

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. 68.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 23, 1900.

PRICE TWO CENTS

DEMAND SURRENDER

Contractors Insist on Dissolution of Building Trades Council.

TO CRUSH THE UNIONS SINGLY

Workmen Cannot Permanently Comply, but Must Ever Renew the Struggle.

One point is becoming more and more evident with every day that passes regarding the lockout in the building trades of Chicago, and that is, what was pointed out by The Workers' Call almost at the beginning, that it is a movement to destroy the principle of united action on the part of the laborers. Conference after conference has been held, but under one disguise or another the contractors have insisted that the unions should give up the right to stand together. In the first place this demand took the form of accusations of criminality and general abuses on the part of the Building Trades Council. But when it was suggested that this body might be reorganized and different individuals substituted for those at present holding the offices, the contractors made the demand that the organization as such should be disbanded. Right here it might be well to remark that while we are in no way willing to endorse the personal character of the men who at present make up the Building Trades Council of Chicago, the fact is that only men interested in having rascals and fakirs on that body are the employers. The laborers have every reason to desire that the men who represent them shall be men who can be depended upon. If they can be corrupted to betray the interests of the workers then they are just the men that suit the contractors.

But the fact of the thing is that the contractors realize full well that if they can force the unions to surrender the principle of federated action and deal with their employers as individual unions, while they retain their Central Contractors' Council they will be able to crush the unions one by one. For this reason there can be no common ground in this discussion. It must be a fight to the finish. Any consideration of the demand to give up the Building Trades Council is not a compromise but a complete surrender and must not be considered. Just so with the demand that the sympathetic strike be abandoned, which is the form that the contractors' demand took at one time during the past week. The laborers cannot make any such agreement. No matter if they did foolishly agree to do anything of the kind they could not keep their agreement. They cannot bind the laborers of the future not to struggle for freedom in the very best manner possible. If the contractors should succeed at this time in starving the men into agreeing to go back to work under any such conditions, it would only last until the men should again gain sufficient strength to once more open the fight.

Does anyone dream that if at some future day one of the building trades of Chicago should be engaged in a desperate struggle for freedom from some particularly bad form of industrial slavery and should call upon their fellow wage slaves in other trades for assistance, that the fact that the officers of these trades had at some previous time agreed to abolish the sympathetic strike or the right of federated action would for one moment hinder them in coming to the rescue of their suffering brothers. Not if they had not wholly lost the instincts that make men. The ties that unite the workers of the world in their struggle against capital is of a far deeper nature and more binding character than any document that may be drawn up across those lines. At the best the latter is but a truce in the midst of a life and death struggle for mastery, that must either end in the complete emancipation of the worker, or else in his complete enslavement of the laborer.

The movement of the laborer toward freedom has ever been in the direction of increasing solidarity. At first they united simply along trade lines in single shops against individual employers. As this mode grew hopeless the organization took in entire trades. Consolidation of capital soon made it necessary that the union should cross trade lines and form federated bodies if it would make any effective struggle. Now a few of the workers are beginning to see what the socialists told them at the beginning, that all these struggles are hopeless to affect any great change in the condition of the worker and that it requires united action of ALL workers upon the broad ground of independent political action, for the purpose, not of simply making the chains of labor tighter, but of striking them off altogether.

The trust and the combine is constantly making the struggle on the economic field more hopeless, but while that struggle still lasts it should be waged with the most effective weapons

attainable, and for that reason there can be no discussion of the giving up of federated action by the unions.

But if those federated bodies do in the future, what they have so often done in the past, help to win battles in the workshop, only to give them away at the ballot box, they will in themselves be more dangerous to the workers than any contractors' council that was ever formed. If they allow themselves to become the tools of capitalist parties and endorse the candidates who stand upon the platform of wage slavery, then they are selling out those whom they claim to represent.

In this connection we are glad to note that the Chicago Federation of Labor woke to a sense of its past treachery in this regard and refused last Sunday to endorse any more candidates for political office. This has been in no small degree owing to the efforts of Comrade Collins of the Machinists, who has continuously fought every movement of this kind from the time that he has been a member of the Federation. The daily Inter Ocean heads its account of this action as a victory for the "pure and simple" position in the unions. But the way this same Republican paper sneers at Comrade Collins in its account of the proceedings shows that they fully realize that the action really means the abolition of capitalist politics from the union to clear the way for workmen's politics. For this reason the Inter Ocean would have much preferred that the Federation of Labor should endorse the Democratic office-seeker.

