the ballot box with a socialist vote.

Dog Catcher.

THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

Over 5,000 Chicago Workingmen Vote for Their Class Interests.

We are this week to lay before our readers a fairly complete detailed account of the socialist vote polled in this city in the last election. The official count is given in each ward for the aldermanic candidates, and also in all the towns, with the exception of Hyde Park, in which the official returns were not available at time of going to press, and in consequence the police report for that district is of necessity given. The total vote amounts to 5,152, which is almost double that of the highest heretofore cast, and the comrades and workers in the socialist cause are to be congratulated on the splendid success of their efforts. The following is the vote in detail:

ALDERMANIC.	
5th ward—H. C. Driesvogl	114
7th ward—L. Marcus	628
9th ward—A. Kursowski	134
10th ward—G. Sindelar	325
12th ward—D. H. Daly	107
13th ward—Theo. Williams	163
14th ward—Marcus Steh	261
15th ward—Anton Stephanovich	248
16th ward—A. Jasinski	187
22nd ward—Jno. Boening	61
23rd ward—C. E. Kronlof	94
24th ward—Max Faller	162
29th ward—W. N. Krump	196
30th ward—P. Horsley	251
31st ward—A. Rasmussen	75
33rd ward—C. Stillhoff	237
34th ward—H. De Boer	310
Total aldermanic vote	3,584

North Town—

Assessor—Bauer 700

Supervisor—Waren 594

Collector—Vast 496

Clerk—Hultin 527

West Town—

Assessor—Klenke 2,378

Supervisor—Christensen 2,462

Collector—Seigel 2,544

Clerk—Odalski 2,257

Town of Lake—

Assessor—Fritz 876

Supervisor—Steiner 817

Collector—Saunders 828

Clerk—Palmer 931

South Town—

Supervisor—Figolah 516

Collector—Kanselbaum 554

Clerk—Keidel 643

Hyde Park—

Supervisor—Knudson 684

Collector—Gorecki 715

Clerk—Depew 684

Total socialist vote in 5 towns. 5,152

BALLOTS, NOT BULLETS.

Recent Attempted Assassination Falsely Charged to Socialists by the Capitalist Press.

The recent attempt upon the life of the Prince of Wales at Brussels, by an imbecile boy of 16, gives the capitalist press an opportunity to revamp the old stale falsehood that socialism incites attempted murders of this sort notwithstanding the fact that in no case have the socialists in any land commended a resort to such actions, but on the contrary have universally condemned them as useless and foolish. Socialists regard the Prince of Wales, and individuals of the class to which he belongs, with the supremest indifference. The struggle in which they are engaged is directed against the capitalist system, and as no single individual can represent that system in himself, the socialists consequently waste neither time or effort in such attempts, leaving them rather to the anarchistic idiots, and other exaggerated individualists which the present economic system generates. Nothing would gratify our ruling classes so much as to see the class-conscious workers throw away their political weapon, the ballot, and arm themselves in its stead with the cheap revolver or stiletto of the notoriety seeking assassin. Those who have watched the steady, methodical and determined advance of the socialist cause in Belgium cannot readily be deceived by these malignant outpourings of the capitalist press. It is impossible to convince any intelligent human being that the socialists of Belgium, mindful of the methods and tactics adhered to in the past, which have brought such signal success, could be guilty of the insane folly which their enemies are so anxious to fasten upon them. The capitalist press may be expected to indulge in these falsehoods as is their natural wont, but this is merely the last defense of a cause which they now see is inevitably doomed to disappear.

The socialists of Terre Haute, Ind., are preparing for a vigorous campaign this spring and expect a large increase in the vote. Although the organization is not large numerically, we are informed by a Terre Haute comrade that the material is thoroughly class-conscious and fully aware of the significance of the movement. With a nucleus like this the comrades of Terre Haute are fully justified in expecting satisfactory returns at the ballot box.

ITS CHIEF PURPOSE

Co-operation As a Base of Supply for Socialist Propaganda.

SO RECOGNIZED IN BELGIUM.

Chicago Comrades Describe It As the "War Chest" of the Belgian Socialist Army.

London, March 29th, 1900.

To describe the Belgian co-operative movement in the space of a single letter and after having spent but three weeks in its midst, even if one has read nearly all the literature published upon it, is a task which it may be as well to confess at the beginning will be a difficult if not an impossible one. But there are a couple of proverbs that will perhaps explain our attitude as well as volumes. The first is offered as an encouragement, the second as a warning. They are "Nothing venture, nothing gain," and "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." We will leave it to our readers to decide which is the more applicable to our present attempt.

In the first place we shall not attempt anything in the way either of a history or a statistical description of the co-operative movement. Either or both of these can be obtained from works accessible to the average English reading socialist and have already been given in the columns of The Workers' Call. But there are certain features which are of especial interest and that are seldom noticed in the general descriptions that are sent out. It is often objected by the socialists that the co-operative movement being a piecemeal effort within the competitive system tends to divert the strength of the workers and thus to prolong capitalism. It is also held that it tends to create a privileged class within the ranks of the laborers and thus to destroy that class-consciousness upon which the whole movement depends.

Like so many other theoretical questions these never have been practical problems for the Belgian comrades. From the very start the co-operative movement has been organized and directed by the socialists who never looked upon it in any other light than as a temporary expedient to keep certain members of the working class in better condition until they could strike a final blow at capitalism, and indeed the main object was simply to increase the force of that blow and hasten its falling. Hence the idea of any conflict or "side-tracking" has never arisen.

Indeed the co-operative is always looked upon as a sort of "war-chest" for the socialist army and it is always remarked that the only appropriations that always go through without objection are those for propaganda purposes. If there is a strike anywhere it is always the co-operative that furnishes the bread and the relief funds. If there is any new educational work to be carried on it is from the treasury of the co-operative that the funds will generally come. And at every election they are the heaviest contributors to the socialist campaign fund.

Some idea of the advantages secured by the co-operatives to its members has been given in our previous letters. It has been pointed out how they furnished amusement and education as well as food to the worker. But still we may be pardoned if reference is once more made to some of the somewhat "subsidiary" phases of co-operation. It is a sick and death benefit society of the best and cheapest kind, providing the best of medical attendance when sick, and unlike "charitable" medical care that prescribes beefsteak when the patient is out of work and not able to buy liver, and writes expensive prescriptions for starving children, the co-operative provides the necessary food as well as medicine. If the co-operator is out of work he can still receive his food for a considerable time until he is again employed, although save as a benefit all business is strictly on a cash basis and no accounts are kept.

It is of course in the baking trade that they have had the most remarkable results. Here they have succeeded in not only forcing the price of all bread down at least 20 per cent, but at the same time they have raised the standard of quality until there is no doubt that the working class of Belgium have the best bread in the world at the lowest prices. A loaf of the best bread, weighing a little over twice the weight of the loaf ordinarily sold in Chicago and other American cities, is sold everywhere at 25 centimes (5 cents); while at the time we were in Brussels the quarterly rebate had just been issued to the co-operators, and it amounted to 3 centimes a loaf on all the bread purchased during the preceding three months. This means that there will soon be another reduction in the regular retail price of the co-operative stores, and hence a corresponding reduction in the private owned institutions. This in turn will mean that a large number of these

(Continued on page 4)

"OVERGROWN BOYS"

Outspoken Capitalist "Sizes Up" the "Average Workman."

"BOYS" CREATE ALL WEALTH.

And Surrender If to Their "Directors"—"Men" Will Secure This Wealth for Their Own Use.

In his testimony before the Industrial Commission, Mr. J. L. Board described the average workman "as more or less an overgrown boy, who needs somebody to direct him. If men of this sort are turned loose, they are apt to do a great deal of harm."

This description is so striking that I could not help thinking about it (some of us have plenty of time to think nowadays), and the more I thought, the more it dawned on me, that the statement contains a very profound although very unpleasant truth.

Boys, you know, are very active, especially "overgrown boys." I used to be an overgrown boy myself once and remember how I used to think it heaps of fun to help spade our next door neighbor's potato patch, while he reaped all the benefit.

Of course just before the election, when the "overgrown boys" are invited to attend the democratic or republican meetings, they are called "honest toilers," "the backbone of the nation" and complimented on belonging to the class "that produce all the wealth," etc., etc., and their welfare is of such immense importance, that the politicians on either side spend time and money and use every "honest" effort to save the workers from being beguiled into voting for the other fellows!

But under normal conditions they are "overgrown boys" who need "directors," such as Mr. Board and the class to which he belongs.

Now it is perfectly true, that boys need somebody to direct them, until they are able to manage themselves; but it strikes me as though it is about time for the American workmen to realize, that they have outgrown their "boyhood" and are able to care for themselves.

Wonder how it strikes the average union man, to whom the term was especially directed?

These same "overgrown boys" have dug the wealth out of our mines, they have built the railroads, shops and factories, they have invented all machinery, they have built all our houses, skyscrapers and warehouses, they have made our clothing, shoes and furniture—in fact, these same boys have produced all our wealth—a wonderful achievement for a lot of "overgrown boys," but nevertheless a fact.

But it is also a fact, that all this time they have had "directors," who not only have directed the work, but also managed to "direct" the wealth, so that only a small portion of it was left for the boys, for as a rule, a laboring man secures, out of the wealth which he produces, simply sufficient to enable him to live and propagate other "boys," who in turn are to be directed by other "directors."

What I want to know is this: will the average workmen—union men please take notice—will they let Mr. Board's statement go unchallenged and be proven true by continuing to be "directed" and robbed by the "director" class, or will they "turn loose" and prove that they are indeed men, who no longer need "directors"?

If they only would "turn loose" by using the ballot to capture the political power and enact laws in their own interest, they could do "a great deal of harm"—to the capitalist class. They could, in fact abolish the capitalist system altogether and keep the wealth produced for themselves.

Too long have the producing class acted as I did, while a boy—worked hard spading potatoes for glory and fun. It is time to wake up to the fact that all the wealth produced, not only should belong to those who produce it, but also that THE POWER TO MAKE IT STAY THERE rests with the workers, if they only will use the ballot intelligently.

Let us learn a lesson from the capitalist class. They are "class-conscious." They belong to the possessing class and KNOW IT, and use their knowledge in their own interest. Witness the unanimous testimony of the capitalists and their hirelings before the commission, summed up in Mr. Board's further statement, that "IN ORDER THAT THERE MAY BE PEACE IN ALL LINES OF TRADE THE UNIONS MUST BE ABOLISHED."

Certainly, the peace he longs for is the peace, where "I can tell the man what I can pay him" and the utter helplessness of the laborer to protest against his terms, and this kind of peace will probably come, unless the workmen also become "class-conscious," and show it by voting themselves into power.

The whole matter, when boiled down simply amounts to this: Mr. Board and the class to which he belongs, though numerically small, owns all the

means of production and distribution, and consequently, all the wealth produced, less the amount it takes to keep the workers alive, through control of the political power, legislative, executive and judicial, and the Republican and Democratic parties are merely tools used to keep the capitalist class in power.