A "Prosperity" Item.

The false assertion that periodically appears in the columns of the capitalist press, to the effect that there is always plenty of work some distance away from where the assertion is made, curiously enough often finds its own contradiction in another part of the paper in which it is made. An example of this has lately been afforded by the "Kansas City Star," which in its news columns loudly proclaims that twenty thousand extra laborers are required at once to harvest the Kansas wheat crop. In an obscure corner of the same issue may be found the following:

Abilene, Kas., June 14.—Central Kansas towns are overrun with tramps who claim to have come to help in the harvest. Wheat cutting will not commence for over a week yet and there will be small demand for outside help when it begins. The farmers are well equipped and will mostly care for their own fields.

The above is merely part and parcel of the old capitalist trick of hanging the wisp in front of the donkey's nose. Prosperity, if not exactly here, is just beyond at any rate. These deliberate falsehoods are concocted by those who understand the old saw "Man never is, but always to be blessed." They will probably do good service for capitalism until displaced by a powerful and widely circulated socialist press, of the urgent need of which, they are themselves a proof.

A Capitalist Warning.

That the socialist movement is fast coming to be recognized as the only resource of the working class who desire to improve their conditions of life is amply evidenced by the following press dispatch from Germany:

Berlin, June 16.—Recently the lower employees of the Prussian railroads, though state officials have shown an inclination to affiliate with the socialists' party and have evinced in every way dissatisfaction with their present salaries and conditions. The official Berliner Correspondent today publishes a formal warning, threatening the disobedient ones with summary discharge.

This is about the only answer that the exploiting classes can give to the dissatisfied workers. But even such answer merely brings out the reality of the class struggle. If the economic dissatisfaction of the world's workers always expresses itself in socialism, it is good proof that the latter is the only solution of the labor problem.

"Lese Majeste."

There is a big row on in the Republican party. One Waldo, a backer of Timothy Woodruff, has declared that Hanna must not be allowed to name all the candidates on the Republican ticket. Here is "lese majeste" with a vengeance. The dignified Marcus Aurelius has declined to make reply to this treasonable outburst, and will go on with his function unmindful of the existence of Waldo the disturber. Yes, Marcus will name the ticket just the same.

CASH AND "CREDIT" SCHOOL FOR BOSSES

The Sampson-Schley Prize-Money Distribution.

A LESSON IN "DIVIDING UP."

Award Harmonizes Thoroughly with the Recognized Ethics of Capitalism.

For more than two years a wordy warfare has been in progress over a matter which though not in itself of vital importance to the mass of the people, is yet an excellent illustration of the narrow vision of those who condemn some particular action in which a few individuals alone are concerned, while ignoring utterly the fact that "injustices" similar in every essential respect to that upon which their wrath is directed, not only occur millions of times per day throughout the "civilized world," but are actually the basis of the system under which present society lives, moves and has its being.

About two years ago, as before mentioned, "we" found "ourselves" engaged in war with Spain. Not at all that the majority of the people in either country had the slightest cause for quarrel, but the few who manipulate "public opinion" in this land, had by clever appeals to the fetishes usually worshipped by the public, contrived to make them think otherwise for the time being. The ostensible object of the struggle was the "freedom" of Cuba, and to aid in its accomplishment the two fighting ships of the American navy were mobilized and sent to the theatre of war. What followed is so well known that description is superfluous. Suffice it to say that the entire Spanish squadron was destroyed in an attempt to leave the port of Santiago, where they had been bottled up for some time by the American fleet.

It happened that the ships which actually engaged the enemy were under the command of Schley, who ranked below Sampson. The latter, who in reality took no part whatsoever in the destruction of the enemy, in his dispatches assumed that this was accomplished by the "fleet under my command," thereby arrogating to himself the "credit" for the victory.

Immediately a curious battle took place amongst the politicians, and in the columns of the press. Thousands and thousands of workmen whose peculiarity consists in the fact that they are always willing to discuss with the greatest earnestness, subjects with which they are in no way concerned and neglect those which are to them of most vital importance, plunged into the controversy with the greatest energy, and the respective merits of Sampson and Schley, men whose names they before had hardly even heard of, became a fiercely disputed topic.

Schley, according to some, was unjustly deprived of the "credit" due him for the victory, while others looked upon Sampson as the rightful recipient of this rather intangible possession. It became one of the innumerable minor issues between workmen who labeled themselves Republican and Democrat, and served its temporary purpose in attracting their attention from the only real subject which concerns them, viz., the ownership of the product of their labor. They forgot the robbery of their class in denouncing or defending the "injustice" perpetrated on Schley.

This conflict proceeded for a while and gradually languished. The "credit" due to the two disputants was left in abeyance, or to the judgment of their respective partisans. But some thing more substantial than "credit" was adjudged to be still owing to the contending parties. There was "prize money" to be divided. It was supposed that here at least the merits of the actual director of the famous sea fight would be recognized. Last week the award was made. Sampson, who wasn't there, gets between eight and nine thousand dollars, while Schley receives a trifle over three thousand; and now the controversy seems likely to again absorb the attention of the public. The actual operator gets little more than one-third while the fellow who had nothing to do with the matter is awarded the lion's share, and again the howl of "injustice" is heard through the land.

The newspapers, now that the award is made, content themselves with sarcastic comments upon this transaction, as if it were unique, as if the method of distribution in this case were not in complete accordance with the ethics of capitalist society.

Glancing casually through the columns of the daily press, items like the following appear:

"Sampson seems to have got \$8,500 of prize money for letting Schley earn it for him for only \$3,100."

And again:

"Admiral Sampson, it appears, having been twenty miles away from the battle of Santiago is entitled to three times as much prize money as Schley, who, was in the thick of that mix-up."

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SCHOOL FOR BOSSES

Training Slave-drivers for Capitalism.

FILLING A "LONG FELT WANT."

Supplying the "Skill" Necessary to "Manage Labor," "Detect Adulteration" and Rise in Business.

The socialists have frequently pointed out how the capitalist as such, had long ago given up all pretense of managing industry and has turned the work of directing and controlling his business over to the more skilled and able among his wage slaves. At first these slave-drivers and organizers receive very large wages. The supply of that particular form of labor power is scant and its possessors are able to demand high prices for themselves. But it is the fundamental reason for competition that it will reduce the expenses of production. Only he who can produce the cheapest can survive. The only expense that can always be lessened is for labor power. The limit of production here is the subsistence point, and so long as any capitalist is paying any more than that for any portion of his labor there is room for further "economy." Large bodies of manual laborers are already reduced to that point that they are fighting desperately in their union to prevent the entire class from reaching it. But in the labor of superintendence and organization there is still wide room for further reduction. All that is needed is to increase the supply of that form of labor while controlling all avenues of its employment, and competition will do the rest.

Experience in other lines had already shown how easily this could be done: There was a time when the skilled artisan, civil or mechanical engineer or architect, was also able to command a large salary. But the capitalist class proceeded, sometimes by direct endorsement, fully as often through their governmental agencies, to establish technical schools and colleges where this particular class of slaves could be trained. The result is today that the wages of this class of labor are rapidly approaching the level of that of their unskilled brothers. Now it is proposed to adopt the same tactics with the labor of superintendence and organization.

These remarks were suggested by the announcement just issued of the "School of Commerce" of the University of Wisconsin. This announcement is such a thoroughly class-conscious capitalist document that it is well worth the reading of every socialist. Indeed it contains by implication and direct statement, nearly the whole socialist position from the capitalist point of view. The announcement starts off as follows:

The purpose of this school is to supply facilities for the training of young men who desire to enter business careers, especially in such fields as domestic and foreign commerce and banking, or branches of the public service, like the consular, in which a knowledge of business is essential. The need for such a school has long been recognized by our most skilled and far-sighted business men, and it must become apparent to any person who considers the conditions of success in business careers at the present time.