The working people could change all this if instead of being a lot of "overgrown boys" they would act as men, vote with the party that represents their interest, gain political power and then pass laws declaring all the means of production and distribution to belong in common to all the people—in other words, to inaugurate the Co-operative Commonwealth, where each man would receive the full social value of what he produced and where there would be no "capitalists" to "direct" the surplus wealth into their own pockets.

Then indeed will peace come; not the peace of abject helplessness, such as our capitalist friend wants, but the peace of plenty and justice.

If the laborers of Chicago and America are MEN, they will vote the socialist ticket, if they still are nothing but "overgrown boys" they will vote to continue the old system, and must expect to be treated as "boys" until they show themselves to be men.

E. M. S.

TO WAKE THE UNION MEN.

Capitalists Say Imported Cheap Labor Will Cause "Some People to Open Their Eyes."

The ruling classes in this city are about to spring a new surprise upon the discontented union workmen, and incidentally emphasize the beauties of the competitive system in so far as the poverty of the workers of one country can be used as a club to compel the surrender of others. If the following, taken from the Chicago Record is correct, it will be interesting to see what measures the unions will be able to take in order to counteract its effect:

It is said that the steamship companies have sent copies of Chicago wage rate cards, which were posted in the street cars and elevated trains, to all parts of Europe where their vessels touch, and have caused them to be displayed where mechanics live. W. S. Behel said yesterday:

"The arrival of the next three or four steamers will cause some people to open their eyes," and another contractor chimed in:

"Yes, and the man who come cannot be turned back if they have \$5 in their pockets."

There is good business in all this for the transportation companies. The capitalist classes will search every nook and corner of the earth for cheap labor, and if this latest move upon their part will only justify the triumphant remark of Mr. Behel, that "some people will have cause to open their eyes" over this matter, it will be a lesson in socialism to the union workmen that will bear good results in the future. The "men can't be turned back if they have \$5 in their pocket. Union men may rest assured that they can't be turned back even if they had only five cents their pocket. When capitalism is on the hunt for cheap labor a little thing like that won't be allowed to stand in the way of their securing it. The immigration laws are not made in the interest of the working class but in that of their masters and the enforcement of such laws is also in the hands of the latter. It is theirs to loose and to bind, to receive or reject as their interests dictate, and they are now about to give the working class another additional proof of the results of folly at the ballot box.

The "people," that vague and abstract quantity which the ridiculous Municipal Voters' League claim to represent, seemed to have been fooled again. Said "people," according to their self-constituted mouthpiece, wanted a "non-partisan organization of the council" but now that the elections are over and the Republicans firmly in the saddle, it seems they won't get it after all. The Republicans, who like their opponents, are not in politics for their health, refused to allow the vanquished to co-operate in making up the new Council Committee. Consequently the "cause of municipal reform has received a most serious blow" and the "people have been betrayed" if the Republicans persist in their present attitude. One consolation, however, remains. There is now a Republican "gang" to be inveighed against, which will give the Municipal Voters' League an excuse for continued existence, and the opportunity of dealing out chunks of cheap advice for the guidance of the "people" at the next election.

The published accounts of the evidence taken before the Industrial Commission was more noteworthy for what was suppressed than for what was published. Secretary Thompson of the International Cigarmakers' union told some disagreeable facts, which it would never do to publish; therefore it was simply stated that he made a few remarks regarding wages. What he really did say related to the robbery of the workers by the capitalist class.

If you are not a regular subscriber to this paper look it over and see if it is not treating a subject in which you are interested. If so send in your subscription at once.

SOCIALIST POINTERS

Shall we smash the trusts or harness them?

Can it be possible that free silver of itself alone would not smash the trusts?

Justice, absolute and equal, to every man, woman and child; that is socialism.

The little lump of socialist leaven in the populist party is causing a heap of trouble.

Can socialists call on workmen to unite if they do not practice what they preach?

What a beautiful world this will be (for the capitalist) when John V. Farwell gets it made over.

Banker Dreyer will go to prison when his cash gives out. His case is a sample of capitalist justice.

Cedil Rhodes comes home to rest, knowing that he can hire enough hungry men to fight for him.

Prosperity to the employes of the street car company consists in working twelve hours instead of eight.

We will see whether McKinley is a good enough union man to contribute to the support of his fellow bricklayers.

In regard to the present muddled condition of the party keep calm and talk socialism. Things will work out.

The difference between Dewey and some of the other candidates is that Dewey does not claim to be a statesman.

The Dewey celebration will proceed, as its primary object was to bring in the country people to trade at the stores.

Socialists would not shoot the Prince of Wales. They would simply vote him out of his job and let him work or starve.

Another mad race to Alaska is on, though gold cannot be eaten neither can it be beaten into plowshares or hammers.

It seems that the people refuse to honor General Otis because he has not killed enough Filipinos or burned enough homes.

Workingmen who are fighting the battles of capitalism in South Africa are worse than absent minded beggars; they are poor fools.

The future of the socialist party is in the hands of the rank and file and is not in the keeping of any committees, officers or guardians.

Russia is one of the most backward of countries, but no great philanthropic country offers to carry civilization to it by means of the sword.

Aldermen would not be quite so careless about violating anti-election pledges if their resignations were in the hands of their constituents.

The victories won by the industrial strike are feeble and puny as compared with those that would follow a universal strike at the ballot box.

Porto Rico should be patient; it can have free trade with this country just as soon as the sugar and tobacco trusts have bought up all the plantations.

In olden times people went to war because one king had insulted another, but socialists are not going to fight each other because their "leaders" have quarreled.

A mayor and city council elected by class-conscious workmen would not think that the first place to begin cutting down expenses was in wages of the laboring men.

The workman who gets \$1.25 a day is just as important as Rockefeller on election day but he is not quite as smart. Rockefeller always votes for his own interests.

To the Reader.

Did you order and pay for the paper you hold before you? No! Then it was paid for by some friend, who seeing the light, desires you also to see it. If you are convinced of the justness of the doctrine, that the toiler, under a rational system, is entitled to the full produce of his toil, and that this he can never secure, while another owns the tools with which he toils, then seek out a few of your friends who are still in that deep sleep from which you may have recently awakened, and arouse them by sending each one a three month's subscription to The Workers' Call.

Always remember that the main bulwark of capitalism is the ignorance of the workers. They are in darkness only because they do not know the way out. Are you doing all you can to show them the path?

THE WORKERS' CALL.

Entered every Saturday at 26 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Entered at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., as mail matter of the second class.

Subscription Rates: One Year \$3.00, Six Months \$1.75, Three Months \$1.00, Single Copies 10c.

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

Editorial Announcements: To secure the return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed. Communications must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.

The fact that a signed article is published does not commit The Workers' Call to all opinions expressed therein.

Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Circulation. 1899: 13,704; 1900: 15,552; 1901: 21,413; 1902: 26,068; 1903: 30,020; 1904: 34,859; 1905: 39,575; 1906: 55,550; 1907: 82,204.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The result of the municipal elections held in this city cannot fail to be a source of gratification to all those earnest comrades who have devoted time and energy to the task of awakening their enslaved fellow-workmen to a sense of their material interests as a class.

Without any undue desire to detract from the efforts of the other factors which helped to so notably increase the socialist vote in the recent election, we think that a considerable amount of the success achieved may be fairly attributed to the existence of this paper, its uncompromising socialist character and the circulation attained.

Announcement: The columns of The Workers' Call are open for the use of the party, members and readers to discuss the question of unity and the name of the party.

socialist party, which can no longer be ignored as a political factor.

TO GET THE BEST.

The choice of a name under which the united and class-conscious workmen of this country are to appear in the political field for the struggle with the upholders of the present economic system, will occupy the attention of the members of the amalgamating bodies for such time until the matter is settled permanently by a referendum vote.

look with distrust and fear, on the movement which alone bears any hope for them. "I will not beat thee, nor abuse thee," said the old Quaker to his dog, "but I will give thee a bad name."

THE PARTY PRESS.

Without any undue desire to detract from the efforts of the other factors which helped to so notably increase the socialist vote in the recent election, we think that a considerable amount of the success achieved may be fairly attributed to the existence of this paper, its uncompromising socialist character and the circulation attained.

Announcement.

The columns of The Workers' Call are open for the use of the party, members and readers to discuss the question of unity and the name of the party.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

The Incoquo Club of Chicago held a meeting last week, when a discussion on the best definition of "Democracy" took place. Various members gave expression to their definition of the word and its meaning, but as no two were alike, each member persisted that the "people" would not accept the definition given by the other fellow.

Now that the elections are over we will be able to see what course will be taken in the matter of strikes and labor troubles, by those into whose hands the votes of the workers have delivered the control of the police. The attack on the Building Trades Council will be pushed with redoubled vigor, and we would advise union workmen to keep an eye on those in their ranks who would counsel them, to commit economic suicide by surrendering their cohesive power.

Some time ago we called the attention of our readers to a statement published in the capitalist press, that Honore Palmer went to work as messenger in a bank at \$6 per week.

The whole business has, as we predicted, turned out to be a sham. After twelve weeks the young man in question has quit his job and gone to the Berkshire hills in Massachusetts to recuperate his exhausted frame after the arduous toil of three months.

A resident of Chicago has framed a bill, which he hopes to have made law, providing that every man who has a vote and does not cast it shall be fined two dollars for such omission.

Last week a workman who had been engaged by the month, sued his employer for wages due for overtime performed, relying upon the legal eight-hour day bill which has been passed in this state.

But it is not the eight-hour law alone that becomes a farce when capitalist interests are concerned. Every other law passed ostensibly in the interest of "labor" becomes null and void in similar cases.

Toledo, O., April 6.—Judge Pugsley, in the Common Pleas court today, declared that provision in the Ohio statutes unconstitutional which prohibits an employer from discharging a workman because the employe is a member of a labor union.

Unconstitutional! Of course. Knocked out in the first round! Let it be understood that the employer has the "inalienable right" of discharging an employe for any reason or no reason.

It is lonesome being the only socialist at your shop or in your block. If you want company spend a dollar for ten three months subscriptions to The Workers' Call and you will soon find that everybody is talking socialism.

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

Dewey for the presidential nomination.

And only a few months ago these same gentry were filling the public press with assertions that Dewey was a Democrat. The following extract from the daily press, shows how the Admiral has depreciated in political value:

Said another wise old democratic politician: "If Dewey had intimated that he would accept a nomination as a presidential candidate when he first arrived at New York it would have been an easy thing to put him at the top of the democratic ticket, but now, merciful heavens, he couldn't get a nomination from the Socialist Labor Party—Curtis, in Chicago Record."

Regarding the assertion that Dewey could not "secure a nomination from the Socialist Labor party," it must be admitted that such is the case. And if this politician deserves in any sense the epithet of "wise," he must know that even when the Democratic party would have been overjoyed at the chance of nominating Dewey as their candidate, when thousands of knaves and millions of idiots were making night hideous with their laudatory howlings over this unsophisticated seaman, when "wise" politicians were attempting to sound the Admiral as to his political leanings in order to use him if possible as a lure to draw the votes of the unthinking, the attitude of the Socialist Labor party towards Dewey was then precisely as it is today, an attitude of absolute indifference.

A few weeks ago 500 of the fortunate inhabitants of Porto Rico, exhibited their appreciation of the blessings of American capitalist civilization which had been thrust upon them, by parading the streets of San Juan bearing a banner upon which was inscribed:

WE WORKINGMEN DEMAND FIVE CENTS AN HOUR.

The report continues thus: "The present rate of pay is three cents an hour, and the men complain that they are compelled to work from sunrise to sunset for 30 cents."

"Compelled?" Why certainly not. They need not work unless they wish. They have "freedom of contract." They are "free men" with the free man's privilege of starving, if the terms of the boss are not acceptable.

Thousands of children cannot attend school because the teachers refuse to receive them stark naked, as they prefer themselves. These are not savages, but gentle, loyal, civilized people."

Sheldon wants corn sent to India to feed the starving millions of that land. The woes of the Transvaal burghers will yet draw immense crowds of "sympathizers" who with their money will help a lost cause.

In the meantime schemes of capitalist exploitation, expressed in Porto Rico Tariff Bills, are being concocted at Washington. Capitalism having divested its victims of their clothing can now proceed to take their hide with less difficulty.

It is lonesome being the only socialist at your shop or in your block. If you want company spend a dollar for ten three months subscriptions to The Workers' Call and you will soon find that everybody is talking socialism.

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

A Workingman's View of the Annual Appeal for an "Honest" Council.

So much of error here So much of doubt and fear. Like mists becloud our light; So much of fallacy, So much of sophistry. We cannot see aright.

Before the winter's ice began to melt away the citizens of Chicago were again besieged by our self-appointed "Municipal Guards" pleading the cause of a business administration, an honest city council.

The workingmen are especially appealed to to follow the example set by our "better classes" and free themselves from their political bosses. (How about their economic masters, good reformer?) The non-partisan reformers, like the partisan boodlers, know the value of the labor vote, and the danger to their capitalist class interests, should the workers make an intelligent use of it, so they try to play their best card, "patriotism."

That the wage workers have it in their power to accomplish municipal reform, real, not fictitious, is an admitted fact. For in spite of our tendency to outgrow our (childish notions) government, as yet, exists by the consent of the governed. The wage workers are a majority of the nation, and an overwhelming majority of every large city.

It is a truism fast gaining recognition that a political party, whether it be under a limited monarchy or a republic, is based on, and takes its birth certificate, from the material interest of a portion or a class of society, and these interests find expression in the party declaration or platform, and are made the issues of their campaign; for the control of government means that their interests will be best advanced and protected.

We see then that the law of self-preservation dictates to the worker to organize with the others of his class, into a political party independent of all others, and based upon their class interests, which should find expression in a demand for collective ownership of all the means of production and distribution.

But this is rank materialism, extreme selfishness, void of all "patriotic sentiment," says our reformer and good-government patriot. Perhaps it is, but let us see. To send our missionaries and our bibles, our civilization, and our whisky, our soldiers and our flag, into the territories of weaker communities so that our trade may follow, is this not rank materialism, selfishness, yet you good citizen approve of it, and denounce all who can't see the beauty of it as traitors.

"Well," say the reformers, "this is all well as far as national politics are concerned, but in our municipal affairs there is no need of class division; let us elect responsible honest business men, and our municipal problems are solved."

But be kind dear reformer, and tell us, who is responsible for our municipal corruption? Have the workers or the corner store butchers and grocers bribed our alderman, have they any interest in corruption? Some have traced it to our better classes, to the successful business men, who donate to our universities and churches and build us museums and observatories. Do tell us, if you know, what truth there is in this rumor. Indeed, it is questionable whether our private business affairs are more honestly conducted than our public affairs. I'll admit it is sometimes more economical, to the owner. Our government is but a reflex of the dominating business principles. Rob or be robbed—"do others or others will do you," is the golden rule of our competitive capitalist system. Is there perhaps a political alchemy that can convert our dishonest social conduct into an honest municipal government?

Be not disheartened good reform friends, political corruption will give way to honest administration, but it will be the work of those whose historic mission is to abolish dishonesty in our economic life. The intelligent class-conscious worker, will, not through a non-partisan policy, but through a partisan socialist ballot accomplish this grand mission.

Wants the Name "Socialist Party." Editor Workers' Call: To lessen ridicule and geying by such enemies of socialism as the New York Mail and Express, who inform its readers that there is a Social DEMOCRAT party and a Social DEMOCRATIC party—let us adopt the plain name "Socialist party," and put an end to this sort of ridicule.

Two names are to be submitted for a referendum vote. The question then arises which is the more appropriate of the two; the Social Democratic party or the United Socialist party. In arguing for the former will say, that the name is now extensively known throughout the country, on account of our vigorous agitation, our successes in Massachusetts, our tolerant spirit and our friendliness toward the trade union movement. Many thousands of workmen have learned to know the S. D. P. as the friend of the working class. Further that name is dear to 5,000 comrades in the United States who, if deprived of it, may to a degree lose their enthusiasm and refrain from doing their best for the cause. In addition the name Social Democratic exemplifies exactly what the socialists are striving for, and plainly demonstrates that our ultimate aim is a Social Democracy. Therefore the name to be chosen according to what it defines, is no better one than Social Democratic party can be found if you hunt through all the dictionaries in the land. On the other hand we have the name United Socialist party. What does it represent? A united socialist movement? Oh no! for there are the De Leonites, the Jones non-partisan, the Social party of Oklahoma, the municipal socialists, the Christian socialists and many other kinds and creeds who are not with us and have their own hobbies about ushering in the co-operative commonwealth. Therefore the name would be erroneous as can possibly be expected. In one organization. Further won't we look pretty being abbreviated as the U. S. party. People will think we are an adjunct to Uncle Sam or some other old uncle and a lot of explanation will have to be done to satisfy the inquisitive. Now, comrades, the question narrows itself down to these two names which have been submitted; one is a recognized factor with a history, the other is erroneous in the first place, and secondly is entirely unknown and must begin to build up a reputation. Also two names having been submitted, no one can say you were forced to accept, but of your own free will you decided to adopt the best one which I am convinced is the S. D. P. Furthermore if that name is adopted I am confident the union will be cemented closer and better than if the other one prevails and our union will be as perfect and harmonious as can possibly be expected. Therefore it is to be hoped that all comrades will look at this question of name from the broadest possible view and vote for the S. D. P. so as to accomplish the greatest good for the socialist movement.

Capitalist Trickery. Editor Workers' Call: If you can spare the necessary space in your columns I would be pleased if you would make public some election trickery by which three voters were deprived of their legal right to vote. In this case the three victims were myself and son and one other voter, the only male occupants residing at 121 Locust street, and belonging to the 13th election precinct of the Twenty-third ward. Our votes were promptly challenged on the ground that we were not located at said residence, and furthermore our suspect notices were forwarded to the above address, which we had failed to respond to. No such notice was received by us, and our ordinary mails were not lost but were regularly received. The truth in this case is that all three voters have resided in said precinct for the first time. Two of the election officials canvassing the genuineness of the names registered, called at the proper time, and inquired as to the names of voters who had formerly resided at the above address. These persons never inquired as to the names in question, but never the less our names together with the other additional information were mentioned to these officials. Myself and son have resided at this address for one year, and have lived in this city for eighteen years. Why is it then that our votes were challenged. There are perhaps various methods of disfranchisement, or at least challenges against lawful voters who are or may be suspected of casting their votes in opposition to the parasites and lickspittles who are feeding themselves at the capitalist manger. It is plainly apparent that the growing socialist vote is now considered a dangerous obstacle by the capitalist class and their political henchmen. When tricks like the above are resorted to it is good evidence that socialism is making itself unpleasant enough to cause bourgeois uneasiness. Therefore they are now busy devising ways and means by which under cover of the law voters of their legal rights. It is sufficiently evident that the challenging in this case was done with deliberate intent to defraud and prevent suspected undesirable voters from casting their ballots.

Yours fraternally, Jacob Kuffenkan.

The Social Democratic Party in Milwaukee at the last election polled 2,900 votes out of a total vote of 50,251, a gain of 1,000 votes over the average vote in 1898.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

Brookhead, Wis., April 2, 1900.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

LETTER BOX.

Wants the Name "Socialist Party." Editor Workers' Call: To lessen ridicule and geying by such enemies of socialism as the New York Mail and Express, who inform its readers that there is a Social DEMOCRAT party and a Social DEMOCRATIC party—let us adopt the plain name "Socialist party," and put an end to this sort of ridicule.

Two names are to be submitted for a referendum vote. The question then arises which is the more appropriate of the two; the Social Democratic party or the United Socialist party. In arguing for the former will say, that the name is now extensively known throughout the country, on account of our vigorous agitation, our successes in Massachusetts, our tolerant spirit and our friendliness toward the trade union movement. Many thousands of workmen have learned to know the S. D. P. as the friend of the working class. Further that name is dear to 5,000 comrades in the United States who, if deprived of it, may to a degree lose their enthusiasm and refrain from doing their best for the cause. In addition the name Social Democratic exemplifies exactly what the socialists are striving for, and plainly demonstrates that our ultimate aim is a Social Democracy. Therefore the name to be chosen according to what it defines, is no better one than Social Democratic party can be found if you hunt through all the dictionaries in the land. On the other hand we have the name United Socialist party. What does it represent? A united socialist movement? Oh no! for there are the De Leonites, the Jones non-partisan, the Social party of Oklahoma, the municipal socialists, the Christian socialists and many other kinds and creeds who are not with us and have their own hobbies about ushering in the co-operative commonwealth. Therefore the name would be erroneous as can possibly be expected. In one organization. Further won't we look pretty being abbreviated as the U. S. party. People will think we are an adjunct to Uncle Sam or some other old uncle and a lot of explanation will have to be done to satisfy the inquisitive. Now, comrades, the question narrows itself down to these two names which have been submitted; one is a recognized factor with a history, the other is erroneous in the first place, and secondly is entirely unknown and must begin to build up a reputation. Also two names having been submitted, no one can say you were forced to accept, but of your own free will you decided to adopt the best one which I am convinced is the S. D. P. Furthermore if that name is adopted I am confident the union will be cemented closer and better than if the other one prevails and our union will be as perfect and harmonious as can possibly be expected. Therefore it is to be hoped that all comrades will look at this question of name from the broadest possible view and vote for the S. D. P. so as to accomplish the greatest good for the socialist movement.