Just note if you please by whom this "long felt need" was "recognized." Not by the laborers who are going to be "trained," but by "our most skilled and far-sighted business men," who saw that this particular brand of "raw material" was needed to be worked up in their factories. This need was not so imperative until the capitalist, having ceased to concern himself personally with the supervision of industry, and the extent of the market and the complexity of industry had made it necessary, if the capitalists of America were to be able to dispose of the goods their laborers had produced, that they have the very best slave-drivers the world has ever known. This is most naively but carefully explained in the next few sentences:

For more than half a century the markets for the products of the industry of the United States have been rapidly growing in extent, until at the present time many of them have attained world-wide proportions and a still larger number are limited only by our national boundaries. In this process of extension our markets have become very complex and so sensitive in many cases that they are affected by events in every part of the world, and by influences which in character and appearance seem very remote from matters of business. Under these circumstances the commercial side of every large business has become very difficult, and mistakes or lack of skill in its prosecution very dangerous. On the other hand great opportunities for success are open to the man of sufficiently great skill and of sufficiently wide vision to be able to see and understand the influences at work and to comprehend the complexities of business on a large scale.

That last sentence is most skillfully worded to catch suckers, on the same principle as the old Sunday school story that every boy had a chance to be president, save that the chance in this case is even less. These "great opportunities for success" in the world market of to-

day that has just been described above are by all means NOT open to the man who possesses ONLY the "great skill and wide vision" spoken of, and as will be seen later on, no one knows this any better than the person who penned this "announcement." They are open only to those who possess immense capital. It is the Morgans, the Vanderbilts and the Rockefellers, with their foreign associates who alone can profit by these "great opportunities" which will be opened up, operated, directed and controlled by the fellows who have been given this "great skill and wide vision" in this proposed school of commerce to fit them for this purpose, while they remain the slaves of the owners. But if this wisp of hay marked "great opportunities" is held at the proper distance in front of these educated donkey's noses they will jog contentedly along pulling their master's chariot.

Then there are still other points where the capitalist class needs trained slaves, and this announcement has missed none of them:

The management of a large industrial plant also demands special training of a high order. Economy of production, which is so vital an element of success now-a-days, involves on the part of the managers of such concerns an accurate knowledge of the multitude of items which constitute aggregate costs, skill in the manipulation of those items, ABILITY TO DEAL SUCCESSFULLY WITH ORGANIZED LABOR, knowledge of systems of taxation, public debts, the money market, monetary and banking systems, commercial law, special legislation relating to tariffs, railroads, corporations, trusts, etc., etc.

The capitalists are ours and the sentiment they express is well worth the attention of every worker. The implication of course is that this "organized labor" is composed of men in a totally different class from the one who is to deal with them. This educated slave is to be carefully taught that he has no interests in common with the men he is going to organize and direct. If he ever should happen to awake to the fact that he was in exactly the same boat with them, he might have brains enough to decide to use that same organized power to organize the workers in revolt against the capitalist class. There is a whole funny column of humor in that final clause about requiring accurate knowledge of "special legislation relating to tariffs, railroads, corporations, trusts, etc."

The next "announcement" will probably have a list of courses on "fixing" legislatures, "seeing" aldermen and writing "anti-trust" laws that will at one and the same time not interfere with business, fool the voters, kill the little fellows and answer as bases on which to issue injunctions against labor unions.

There then follows some equally choice matter regarding the training of men to handle the machinery of banking, in which the socialist statement is indorsed that "this business is international," and we are also asked to believe that "its successful management is a condition of national prosperity," but it does not say who gets the prosperity, but presumably the banker.

Then comes a statement that incidentally gives the lie to all that has been said before regarding opportunities, and is such good socialist philosophy that it is worth preserving:

At the present time the facilities afforded in this country for the training of men for such business careers as are opened to them by present-day conditions are very inadequate. Two alternatives only confront the candidate for such a career. He must either find an opportunity to enter a business house with wide commercial connections immediately after leaving the grammar or the high school, or he must be content with some one of the numerous courses of study offered in our colleges and universities. The first alternative may not be possible for him. Large commercial firms no longer make a business of training apprentices, and the young man who is not born into a family with wide business connections does not know where to look for the opportunity he seeks, and in nine cases out of ten does not find it.

Just read those last two sentences over a couple of times, until you see what they mean. Large commercial firms no longer make a business of training apprentices because they can get that training done for them at the expense of the future slave himself, in institutions which they have established for that purpose. So thoroughly hereditary has the owning class become that a man must carefully choose his ancestors in order to be sure that he is "born into a family with wide business connections," or else he will not even "know where to look for the opportunity he seeks," and even if he does know where to look he is sure that "in nine cases out of ten he does not find it."