Capitalist Trickery. Editor Workers' Call: If you can spare the necessary space in your columns I would be pleased if you would make public some election trickery by which three voters were deprived of their legal right to vote. In this case the three victims were myself and son and one other voter, the only male occupants residing at 121 Locust street, and belonging to the 13th election precinct of the Twenty-third ward. Our votes were promptly challenged on the ground that we were not located at said residence, and furthermore our suspect notices were forwarded to the above address, which we had failed to respond to. No such notice was received by us, and our ordinary mails were not lost but were regularly received. The truth in this case is that all three voters have resided in said precinct for the first time. Two of the election officials canvassing the genuineness of the names registered, called at the proper time, and inquired as to the names of voters who had formerly resided at the above address. These persons never inquired as to the names in question, but never the less our names together with the other additional information were mentioned to these officials. Myself and son have resided at this address for one year, and have lived in this city for eighteen years. Why is it then that our votes were challenged. There are perhaps various methods of disfranchisement, or at least challenges against lawful voters who are or may be suspected of casting their votes in opposition to the parasites and lickspittles who are feeding themselves at the capitalist manger. It is plainly apparent that the growing socialist vote is now considered a dangerous obstacle by the capitalist class and their political henchmen. When tricks like the above are resorted to it is good evidence that socialism is making itself unpleasant enough to cause bourgeois uneasiness. Therefore they are now busy devising ways and means by which under cover of the law voters of their legal rights. It is sufficiently evident that the challenging in this case was done with deliberate intent to defraud and prevent suspected undesirable voters from casting their ballots.

Yours fraternally, Jacob Kuffenkan.

The Social Democratic Party in Milwaukee at the last election polled 2,900 votes out of a total vote of 50,251, a gain of 1,000 votes over the average vote in 1898.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

Brookhead, Wis., April 2, 1900.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Wm. Butcher.

The Name Question.

Argument Before the Unity Conference by Com. G. B. Benham.

As the members of the two socialist parties are to vote, along with other questions, upon that of name, choosing between "Social Democratic party" and "United Socialist party," it is deemed proper to present here the argument made upon this point by Comrade Benham in the Unity Conference. He said in effect:

The question of the name to be adopted in case of a union of the S. L. P. and the S. D. P. is a most important consideration.

In some of the Social Democratic party papers of the issues succeeding the Indianapolis convention, statements have been made indicating that the S. D. P. convention had taken in the S. L. P., and that all important affairs were settled as to name, etc.

Of course, if this were so, no discussion of the name would be in place here, because everything would have been settled within the Social Democratic party.

But, on the contrary, the appointment of a committee of nine of the S. D. P. convention, who are not bound to the name Social Democratic shows that there was a desire for harmony, and that "assimilation" did not, in fact, take place.

It has been left for us to arrange a basis that will, in our judgment, not only be satisfactory to this committee and the conventions, but a basis that can and will be freely and conscientiously endorsed by the referendum votes of both parties.

To gain these ends, it is necessary that all propositions that go forth as the sense of this committee be so stated that criticism may be invited from either members or opponents of the socialist movement; the propositions must be such that arguments against them can be easily refuted; and they must endure every test as to appropriateness and legality that can be brought to bear upon them.

The legality of the name, before the laws of the various states, must be as fully assured as is its propriety in use, and its representation of the principles of the united organizations.

We should not be governed by the "beliefs" of individuals or by superstitions handed down to us from the past. Our only duty is to seek the truth, and to be governed by facts.

It is upon the question of name alone that I now desire to address you, and that whatever the methods of this committee's work, and whatever the result submitted to the referendum, it may be done with a full view of the facts in connection with the subject of the name, and that names here considered may be looked upon solely from the standpoint of honorable and legal utility.

The name "Social Democratic" (taking the words separately, or the name as a whole), if analyzed has nothing in it indicating to the ordinary mind anything regarding socialism.

"Social," according to Webster, has various meanings, none of which carry ideas of economic beliefs of any kind. On the contrary, its meaning is purely of immediate friendly relationship under any circumstances, carrying no thought or desire for change or advance. "Social" relations may exist in restraint or in freedom, in the open fields or among the inmates of a prison, in capitalism or in socialism. It is indefinite. It carries no strong and distinctive idea to the human mind. Its vagueness is best illustrated by its common usage and those words which are synonymous with it.

The dictionary defines the word as meaning "pertaining to society; relating to man living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body; as 'social interests,' 'social pleasures,' 'social duties,' disposed to mix in friendly converse, companionable, consisting in union or mutual converse." As a synonym it gives: "sociable, companionable, friendly, familiar, convivial, festive."

The ordinary use of the word "social" today brings only these dictionary meanings into operation.

The "social" clubs, church "socials," "social" dances (gatherings of any kind, having no aim but friendly intercourse) are all based on and bear out the dictionary definition and disavow any connection with a progressive desire, or of economic emancipation for the working class. This emancipation is the only end for which we strike when we proclaim ourselves socialists, and unite to advance the program of socialism. In every city we find that "social" reform, "social" settlements, etc., have become titles synonymous with charity schemes and bourgeois reading clubs and middle class ladies' associations.

Socialism has nothing in this sense to gain from using the word "social." These also carry out the reactionary ideas of the Democratic party, except in a more petty manner.

Our name should bear in its wording something of the intent or desire of our movement. To place the first word in our name before the public as a mere mark without economic or political significance, is to knowingly to do the organizations a wrong.

Again, we do not desire to gain votes by misrepresentation, which is what we should do, if we take the name "democratic" in the United States. We are not an adjunct of the Democratic party of the United States, and we should not adopt the name or make it a part of the name of the Socialist political party of America.

On Lorimer street, in Brooklyn, MAY

be seen a great sign: "Social Democratic Club." On investigation it will be found to be a place of merry-making carried on by the members of the Bourbon Democratic organizations. The members of this club have no conception of the term "social" otherwise than in its ordinary meaning, and no interpretation of "democratic" except as a means to gain office and its spoils.

The word "democratic" indicates simply government by the people. The people in this country elect the lawmakers, and, thus do-govern themselves politically. The execution of the laws is put into the hands of men of their own selection. In no sense does the word "democratic" carry to the ordinary mind anything but the aims and desires of the Democratic party, recognized by us as the upholder of reactionary theories and undesirable legislation, in so far as it affects the working class.

Not only are the two words "Social" and "Democratic" meaningless from the standpoint of socialist intent, but the first carries with it, under present conditions, a mere idea of festivities. The word "Democratic" has all the sins of many decades heaped upon it as the name and symbol of the political party of Croaker, Cleveland and Steunenberg. Cleveland made his name famous by throwing U. S. troops into Chicago in opposition to the law and the desires of the then governor during the Pullman strike. Steunenberg is notorious for his calling for United States troops to inaugurate the "Bull Pen" and a reign of terror in the Cough of Aleneas.

If we go before the voters with the word "Democratic" as the substantive part of our name, we encounter the prejudices of those who have in the past been Republicans and who naturally dislike the Democratic name; of those who have been Democrats, but have left that party in complete disgust; and of those who have never belonged to either old party, but who know the odious record of the Democratic party.

The words "democratic" and "republican" have originally exactly the same meaning. Today they have both lost the original meaning and have become firmly associated in the people's minds with the records of two capitalist parties.

The fact that the political organization in Germany, representing the principles which both the Social Democratic party and the Socialist Labor party in America upheld is called the "Sozialdemokratische Partei" has been used as an argument in favor of this name in the United States.

This, as well as the reasons given above, were all discussed at the first political convention held under socialist auspices in the United States, at Newark, N. J., in 1877. And the result was, that, although the convention was almost exclusively made up of German socialists who had fought and suffered under the flag of the Social Democratic party in Germany, the reasons advanced above and others of a still graver character caused the defeat of the name "Social Democratic party."

In 1884, at Cincinnati, O., was held another convention of the socialists, under the name of the Socialistic Labor party. Here again almost the entire representation was made up of Germans, the name "Social Democratic party" was again put to one side, though presented and vigorously advocated in the desire of a common name for all the socialist movements throughout the world, and though appeals were made to the love of the name that had won enduring fame and lasting prestige in the fatherland.

The members of the conventions of 1877 and of 1884 knew that the laws of Germany were different from those of this country. They knew that the word "democratic" carried with it the demand for suffrage, a demand which even now it not merely as fully satisfied in Germany as in the United States. In Germany it was not only in an attempt to socialize the means of production, but was also a demand for the political means by which the change could be accomplished. Lassalle particularly urged the need of suffrage. Hence "democratic" was proper and necessary in Germany at that time, while wholly useless here and now, with the political power in the hands of the people.

Still more striking in that connection is it, that at the time of the taking of this name in Germany there was certainly no democratic party with which the German socialists would have been brought in direct and open conflict over the wording of the name. Had they taken the name "Social Liberal Party" in Germany they would have been only working along the same lines of seeking legal difficulties that we shall now seek if we take the name of "Social Democratic party" here.

We know, further, that this name in Germany, represents something altogether different from the meaning it now has, when translated and transplanted. In fact it has lost its strength in this process. No German will translate "social" as "social," and insist that they mean the same thing. The German word has in it a revolutionary and progressive intent, while in English "social" is an entirely meaningless word in any such connection.

The Democratic party is firmly established in every state in the union. It will dispute the right of any party to use "democratic" either as the whole

or as a part of its name. In Massachusetts this has already been successfully done, and the name turned around to "Democratic Social party." But, say the ardent supporters of the name, Social Democratic, did not the gold democracy get a place on the national ballot for being contested by the regular Democratic party?

Yes, it did. The gold democracy got a place on the ballot because when contested its members were put upon the witness stand and testified that they were a part of the Democratic party, still upholding its principles except upon the money question. When the Social Democratic name is contested, before capitalist judges, can it get a place on the ticket upon such evidence or upon any evidence?

The prospect that presents itself to us, if we take the name "Social Democratic party," is that we will take up a name, to begin with, that is meaningless for a socialist party; a name that is clouded with the disgrace of the old Democratic party; and, last and overshadowing all, its adoption will involve the party into endless litigation, forcing upon us an immense and useless expenditure of energy, and a constant drain upon our finances. This condition of affairs, brought upon the party with a full knowledge of these facts, would be a decided and unpardonable error in party procedure and method, involving wasted time, wasted energy, wasted funds and an ultimate change of name for the national party, for the suits in the various states would probably bring different decisions, necessitating the taking of temporary and temporary names in the various localities.

For instance, in Massachusetts, the only place where a state ticket was put in the field by the Social Democratic party, it was obliged to change to "Democratic Social party." The result of the considerations of these or some of these arguments, has already been manifested in the taking of names other than "Social Democratic" by many of the newer state and local organizations not affiliated with the S. L. P.

In Maine, the name taken was simply "Socialist party," so it was in Cleveland and Cincinnati, O., and in Oklahoma territory. In several states we have kept the name of "Socialist Labor party," even after legal conflicts with the De Leonites; in others we have lost it; in some it is undivided.

In the light of these facts, here advanced in the spirit of true unity, I ask all here present to lay aside all sentimentality, all past or prospective triumphs under this name, taking only into consideration the facts regarding the name; and to apply the facts to the best interests of the united socialists of the United States of America.