There is one more little point in the "course of study" that would bring a smile to anyone not steeped in capitalist morality to the point of idiocy. Regarding a "Commercial Museum" which it is proposed to establish, the report says:

Such a museum should contain properly labeled and described samples of the principle raw materials and manufactured products entering into the commerce of the world and of their various forms of adulteration, and this course is designed to give each student a knowledge of those materials which enter into the business he expects to follow, and a degree of skill in detecting adulterations and shoddy.

Of course no employer would ever ex-

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SOCIALIST POINTERS

Under socialism no one would starve except those who would not work.

Some day, in the course of events Roosevelt will die and then what will the country do?

Agustinaldo is certainly reduced to straits when his only hope is in the Democratic party.

There never would have been a strike if the people of St. Louis had owned their own street car lines.

Of course if the Chinese will not accept our religion by any other method we will be obliged to shoot it into them.

Brother Hearst is probably coming to Chicago to teach us that the way to reach socialism is by the Bryan route.

It would really be too bad if some little 2 by 2 newspaper should kill the international socialist party by ignoring it.

If we just go ahead and make enough converts to socialism they will unite sometime in spite of all bosses and dictators.

It will not be the fault of the politicians if they cannot find issues enough for the campaign in China and South Africa.

Lawyers are always complaining that our judges are poorly paid, but somehow or other they all seem to get rich at the job.

Bryan is still the only genuine friend of the common people, but he spends the warm weather fishing as the guest of a millionaire.

Have you ever noticed that there are a good many things which the "state cannot do" that it does do when rich men are involved?

Ignatius Donnelly will not be able to ring in enough words to keep the rank and file of the Populist party from drifting to socialism.

Let us have a little charity for labor leaders claiming to be socialists, who refuse to unite with us until we can unite among ourselves.

Bricklayer McKinley's union card will be called on to work more than eight hours a day for the next few months if he is not careful.

The trusts intend to re-elect Mark Hanna, but they will probably chip in a little to the Bryan campaign fund just to be on guard in case of accident.

Just as an evidence of good faith the Republicans might call a special session of congress and enact the demands of their platform into law before election.

It is a great tribute to the intelligence of the people of Kansas that the Republican party expects to carry the state because they have good crops this year.

The colored man and brother is discovering how little use the Republican politician has for him now that he cannot deliver the electoral vote of any states.

How does it happen that the police have not discovered that the churches and schools recently burned on the South Side were set on fire by the socialists?

It is quite the proper thing for those socialists who believe that any one man is bigger than the party to go off by themselves and organize a little party of their own.

The Chinese will be forgiven for not accepting our religion only on condition of buying our goods. They will find on closer acquaintance that commercialism is really our god.

Quite a large part of the product of the laborers that is held back by the capitalists will be turned over to campaign orators to persuade the workingmen that they are prosperous and contented.

Rockefeller does not hesitate to tie up a fleet of boats and throw several hundred seamen out of work if he can thereby clear up a few hundred thousand dollars. That is how he holds his wealth in trust for the people.

Comrade Collins is doing valiant work in the ranks of organized labor in this city. By persistent hammering the fact of the class struggle into the minds of his fellow workers, he has at last succeeded in shaming them into a refusal to endorse capitalist candidates for election.

If there are any of the comrades who have been gathering subscriptions on the special campaign offer and have not yet secured the full ten names send in what you have as we will take any number at this rate during the next week.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

Issued 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, \$1.00; Six months, 60c; Three months, 35c; 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.



A LESSON FROM THE ST. LOUIS STRIKE

The struggle of the street car men in St. Louis for better living conditions, has ended as the recent similar conflicts in Milwaukee, Cleveland and Brooklyn have ended.

by "prominent" citizens, who hold that the "time is not yet ripe" for public ownership. They will hear a thousand and one excuses made so that the burden may still be kept on their backs.

Employers of city street car companies who may happen to read this would do well to cut it out for future reference.

A CASUAL REMINDER. We have no desire in any way reply to the recent utterances of the Social Democratic Herald or the Milwaukee "Wahrheit."

But we feel that we owe it to the comrades of the state and of the country outside of Chicago to let them know a little of what has been done by those to whom the S. D. P. entrusted the management of its affairs.

The highest previous socialist vote in Chicago was more than doubled. Here was certainly cause for rejoicing and it was so recognized by every even nominally socialist periodical in the United States save two.

Directly after this successful united campaign, preparations began to be made for the fall elections. Let it be distinctly understood that neither by word or deed had there been any suggestion on the part of the S. D. P. that they were not satisfied with the arrangement that had produced such excellent results.

Under these circumstances there was nothing else left for the S. L. P. to do but to issue a call for a joint convention, and this has been done and we have been assured by many of the S. D. P. membership that they will send delegations to such a convention.

Finally it might be well to call the attention of those who are constantly alleging, without a sign of proof, that the S. L. P. is engaged in a conspiracy to "throw Debs overboard" that some of the followers of the N. E. B. in Chicago are circulating petitions with Harriman's name left off.

No bill will ever be sent to any subscriber of this paper. If you did not pay for it some one else did. The number with which your subscription expires is on the wrapper.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

Amongst the newspaper reports of the Hists of Chicagoans off for Europe we notice the names of several of the McCormicks. A week or two ago 1,500 men who were employed in the agricultural implement factories belonging to these people were also let off.

The workingmen in the building trades in New York are about to get an illustration of the sort of prosperity which capitalism keeps in store for them. The Building Contractor's Club in that city is about to demonstrate that it is indeed a club.

The experience which organized workingmen have gone through this year should be of great value to them in the future. In nearly every strike and lockout which occurred during the season they have, in their uphill fight for better conditions, been additionally handicapped on account of the close relations existing between their "leaders" and the old party politicians.

The evil of this does not lie in "politics" so much as the question of what sort of "politics" it is capitalist politics that transforms the ordinary labor union into a happy hunting ground for a few crafty individuals whose connection with the organization has for its only object the securing of some petty office or small political favor.

It is time that the discussion of these subjects, from the standpoint of the workers, would not contribute to strengthening the "pull" of the alleged labor leader with the outside capitalist politicians. But it would strengthen and elevate the membership of the union and enable them to more distinctly comprehend the nature of the struggle in which they are engaged.

The following headlines from the Tribune are an excellent illustration of the nature of capitalist "industry."

ROCKEFELLER JR. WORKS A COUP. Young Man Has Victory in Fight in Struggle With Great Steel Companies Over Ore Rates.

CORNERS LAKE TONNAGE. Holds Forty Vessels Idle to Prevent Rival Interests Getting Lower Freight Charges.

TASK GIVEN FOR TRAINING. Father Intrusts the Youth With Heavy Responsibility That He May Learn by Large Experience.

FITTED AGAINST HANNA'S SON. How long will the system of "private property" last under such assaults as this, which may be expected to multiply in the future?

Small business men on the North Side want quick transportation and have constituted a committee to the president of the Traction company urging the substitution of the trolley for the cable system.

Your slavery rests on your neighbors' ignorance. Give him a Workers' Call to help break your fetters.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Circular No. 2) STATE HEADQUARTERS SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF AMERICA. Seattle, Wash., June 12, 1900. Comrades—Your Executive Committee met Sunday, June 10, for the purpose of considering the division in the national party.

The situation which confronts us is as follows: First, Our party is divided, and the responsibility for this division rests with the National Executive Board. The present conflict is the direct result of the "Manifesto" published by the N. E. B. April 7.

A more undemocratic and unsocialistic course of action could hardly be conceived than this audacious defiance of the expressed will of the convention by the Board's refusal to act.

Fourth, Now, comrades, if the vote merely presented the question whether Chicago or Springfield should be the headquarters, whether Berger & Co., or Hillquist & Co. should be the leaders, we should advise dropping them both and going along as the Socialist party of the State of Washington until such small disputes were ended.

But we are convinced the real issue is deep and fundamental. Your executive board believes the question to be one that confronted German socialism 39 years ago.

Subject to call for joint conference, the Section of the S. L. P. and branches of the S. D. P. being represented by C. J. Weaver of Granite Falls branch, and A. Kingsbury of Red Lake Falls branch, and Thomas H. Lucas, two from St. Paul, and one from Granite Falls.