If we label this grand movement with a meaningless name; if, in addition, we saddle upon it the taints of the democracy; and again in addition, if we involve the movement in the meshes of the law, disheartening, discouraging, and impoverishing the comrades, we will be greatly in error. All comrades now depend upon us to give them the best basis, both in organization and in name, upon which to carry on our battle with the capitalist class. If we fail in our mission, the membership will hold us responsible. The truth harms no one. Let the statements here be disproven or let the name be presented as it is, with the facts concerning it, to the membership.

To recapitulate: The word "Social" is meaningless in the socialist propaganda, as an emblem, symbol, or indication of our work, our intention, or our political movement. The word "democratic" means rule of the people; it had as its original only the political significance; this has been carried on until today; to take this word, means to take upon our shoulders the sins of the Democratic party, or by using that name to mislead a few ignorant people into voting our ticket.

The name "Social Democratic" has been repeatedly rejected by national socialist conventions in the United States, and recently by state and local socialist organizations. The name "Social Democratic" will involve any party bearing it in endless litigation in both local and state courts.

In the view of the meaningless wording of the name, of the political significance fastened upon the name Democratic; of the sureness of legal complications, is it the part of intelligence, of expediency, or of principle to adopt or recommend the name of "Social Democratic party" for the united socialist forces in the United States?

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

BELGIUM

The railways in Belgium are owned by the government, but the Minister refuses to allow the socialist newspapers to be sold at the railway stations. The attention of the Chamber has been called to this by Vandervelde, but without success. It is a petty piece of persecution which, however, does not do much harm.

A strike of weavers has taken place at Hamme. The men get 1 f. 50 a day, or about 15, 6d., for working twelve hours. They are asking for 2s. a day.

FRANCE

The anniversary of the Commune was not only celebrated in Paris and in many French towns, but also in Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy and Spain. We must reverence the men who fell as soldiers on the field of battle; they did not die in vain, and but for them the reactionary Assembly

would have restored the monarchy in France.

One of the most hopeful signs of progress in France is the number of "Popular Universities" which are springing up in all parts of Paris. At these places lectures are given and classes are held every night. The most important of them is in Faubourg St. Antoine, in an old hall which is of historical interest; as a meeting was held there in 1851, at which Baudin presided, to organize the opposition in the coup d'etat of 1851. Here is a social side as well as an intellectual side, and the lectures and classes are very well attended by the very people for whom they were intended.

GERMANY

The Heinze law—a bill which was not only to put down prostitution, but to enable the police to control literature and art—has practically been withdrawn by the government. It was vehemently opposed by the socialists, who were supported by members of all parties, and also by novelists, literary men, artists, etc., and even the son of Prince Hohenzollern. The Chancellor said he would vote against the bill. It was defeated by judicious obstruction and at present has been withdrawn from the orders of the day. It was a very silly bill, though well-meaning, as it did not attempt to remove the causes of the evils which it professed to cure.

A congress of waiters has been held in Berlin. They object very much to the system of "tips" and ask to be paid by their employers. At present not only are they not paid, but in many cases have to pay for their places, and must, therefore, beg for "tips," which, as they point out, is degrading to them.

On March 18, 1898, many citizens were killed in Berlin when asking for their rights. A demonstration was made on Sunday week at the graves of those who had fallen. As "Vorwärts" says, March 18 is the festival of the past, honoring the brave who toiled and suffered that we might be happier; May 1st is the festival of the future.

A socialist has been elected to the Landtag (local parliament) of Saxemeiningen. There are now five socialists—out of 24 members, of whom eight are nominated by the Duke—in that assembly—London "Justice."

LABOR ITEMS.

Notes From Trades Union Journals and Exchanges, Throughout the United States.

(For further Labor Items see "Foreign News.")

Out of 75,000 immigrants landed in this country during the last three months of 1899 about 4,000 came to Illinois.

Chicago egg inspectors are making arrangements to form a union and thoroughly organize the trade.

The Coming Time, formerly a Jones Non-partisan party organ of Columbus, O., has come out for Debs and Harriman.

Ex-Governor Lewellyn, of Kansas, has thrown a bomb into the ranks of the fusionists by following the example of G. C. Clemens and announcing that he will support Debs for president.

Workers on women's tailor-made garments in this city are holding meetings with the object of completing their local organization. The question of hours and wages will be given particular attention.

The Scotlen Tobacco company, an independent Detroit concern which was recently gobbled by the trust, will be closed indefinitely on May. Fifty,000 employees will be discharged. Nationalize the trusts!

The Typographical union have determined to take a referendum vote of their membership for an assessment of 10 cents per week per member for the purpose of a defense fund in aid of Pittsburg members.

Some time ago the Blackwell-Durham Tobacco Co. issued a circular against the Tobacco Trust, on which it represented itself as a bird with a snake in its mouth labeled "anti-trust." The Durham company is now in the hands of a receiver and the trust smiles knowingly.

More town elections have been held in Massachusetts, and the tide of socialism continues to rise. Social Democrats elected two candidates in Amesbury, one in Georgetown and one in Merrimac. In Milford, Holbrook, Abington, Whitman and West Newbury big increases were made. Politicians are scared.

The bolters of the labor convention in Colorado have issued a statement to the public in which they declare that the time is inopportune to take independent political action, and union people are advised to stand by Bryan and the silver cause. Seven of the bolters hold spittoon-cleaning jobs under the democratic administration. Comment is unnecessary.

How's this for a dose of plutocracy: The city council of New Castle, Pa., has passed an ordinance authorizing the mayor to appoint private policemen for all corporations, factories and shops, the same to be selected by the trusts that control the shops and are to be paid by the trusts. The police are given full power and are entirely at the command of the trusts and shall stand ready to do their bidding.

Gabriel D'Annunzio, poet, author and aristocrat, has left the Monarchist party of Italy and joined the socialists. He says he was forcibly struck by the magnificent light that the socialists are making for liberty, and his common sense finally triumphed over his prejudices. D'Annunzio, who is said to be "fattered by men and worshipped by

women," is a member of Parliament and from his seat in the Chamber of Deputies makes daily attacks upon capitalism.

The socialists of New York confidently assert that if the proper work can be done this fall 100,000 votes will be polled in that state for Debs and Harriman. In Idaho, it is reported, the greatest enthusiasm exists, and the miners are even talking about carrying the state for the amalgamated socialist party. Debs' aid to the Western Federation of Miners in the past, and Harriman's exposures of the "bull pen" outrages through the New York People have gained hundreds of friends for their cause.—In Washington state there is also a strong movement starting for the amalgamated party.

A. W. Puttee, who has just been elected to the Canadian Parliament by a labor-socialist combine in the Winnipeg district, regrets that he does not live in the United States, so that he might vote for Debs and Harriman. In an article addressed "to the toilers of the United States," Mr. Puttee says among other things: "Your dawn of triumphant deliverance from industrial bondage has broken; strain every nerve, every faculty to attain the victory measurably within your grasp before the shades of evening envelope your domain on the next presidential election day. The opportunity is yours, and your co-workers in other climes expect that every man will that day do his duty!"—Cleveland Citizen.

A very elaborate official report bringing British trade union statistics down to the beginning of 1899 has recently been published, and presents much that is of value to those interested in the international labor movement. In the seven years from 1892 to 1898 18 per cent of the total expenditures of British trade unions was devoted to running expenses. The figures are based on reports from the 100 principal unions, containing 1,043,476 members, or 63 per cent of the total membership of all the unions. In that \$32,636,820 was spent by the 100 unions. In addition to the 18 per cent expended for running expenses, 23 per cent was expended for strike benefits and 59 for friendly benefits—unemployment, sickness and accident, funeral, etc. During the year 1898 the number of separate unions increased by forty, but the membership increased by 7 per cent, a slower increase than in 1897. The report is compiled by the British Board of Trade.—Indianapolis Press.

Of course Frick and Carnegie kissed and made up. It would never do to let the world know how those fortunes were made. That would spoil all the editorials about the "just reward of ability," and the sermons on "industry, integrity and intelligence," that have been fed to the public since Carnegie, Rockefeller, et al. We take it that much time will elapse before one of the great trust magnates will allow the practices of his class to be ventilated in court. Those people fear the righteous wrath of the public too greatly to ever permit of the light shining upon their transactions. Though deprived of an actual exhibition of the methods of modern capitalism, it need not be forgotten that it is possible for a capital of \$20,000,000 to earn \$40,000,000 "honest" court-protected, pulpit-eulogized "profit" in one year. Nor is the public compelled to overlook the fact that a \$100,000,000 corporation can rise in a few years from nothing. And it can still ponder on the number of people who were robbed and murdered to give this handful of men so much wealth.—Typographical Journal.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Branches are requested to arrange for open air meetings and communicate with Com. M. H. Taft, 7919 Edwards avenue.

All members of the Fifth Ward branch are requested to attend the next business meeting of the branch, Monday, April 16th, 8 p. m., at 2939 Wentworth avenue.

Open air meetings will be held next Sunday at 3 p. m., corner North and California avenues. Also at Quincy and State at 8 p. m., and perhaps at Peoria and Madison at 8 p. m.

There will be a public meeting Sunday, at 2939 Wentworth avenue, at 8 p. m. All readers of The Workers' Call and their friends are requested to attend. Comrade B. Berlin will speak on "The Coming Struggle."

The meeting of the Twenty-fourth Ward branch at 65 N. Clarke street last Thursday was well attended. Comrade Sissman spoke on the subject of "Different Political Aspects Making for Socialism." A lively discussion followed.

The debate between P. Williams, Direct Legislationist and T. J. Morgan, socialist, on the subject: "The Political Wilderness and the Way Out," was attended by a large audience who apparently were much interested in the debate.

The Twelfth Street Turner hall has been rented for Sunday, April 23rd, for a May Day demonstration. Branches are requested to elect a delegate to act in conjunction with the Seventh ward committee to make the demonstration a success.

The Fifth Ward club is looking for new headquarters where they can do more effective agitation than at their present stand. They are prepared to pay about \$5 per month rent for a suitable hall. Any suggestions as to a desirable location will be gladly received at the office of this paper.

Comrade G. B. Benham writes us that he spoke to a good audience at Shedd Park hall, Milwaukee, on Saturday, April 7th, and on Sunday evening to a large crowd in Kaler's hall, same city. Comrade Benham writes from Minneapolis where he will do some agitation work during his stay. He will then proceed to Denver, Col., on his way to San Francisco, Cal.

The meeting held at the home of Wm. Bartels, 915 Washburn avenue, last Saturday was given over to the discussion of the "different phases of socialism." Six applications for membership were received. A permanent organiza-

tion was not effected owing to the absence of a number of union men who had to attend their union meeting. Another meeting will be held next Saturday at the same place to effect a permanent organization.

All socialists in the vicinity should make it a point to attend the Easter Festival and ball given by the Scandinavian branch of the S. L. P. at Svea hall, Chicago avenue and Larabee street, on Sunday, April 15th at 4 p. m. Tickets at door 35 cents. A splendid musical program is provided and refreshments will be served. An address by Miss Jane Adams and a debate between John Collins and Wm. E. Keller, will provide the instructive part of the evening's entertainment.