In such a controversy, your board can not be a party to it, and stand aside and let the individuals on the side of socialism, just as Marx and Engels and Liebknecht did 35 years ago in Germany and so insured the consistent development, the millions of votes and enormous influence of German socialism today.

Resolved: That the S. D. P. of the S. L. P. of Minnesota, in joint conference assembled, pledge their support to the Unity Conference, the united party and

We therefore urge all the branches in Washington to stand by the fundamental principles of socialism in the United States. Do not mistake the issues. It is no question of names or men or places.

We therefore make the following recommendation to all branches: (1) Vote immediately on the Unity Conference's referendum. Blanks, etc., accompanying this circular, sent, the result to Wm. Butcher, Secretary S. D. P. Committee on Unity, 251 Rutledge St., New York.

We should wait for the announcement of the vote of June 25, when union will be affected, a new Executive Committee elected, a new constitution adopted, the present N. E. B. abolished, and the party once more organized and cleared for action.

We append a list of good papers: The People, 154 William St., N. Y.; The Workers' Call, 36 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; The Class Struggle, 117 Turk St., San Francisco, Cal.; The Haverhill Social Democrat, Haverhill, Mass.; Public Ownership, Erie, Pa. All 50 cents a year or 15 cents for three months.

Progress in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor in its annual meeting at Sheboygan, June 14, declared in favor of a vote of 45 to 9 in favor of "the collective ownership by the people of all the means of production and distribution, by which it is meant that when any industry becomes so centralized as to assume the form of a trust or monopoly it is a menace to the best interests of the people and should be assumed by the government. This is true protection to the worker."

The following officers were elected: Executive Board—S. McCartney of Milwaukee, Edward Mahanke of Sheboygan, Paul Heubner, S. McCarthy and Chas. Nicholas, of Milwaukee. Secretary—Fred Brockhausen, of Milwaukee. General Organizer, Frank J. Weber, of Milwaukee. West Superior was selected as the convention city for 1901. Resolutions were also adopted condemning government by injunction and child labor.

The rank and file of the trade unions of Milwaukee stand pat for international socialism, but not for Bergerism.

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Resolved: That the S. D. P. of the S. L. P. of Minnesota, in joint conference assembled, pledge their support to the Unity Conference, the united party and

its national organization, and condemns the attempt of any member or body of members to obstruct union in the face of the will of both parties, as unworthy of socialists or men.

The socialists of the twin cities will give their third annual steamboat excursion to Hastings and up the St. Croix river on Sunday, July 1.

The steamer Lotus, with the Flora Clark barges, will leave the Minneapolis Falls landing at 8:30 a. m., will leave the foot of Jackson street, St. Paul, at 10 a. m., and will return to St. Paul at 9 p. m.

CALLED TO TIME.

French Socialists in the Legislature Recently Outraged Committed to the Workers. Very recently four workmen were shot dead in St. Louis and a large number seriously wounded in a murderous attack made upon them by armed deputies.

Paris, June 15.—King Oscar of Sweden and Norway was present at the chamber of deputies today and enjoyed one of those exciting details which nearly resulted in the downfall of the cabinet. A question of confidence in the ministry arose relative to the labor troubles in Chalou, where three strikers were killed by Alexander Zevaev, the socialist leader, in a fierce speech, declared that the socialists could not support a government responsible for the blood of workmen.

Three men were shot, and the French government is almost overthrown in consequence. Who champions the cause of the workers in the French assembly? The socialists alone. They declare that no government that imbrues its hands in the blood of the workmen shall longer exist.

Against together the infamous outrages against workmen perpetrated under the McKinley regime, by Republican and Democratic governors alike. Not three, but perhaps three hundred wage slaves have been slain during that period. Did you ever hear of any of our patriotic politicians bring up their case in congress as Zevaev has done in France? Did you ever hear that Speaker Reed "fairly bounded" out of his chair, to defend capitalism against the champions of the cause of labor? No you didn't, and you won't either until your class get enough intelligence to place their representatives, the socialists, in that assembly of class-conscious exploiters. Then the deputy's shot-gun and the militiaman's bayonet will not be used on your class so liberally as heretofore.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Thomas J. Morgan will address the "Federation for Social Justice," at Hull House Park and Halsted streets, Tuesday, June 26th, 8 p. m.