GUARD THE BALLOT.

Both Capitalist Parties See a Menace in the Voting Power of the Proletariat.

There is a current saying, the words do not come readily to mind, that when rogues quarrel interesting disclosures ensue, to the edification of the public. It is equally true that when two rogues who have long quarreled begin to patch up their differences a careful consideration of their motives will be instructive. The following editorial is taken from a recent issue of the Savannah (Ga.) News:

At last the Republican party has come to the conclusion that there are people living under the American flag who are not qualified for the ballot. In the bill providing a government for Hawaii, pending in the senate, the ballot is denied to all of the people in those islands except those who have certain property and educational qualifications. The percentage of those who will have the right to vote, if this bill becomes a law, is small.

While there is nothing in the bill which refers to the remotest way to the negroes of the South, there are reasons for thinking that it has a very important bearing upon their political future. They were given the ballot because the Republican party thought that it would be able to control the Southern states through them. It has failed to do so. The South is solidly democratic, and is likely to remain so as long as the negro has the ballot.

The Republican party therefore does not care as much for the negro from the standpoint of politics as it once did. That this is true is evident from the fact that it has taken no steps, in response to appeals from the negro, to have the amendment to the constitution of Louisiana disfranchising ignorant voters, set aside as being unconstitutional. A similar amendment will be adopted in North Carolina, and in all probability, in next August, Mississippi and South Carolina have practically disfranchised ignorant negro voters. The Republican party has said nothing against these efforts, and even the class of voters aimed at in the constitutional amendments adopted in the foregoing states.

And it is probable that it would take no steps in behalf of the negro if, in all of the other Southern states, ignorant negroes should be disfranchised. It is difficult to see how it could do so in the fact of the declaration it virtually makes in the bill for the admissions of Hawaii. If the natives in those islands are not fit to have the ballot the ignorant portion of the negro population of this country is not fit to have it. If the Republican party intended to raise the question of the rights of the Southern states to disfranchise ignorant negro voters it would hardly have taken the position it has relative to the ignorant portion of the population of the Hawaiian islands. By denying the ballot to ignorant people of those islands it practically says that in order to have good government the control of the ballot box must be kept in the hands of the most intelligent portion of the people.

On this question of the ballot the Republican party has changed its attitude since the days of reconstruction. Then it was willing and even anxious to give the most ignorant part of the population of the South should have absolute control of public affairs. No doubt the changed attitude of the Republican party on the question of the importance of keeping ignorance away from the ballot box will be the subject of an interesting discussion in the senate while the Hawaiian bill is under consideration.

The Republican party has not refrained from interfering with the question of negro disfranchisement from any indifference to the question of the ballot, but because as the "News" suggests its attitude is rapidly becoming unconditionally in favor of a restricted ballot. This tendency has been discernible for some time past. After the campaign of 1896 some partly class-conscious hair-brained dilittante republicans, frightened out of their wits by the spectre of populism, and remembering the heroic efforts of and the enormous sums of money expended by the capitalist employers to lash the workmen into line, began a hue and cry about the danger of allowing ignorant foreigners and workmen the unrestricted ballot. The real class-conscious leaders of the Republican party have no fear of populism or free silver, but they are none the less vitally interested. They see that in a RESTRICTED BALLOT LIES THEIR ONLY HOPE OF CONTINUED POWER.

The editorial quoted is interesting because it sheds light upon the attitude of the Democratic party towards this question. It shows clearly that these two great political parties stand logically upon the same platform. The great bulk of the democratic power coming from the South, it is inevitable that any test of strength within its councils on the franchise question must result in favor of a restricted ballot.

In this connection the following is significant, taken from a letter written by Harry Stillwell Edwards, of Macon, Ga., to Senator Bacon of that state, relative to the former's official appointment by the Republican administration:

"I speak, not for myself, but for that large and growing element of young men in this and adjoining states who believe that the curse of their section is the vindictive passion which defies a free expansion of public opinion; that the South's worst enemy in this age is the man who holds to the doctrine that intelligence must labor in chains on this side of the Potomac."

The young men of the South are turning republicans not because they have changed their minds about negro domination, for the young men feel more strongly on this question, if possi-

ble, than the old men. But they are wise enough to see the trend of the republican party and realize that the one paramount issue in the South is rapidly forcing itself as the paramount issue in the North.

The interests of the two parties being identical, the question may be asked, what do they fear? It may be confidently said that the vote of the unlettered foreigner does not cause the capitalist leaders a moment's uneasiness. What they fear is the growing number of class-conscious, intelligent and zealous workmen united under the banner of socialism. It is these votes that are shaking the capitalist thrones. It is this growing power the capitalist must suppress. His kingdom of special privileges is at stake. The ignorant voter can be bought, but the class-conscious proletarian knows that in accepting such a bribe he is being paid for riveting his own fetters.

The socialist does not fear a ballot restricted by an educational qualification; he fears only the execution of such a law by his economic masters. Experience has taught him only too well that the result would be.

The infamy can only be accomplished by dividing the workmen. This in turn can only be done by diverting their minds to some question upon which they will divide, that is, which is very remotely or not at all concerned with their own interests. Appeals to racial prejudice promises to be one of the surest helps.

Workingmen, we can prevent the infamy, if we will. We can prevent it ever being attempted. There are no "foreigners." We are all workmen—Americans. The chains are all we have to lose. Unite—there is a world to gain.

ITS CHIEF PURPOSE

(Continued from page 1.)

ter will fall and the business of the co-operatives extend still further, and so on ad infinitum. Indeed, they have for several years been much the largest bakers in Belgium, and now practically dominate the bakery trade.

For the last few years they have been extending the field of their operations. They have gone into the meat business and have their own slaughter houses and are beginning to force up the standard of meats sold. At the present time the contrast between the quality of the meats handled by them and those handled in the ordinary shops is strikingly evident even to the casual observer. In Brussels, as in Ghent and some other cities, they have also erected a large department store in the Maison du Peuple, where the prices are very much lower than in most of the competitive establishments. At the same time the quality of the goods as a whole is much higher, and indeed no inferior goods are kept.

In this line they have not as yet achieved the success that they have in other lines, and this is partly owing to the fact that in a small way, at least, the private owned department store had already entered that field. Again, there has been a reluctance on the part of the co-operatives to push the competitive principle to its fullest extent even in dealing with the outside world. They, of course, and rightly, pay the best union wages, but in other fields they have not shown the alertness that mark the private industry. No one who goes into the store in the Maison du Peuple can but notice the fact that there is a very great waste of energy. This appears in three points. In the first place the time of the employees is not by any means utilized to the best advantage. As almost all the customers are workers there is very little done in the store during the day, and the most of the business takes place in the evening. In the second place, there is a great waste of room. All articles are kept on shelves. The aisles are very wide and the shelving is seldom much higher than the employees' head. In the third place there is a waste of capital in that all funds are tied up in large stocks of slow-selling staple goods, and there are none of the "quick sales and small profits" gimmicks that make up the main stock in trade of the ordinary department store. But already our reader is probably saying, "Do you call those objections? I would be glad to see the same features prevail everywhere." It is undoubtedly true that these are the features that distinguish the competitive business and are among its drawbacks, but the co-operative business has two sides, and one of these and it seems in many respects its most important side, is a competitive side. It was because they were the strongest competitors in the field that the bakeries have been able to do what they have. The co-operative department store could do much more. There is not the slightest doubt but what any good manager of a competitive business could take the Brussels Maison du Peuple store, and with its nearly 25,000 absolutely assured clientele as a firm basis upon which to work could by the adoption of the same methods that today prevail in the competitive world, in a very few months compel the entire distributive trade of Brussels to come through his doors. Now sooner or later it must come to this anyhow or else the co-operative business must go down before the privately owned industry, and therefore it would seem well to force the battle to a finish as soon as possible.

Within the last year there has been a further step taken in the consolidation of the different co-operative institutions of Belgium for the purpose of common buying. Although this has by no means reached the point where all buying is done through a common center, they are already among the largest buyers in the market for many

lines of goods, and it is only a question of a comparatively short time until they will be able to control prices in no small degree and to exercise many of the functions, on a comparatively small scale, of the American trust.

This brings us to the ever important question as to the lesson which America can learn from this great movement of the Belgian workers. Perhaps some idea of the difficulty of comparison is conveyed by the fact that America is practically in another industrial stage. Belgium is still largely in the early competitive stage. America is in the last stages of monopoly. It seemed to us that even if one could take the perfectly formed co-operative system of Belgium and transplant it full fledged with all its strength to any great commercial city of America, it would be crushed like an eggshell beneath a mighty steam hammer. In Belgium co-operation started at a stage when the small business still reigned. Indeed, it is by no means yet dethroned there to the extent to which it was in the United States even ten years ago. It entered into the competitive field at the time these small businesses were struggling for supremacy. In such a struggle and with such rivals it had unmistakable advantages. Its fixed clientele of customers, its abolition of many subsidiary expenses, its union with existing labor organizations, all gave it an advantage in the competitive world compared with the rivals against which it struggled. And today it has become in many lines the dominant economic force. It is, so to speak, the most developed form of capitalism to be found in Belgium. Let us explain. As was stated above, Belgian industry is very far from being as highly developed in capitalism as is America. The majority of its industries do not use as perfect machines as those of America. All things are much more determined by custom. Division of labor is not carried so far. The markets reached by individual firms are not so extensive. Now in all these lines the co-operative industry is further advanced than almost any other in the country. They use the latest mixing machines and mechanical ovens in their bakeries. They have the most improved electrically run sewing machines in their clothing factory at Ghent. We always felt that the Maison du Peuple was more like a Chicago building than any other in Brussels, in that its accessories, arrangements, and conveniences were of the most modern type. But even then they are far behind the great privately owned industries of the United States as to competing power. Bearing these facts in mind it will be at once apparent that so far from we in America being able to inaugurate the Belgian co-operative system, we could not today keep it alive if we had one only equally as strong already established.

And on this point we found that every Belgian socialist agreed with us. We found that many of them understood the American situation quite well, better indeed than many who live in its midst, and they all agreed that for us there was but one thing to do, and that was to organize in a clear class-conscious body for the capture of the powers of public control, and that all measures short of that were useless and hopeless.

Yours fraternally,
A. M. Simons,
May Wood Simons.

The "Fair," said to be the "largest store in the world," has just celebrated its silver jubilee. Only twenty-five years ago we are told it was a small one-story building with 15 feet frontage and a total capital of less than \$1,000, and at the present day its transactions amount to many millions. And all this is due to "typical Chicago push, pluck and energy." Yes, but whose? The owner's? Hardly. That individual, lately deceased, has been for many years incapable of taking any part whatever in the business of the "Fair," yet it was precisely in those years that the most gigantic growth took place. The elements upon which this successful enterprise was based, was and is, the social labor of many thousands of workers producing co-operatively, workers who were and are still bought in the cheapest market, workers whose labor power has created surplus value to the extent of ten million dollars, which appears as the private property of the late E. J. Lehmann, a hopeless mental wreck for the last ten years. Let us speak the truth; that business, like all other accumulations of capital, is the result of unpaid labor. Those who have really created the value embodied in the "Fair" have received wages—the cost of their production, the rest is the property of the owners of capital.

The public press exhibits much indignation over the fact that at the recent South Town meeting "the gang" (a name by which those holding office are generally designated) were so utterly lost so all sense of decency as to attack their own proposal of high salaries for themselves. The fellows on the outside call this proceeding a "salary grab," and declare that their opponents are "ward heeled," "levee" characters and "thugs." One indignant "property owner" asserts that there was not a tax-payer amongst the whole gang, but of course this statement was made on the spur of the moment. When it is necessary to part the working class from their votes, these same gentlemen assiduously preach the doctrine that we are all taxpayers and that the subject of taxation is one of mighty import to the working class. Whether the "gang" alluded to were "property owners" or not before the meeting took place, the report would lead us to be-

Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the revolutionary principles of international socialism and declares its supreme political issue in America today to be the contest between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the power of government. We affirm our steadfast purpose to use those powers, once achieved, to destroy wage slavery, abolish the institution of private property in the means of production and distribution, and to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

In the United States, as in all other civilized countries, the natural order of economic development has separated society into two antagonistic classes—the capitalists, a comparatively small class, the possessors of all the modern means of production and distribution, (land, mines, machinery and means of transportation) and the large and ever-increasing class of wage earners, possessing no means of production.

This economic supremacy has secured to the dominant class the full control of the government, the pulpit, the schools, and the public press, thereby making them the arbiters of the fate of the working class, while it is reduced to a condition of dependence, intellectually exploited and oppressed.

The economic supremacy has crippled and degraded, and its political equality rendered a bitter mockery; and the contest between these two classes grows ever sharper. Hand in hand with the growth of monopolies, goes the annihilation of small industries and the middle class depending upon them. Ever larger grows the multitude of destitute wage workers and of the unemployed, and ever fiercer the struggle between the class of the exploiter and the exploited, the capitalists and the wage workers.

The evil effects of capitalistic production are intensified by the recurring industrial crises, continually rendering the existence of the greater part of the population more precarious and uncertain, which amply proves that the modern means of production have outgrown the existing social order based on production for profit.

Human energy and natural resources are wasted for individual gain.

Ignorance is fostered, that wage slavery may be perpetuated. Science and invention are perverted to the exploitation of men, women, and children.

The lives and liberties of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit.

Wars are fomented between nations; indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged; the destruction of whole races is sanctioned, in order that the capitalist class may extend its commercial dominion abroad and enhance its supremacy at home.

The introduction of a new and higher order of society is the historic mission of the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual scientific interests, are interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the means of production. We therefore charge that in this country the Democratic, Republican and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production are alike the tools of the capitalist class.

The working class can not however, act as a class in its struggle against the collective power of the capitalist class except by constituting itself into a political party, distinct and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, without distinction of color, race or sex, and upon all citizens in sympathy with the historic mission of the working class, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor party, as a party truly representing the interests of the toiling masses and uncompromisingly waging war upon the exploiting class, until the system of wage slavery shall be abolished and the Co-operative Commonwealth shall be established.

Pending the accomplishment of this our ultimate purpose, we pledge every effort of the Socialist Labor party for the immediate improvement of the condition of labor, and also for the securing of its progressive demands.

Workingmen of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, and have a world to gain!

DO YOU READ

The Class Struggle?

Official Organ of the S. L. P. from the Pacific Coast.

Only paper giving News of the Movement in the West.

Will tell you What Socialism Is; What It Is Doing, and How to Bring It About.

Send for sample copy.

25 cents for six months; 50 cents a year.

With Workers Call one year 80 cents.

117 Turk St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, - - CAL.

"ARBEJDEREN."

Danish-Norwegian Party Organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

Published by the Arbejderen Publishing Company, under the control of the Illinois State Committee of the S. L. P.

Eight Pages, Seven Columns.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

One year.....\$1.50
Six months......75
Three months.....40
sample copies free.

"ARBEJDEREN,"

36 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

BUNDLES OF THE WORKERS' CALL.

Look over our bundle rates and see if your section can afford to go without a bundle any longer.

100 copies 50 cents.
50 copies 25 cents.
25 copies 10 cents.

This offer is for bundles mailed to one address.

Reign of the Pretenders" and his remarks were attentively listened to by the large audience. There was a slight interruption by a disorderly individual supposed to be a De Leonite, but this did not in any sense mar the success of the meeting. Comrade Benham will speak in Milwaukee on the 7th and 8th inst. at Minneapolis on the 10th and St. Paul on the 11th during his return westward.

Do you know anyone whom you think is "coming our way?" Send him The Workers' Call for three months for ten cents and hasten his approach.

Special Book Offer

"FREDERICK ENGELS, HIS LIFE, HIS WORK AND HIS WRITINGS."

By Karl Kautsky.

"SOCIALISM: UTOPIAN AND SCIENTIFIC."

By Frederick Engels.

"NO COMPROMISE; NO POLITICAL TRADING."

By William Liebknecht.

Any two of these books given with one yearly or two six months subscriptions.

"SOCIALISM AND THE SOCIAL MOVEMENT."

By Sombart.

Will be given to anyone sending in 10 yearly, or 20 six months subscriptions.

Telephone Main 3701.

Suite 507, 100 Washington St.

Residence 1065 Milwaukee Ave.

CHICAGO.

Believe that some of them at least, acquired "property" during its progress, as we are informed that some members of the Real Estate Board, who were present at a protest against the proceedings, were relieved of several articles of jewelry, etc., by the "salary grabbing" officials.

The platform of the workmen of Muncie, Ind., adopted at their recent political convention, is quite socialistic. The preamble reads: "In its inception the labor movement acted only on industrial lines. New conditions continually arising require new means, which fact has necessarily widened the scope of the work of the movement and broadened its field of action, so that in the end there must inevitably be a class movement on the political field." The declaration of principles says: "The control of political power is the logical sequence of trade union agitation and growth, and whether the workmen will it or not, they will be forced sooner or later to take in hand the reins of government. The control of political power by the wage workers will usher in a new system of production, which will not be a system that benefits the few at the expense of the many, but will benefit the many to the supreme benefit of all."

G. B. Benham, editor of "The Class Struggle," of San Francisco, on his way from New York, where he was acting upon the Unity Committee of the S. L. P., addressed the largest socialist meeting ever held in the city of Troy, N. Y. Comrade Benham's subject was "The

Peter Sissman

Attorney at Law

Telephone Main 3701.

Suite 507, 100 Washington St.

Residence 1065 Milwaukee Ave.

CHICAGO.

Believe that some of them at least, acquired "property" during its progress, as we are informed that some members of the Real Estate Board, who were present at a protest against the proceedings, were relieved of several articles of jewelry, etc., by the "salary grabbing" officials.

The platform of the workmen of Muncie, Ind., adopted at their recent political convention, is quite socialistic. The preamble reads: "In its inception the labor movement acted only on industrial lines. New conditions continually arising require new means, which fact has necessarily widened the scope of the work of the movement and broadened its field of action, so that in the end there must inevitably be a class movement on the political field." The declaration of principles says: "The control of political power is the logical sequence of trade union agitation and growth, and whether the workmen will it or not, they will be forced sooner or later to take in hand the reins of government. The control of political power by the wage workers will usher in a new system of production, which will not be a system that benefits the few at the expense of the many, but will benefit the many to the supreme benefit of all."

G. B. Benham, editor of "The Class Struggle," of San Francisco, on his way from New York, where he was acting upon the Unity Committee of the S. L. P., addressed the largest socialist meeting ever held in the city of Troy, N. Y. Comrade Benham's subject was "The

Believe that some of them at least, acquired "property" during its progress, as we are informed that some members of the Real Estate Board, who were present at a protest against the proceedings, were relieved of several articles of jewelry, etc., by the "salary grabbing" officials.

The platform of the workmen of Muncie, Ind., adopted at their recent political convention, is quite socialistic. The preamble reads: "In its inception the labor movement acted only on industrial lines. New conditions continually arising require new means, which fact has necessarily widened the scope of the work of the movement and broadened its field of action, so that in the end there must inevitably be a class movement on the political field." The declaration of principles says: "The control of political power is the logical sequence of trade union agitation and growth, and whether the workmen will it or not, they will be forced sooner or later to take in hand the reins of government. The control of political power by the wage workers will usher in a new system of production, which will not be a system that benefits the few at the expense of the many, but will benefit the many to the supreme benefit of all."

G. B. Benham, editor of "The Class Struggle," of San Francisco, on his way from New York, where he was acting upon the Unity Committee of the S. L. P., addressed the largest socialist meeting ever held in the city of Troy, N. Y. Comrade Benham's subject was "The

Believe that some of them at least, acquired "property" during its progress, as we are informed that some members of the Real Estate Board, who were present at a protest against the proceedings, were relieved of several articles of jewelry, etc., by the "salary grabbing" officials.

The platform of the workmen of Muncie, Ind., adopted at their recent political convention, is quite socialistic. The preamble reads: "In its inception the labor movement acted only on industrial lines. New conditions continually arising require new means, which fact has necessarily widened the scope of the work of the movement and broadened its field of action, so that in the end there must inevitably be a class movement on the political field." The declaration of principles says: "The control of political power is the logical sequence of trade union agitation and growth, and whether the workmen will it or not, they will be forced sooner or later to take in hand the reins of government. The control of political power by the wage workers will usher in a new system of production, which will not be a system that benefits the few at the expense of the many, but will benefit the many to the supreme benefit of all."

G. B. Benham, editor of "The Class Struggle," of San Francisco, on his way from New York, where he was acting upon the Unity Committee of the S. L. P., addressed the largest socialist meeting ever held in the city of Troy, N. Y. Comrade Benham's subject was "The

Believe that some of them at least, acquired "property" during its progress, as we are informed that some members of the Real Estate Board, who were present at a protest against the proceedings, were relieved of several articles of jewelry, etc., by the "salary grabbing" officials.

The platform of the workmen of Muncie, Ind., adopted at their recent political convention, is quite socialistic. The preamble reads: "In its inception the labor movement acted only on industrial lines. New conditions continually arising require new means, which fact has necessarily widened the scope of the work of the movement and broadened its field of action, so that in the end there must inevitably be a class movement on the political field." The declaration of principles says: "The control of political power is the logical sequence of trade union agitation and growth, and whether the workmen will it or not, they will be forced sooner or later to take in hand the reins of government. The control of political power by the wage workers will usher in a new system of production, which will not be a system that benefits the few at the expense of the many, but will benefit the many to the supreme benefit of all."

G. B. Benham, editor of "The Class Struggle," of San Francisco, on his way from New York, where he was acting upon the Unity Committee of the S. L. P., addressed the largest socialist meeting ever held in the city of Troy, N. Y. Comrade Benham's subject was "The

Believe that some of them at least, acquired "property" during its progress, as we are informed that some members of the Real Estate Board, who were present at a protest against the proceedings, were relieved of several articles of jewelry, etc., by the "salary grabbing" officials.

The platform of the workmen of Muncie, Ind., adopted at their recent political convention, is quite socialistic. The preamble reads: "In its inception the labor movement acted only on industrial lines. New conditions continually arising require new means, which fact has necessarily widened the scope of the work of the movement and broadened its field of action, so that in the end there must inevitably be a class movement on the political field." The declaration of principles says: "The control of political power is the logical sequence of trade union agitation and growth, and whether the workmen will it or not, they will be forced sooner or later to take in hand the reins of government. The control of political power by the wage workers will usher in a new system of production, which will not be a system that benefits the few at the expense of the many, but will benefit the many to the supreme benefit of all."

G. B. Benham, editor of "The Class Struggle," of San Francisco, on his way from New York, where he was acting upon the Unity Committee of the S. L. P., addressed the largest socialist meeting ever held in the city of Troy, N. Y. Comrade Benham's subject was "The

Believe that some of them at least, acquired "property" during its progress, as we are informed that some members of the Real Estate Board, who were present at a protest against the proceedings, were relieved of several articles of jewelry, etc., by the "salary grabbing" officials.

The platform of the workmen of Muncie, Ind., adopted at their recent political convention, is quite socialistic. The preamble reads: "In its inception the labor movement acted only on industrial lines. New conditions continually arising require new means, which fact has necessarily widened the scope of the work of the movement and broadened its field of action, so that in the end there must inevitably be a class movement on the political field." The declaration of principles says: "The control of political power is the logical sequence of trade union agitation and growth, and whether the workmen will it or not, they will be forced sooner or later to take in hand the reins of government. The control of political power by the wage workers will usher in a new system of production, which will not be a system that benefits the few at the expense of the many, but will benefit the many to the supreme benefit of all."

G. B. Benham, editor of "The Class Struggle," of San Francisco, on his way from New York, where he was acting upon the Unity Committee of the S. L. P., addressed the largest socialist meeting ever held in the city of Troy, N. Y. Comrade Benham's subject was "The

Believe that some of them at least, acquired "property" during its progress, as we are informed that some members of the Real Estate Board, who were present at a protest against the proceedings, were relieved of several articles of jewelry, etc., by the "salary grabbing" officials.

The platform of the workmen of Muncie, Ind., adopted at their recent political convention, is quite socialistic. The preamble reads: "In its inception the labor movement acted only on industrial lines. New conditions continually arising require new means, which fact has necessarily widened the scope of the work of the movement and broadened its field of action, so that in the end there must inevitably be a class movement on the political field." The declaration of principles says: "The control of political power is the logical sequence of trade union agitation and growth, and whether the workmen will it or not, they will be forced sooner or later to take in hand the reins of government. The control of political power by the wage workers will usher in a new system of production, which will not be a system that benefits the few at the expense of the many, but will benefit the many to the supreme benefit of all."

G. B. Benham, editor of "The Class Struggle," of San Francisco, on his way from New York, where he was acting upon the Unity Committee of the S. L. P., addressed the largest socialist meeting ever held in the city of Troy, N. Y. Comrade Benham's subject was "The

Believe that some of them at least, acquired "property" during its progress, as we are informed that some members of the Real Estate Board, who were present at a protest against the proceedings, were relieved of several articles of jewelry, etc., by the "salary grabbing" officials.

The platform of the workmen of Muncie, Ind., adopted at their recent political convention, is quite socialistic. The preamble reads: "In its inception the labor movement acted only on industrial lines. New conditions continually arising require new means, which fact has necessarily widened the scope of the work of the movement and broadened its field of action, so that in the end there must inevitably be a class movement on the political field." The declaration of principles says: "The control of political power is the logical sequence of trade union agitation and growth, and whether the workmen will it or not, they will be forced sooner or later to take in hand the reins of government. The control of political power by the wage workers will usher in a new system of production, which will not be a system that benefits the few at the expense of the many, but will benefit the many to the supreme benefit of all."

G. B. Benham, editor of "The Class Struggle," of San Francisco, on his way from New York, where he was acting upon the Unity Committee of the S. L. P., addressed the largest socialist meeting ever held in the city of Troy, N. Y. Comrade Benham's subject was "The

Believe that some of them at least, acquired "property" during its progress, as we are informed that some members of the Real Estate Board, who were present at a protest against the proceedings, were relieved of several articles of jewelry, etc., by the "salary grabbing" officials.

The platform of the workmen of Muncie, Ind., adopted at their recent political convention, is quite socialistic. The preamble reads: "In its inception the labor movement acted only on industrial lines. New conditions continually arising require new means, which fact has necessarily widened the scope of the work of the movement and broadened its field of action, so that in the end there must inevitably be a class movement on the political field." The declaration of principles says: "The control of political power is the logical sequence of trade union agitation and growth, and whether the workmen will it or not, they will be forced sooner or later to take in hand the reins of government. The control of political power by the wage workers will usher in a new system of production, which will not be a system that benefits the few at the expense of the many, but will benefit the many to the supreme benefit of all."

G. B. Benham, editor of "The Class Struggle," of San Francisco, on his way from New York, where he was acting upon the Unity Committee of the S. L. P., addressed the largest socialist meeting ever held in the city of Troy, N. Y. Comrade Benham's subject was "The

Believe that some of them at least, acquired "property" during its progress, as we are informed that some members of the Real Estate Board, who were present at a protest against the proceedings, were relieved of several articles of jewelry, etc., by the "salary grabbing" officials.

The platform of the workmen of Muncie, Ind., adopted at their recent political convention, is quite socialistic. The preamble reads: "In its inception the labor movement acted only on industrial lines. New conditions continually arising require new means, which fact has necessarily widened the scope of the work of the movement and broadened its field of action, so that in the end there must inevitably be a class movement on the political field." The declaration of principles says: "The control of political power is the logical sequence of trade union agitation and growth, and whether the workmen will it or not, they will be forced sooner or later to take in hand the reins of government. The control of political power by the wage workers will usher in a new system of production, which will not be a system that benefits the few at the expense of the many, but will benefit the many to the supreme benefit of all."

G. B. Benham, editor of "The Class Struggle," of San Francisco, on his way from New York, where he was acting upon the Unity Committee of the S. L. P., addressed the largest socialist meeting ever held in the city of Troy, N. Y. Comrade Benham's subject was "The

Believe that some of them at least, acquired "property" during its progress, as we are informed that some members of the Real Estate Board, who were present at a protest against the proceedings, were relieved of several articles of jewelry, etc., by the "salary grabbing" officials.

The platform of the workmen of Muncie, Ind., adopted at their recent political convention, is quite socialistic. The preamble reads: "In its inception the labor movement acted only on industrial lines. New conditions continually arising require new means, which fact has necessarily widened the scope of the work of the movement and broadened its field of action, so that in the end there must inevitably be a class movement on the political field." The declaration of principles says: "The control of political power is the logical sequence of trade union agitation and growth, and whether the workmen will it or not, they will be forced sooner or later to take in hand the reins of government. The control of political power by the wage workers will usher in a new system of production, which will not be a system that benefits the few at the expense of the many, but will benefit the many to the supreme benefit of all."

G. B. Benham, editor of "The Class Struggle," of San Francisco, on his way from New York, where he was acting upon the Unity Committee of the S. L. P., addressed the largest socialist meeting ever held in the city of Troy, N. Y. Comrade Benham's subject was "The

Believe that some of them at least, acquired "property" during its progress, as we are informed that some members of the Real Estate Board, who were present at a protest against the proceedings, were relieved of several articles of jewelry, etc., by the "salary grabbing" officials.

The platform of the workmen of Muncie, Ind., adopted at their recent political convention, is quite socialistic. The preamble reads: "In its inception the labor movement acted only on industrial lines. New conditions continually arising require new means, which fact has necessarily widened the scope of the work of the movement and broadened its field of action, so that in the end there must inevitably be a class movement on the political field." The declaration of principles says: "The control of political power is the logical sequence of trade union agitation and growth, and whether the workmen will it or not, they will be forced sooner or later to take in hand the reins of government. The control of political power by the wage workers will usher in a new system of production, which will not be a system that benefits the few at the expense of the many, but will benefit the many to the supreme benefit of all."

G. B. Benham, editor of "The Class Struggle," of San Francisco, on his way from New York, where he was acting upon the Unity Committee of the S. L. P., addressed the largest socialist meeting ever held in the city of Troy, N. Y. Comrade Benham's subject was "The

Believe that some of them at least, acquired "property" during its progress, as we are informed that some members of the Real Estate Board, who were present at a protest against the proceedings, were relieved of several articles of jewelry, etc., by the "salary grabbing" officials.

The platform of the workmen of Muncie, Ind., adopted at their recent political convention, is quite socialistic. The preamble reads: "In its inception the labor movement acted only on industrial lines. New conditions continually arising require new means, which fact has necessarily widened the scope of the work of the movement and broadened its field of action, so that in the end there must inevitably be a class movement on the political field." The declaration of principles says: "The control of political power is the logical sequence of trade union agitation and growth, and whether the workmen will it or not, they will be forced sooner or later to take in hand the reins of government. The control of political power by the wage workers will usher in a new system of production, which will not be a system that benefits the few at the expense of the many, but will benefit the many to the supreme benefit of all."

G. B. Benham, editor of "The Class Struggle," of San Francisco, on his way from New York, where he was acting upon the Unity Committee of the S. L. P., addressed the largest socialist meeting ever held in the city of Troy, N. Y. Comrade Benham's subject was "The

Believe that some of them at least, acquired "property" during its progress, as we are informed that some members of the Real Estate Board, who were present at a protest against the proceedings, were relieved of several articles of jewelry, etc., by the "salary grabbing" officials.

The platform of the workmen of Muncie, Ind., adopted at their recent political convention, is quite socialistic. The preamble reads: "In its inception the labor movement acted only on industrial lines. New conditions continually arising require new means, which fact has necessarily widened the scope of the work of the movement and broadened its field of action, so that in the end there must inevitably be a class movement on the political field." The declaration of principles says: "The control of political power is the logical sequence of trade union agitation and growth, and whether the workmen will it or not, they will be forced sooner or later to take in hand the reins of government. The control of political power by the wage workers will usher in a new system of production, which will not be a system that benefits the few at the expense of the many, but will benefit the many to the supreme benefit of all."

G. B. Benham, editor of "The Class Struggle," of San Francisco, on his way from New York, where he was acting upon the Unity Committee of the S. L. P., addressed the largest socialist meeting ever held in the city of Troy, N. Y. Comrade Benham's subject was "The

Believe that some of them at least, acquired "property"