The next meeting of the Fifth Ward branch will take place on Monday, June 25th, 8 p. m., at 2701 Westworth avenue. All members are requested to attend.

Open air meeting will also be held on Sunday the 24th inst., at 8 p. m. at Peoria and Madison streets and 15th and LaSalle streets. Good speakers. Everybody invited.

The North Side branches of the S. L. P. will hold a picnic for the benefit of the propaganda fund at Simon's Grove, Lawrence avenue and N. Clark street, Sunday, July 15, 1900.

An open air meeting will be held at the corner of 11st street and 5th avenue on Sunday, the 24th, at 8 p. m. Comrades Eerlyn and Taft will address the audience. All socialists in the vicinity are requested to be present.

Those leaflets containing some awkward questions for Bryan are being widely distributed. They can be procured at this office at 15 cents per hundred post paid. Large discount on greater quantities. Send in your orders at once.

When you see the workers call for socialism during the coming election, it may remind you that this paper is still on deck.

Evolution of Tactics.

The Three Stages in the Development of Political Morals, Brute Force, Deception, and Honesty.

There are three stages in the evolution of political morals. These correspond quite closely to the stages apparent in other lines of life, military and industrial.

The first stage is characterized by sheer force of numbers or of muscle. The second stage by the new virtue of deception, and the last stage by the still later virtue of honesty which arose as a sort of truce, since dishonesty had come to be mutually disastrous.

In primitive warfare, simple brute force counted for everything. Then stratagem began to take the place of force, manoeuvres of muscle, wit of push, deception of dexterity, intrigue of strenuousness.

Deception is one of the greatest inventions made by the race. It was the first mastery of the intellect over "brute force," and at certain stages ranked high as a virtue, as, e.g., among the Spartans.

The latest stage of honesty has come to take its place simply because honesty is the best policy. Common interests began to overtop individual ones.

In addition to this, honesty was agreed to along certain lines because deception in those lines was reciprocally disastrous. Honesty is the sign of truce. This is eminently true among traders.

It is true to a degree in society life, and it is coming to be true even in military life. So we have, 1st, Force, relentlessly pitted against force. 2d, Deception, in every form possible. 3d, Uprightness, in certain relations.

The same process may be seen in religions and morality. At first religion had nothing whatever to do with morality as we understand the term.

It simply rested on terror and superstition. Later these were made use of by a portion of the rising leisure class, the priests, and deception played a large part in giving prestige to priestly functions.

Latterly religion has become identified with certain forms of uprightness, and, theoretically at least, is identified with "universal morality." Indeed, certain sects practically eliminate the elements of fear and belief in super-naturalism, and say plainly the only religion is morality.

at a time than for a few to flock away into obscurity. This is the gist of the difference between the two principal groups of socialists the world over, the revolutionists and the Fabians, and each side has its advantages. The difference seems to depend upon the points of view as to how far we have progressed in the ethical evolution of politics.

For example, at the present time there is passing over the country a great wave of indignation against imperialism. It is based largely on sentimental prejudice in favor of a Munroe doctrine, and is opposed to "entanglement alliances."

So of the outcry over trusts. Indignation against them is next to universal; hence the politician who denounces them as criminal and proposes to destroy them, is hailed as a savior.

But it is not particular issues that concern us now, it is the general attitude to be taken toward all these issues. Shall a socialist "go in to win," by falling in with the stream of popular prejudices and sentiments, with the hope, if not expectation, that they will tend "our way"?

This is the same ethical problem in another form which many a clergyman has struggled with. Shall I be a compromiser and lose all my influence, and stay in the church and lead my flock along with me?

Well, of all the checks! The Republican bosses of Philadelphia invited the trade unions to participate in a parade during the G. O. P. convention.

The stockholders of the Lipton concern recently met in London, with the yacht-racing Sir Thomas in the chair. After declaring a 12 per cent dividend, making 22 per cent for the year, a part being on watered stock, one conscience-stricken stockholder arose to his feet and made a plea for better wages for the beggar and exploited workers.

At this stage, then, what shall be the tactics of a small but aspiring political party? Shall it accept the prevailing moral customs of political parties? Shall it rely on shrewdness? Shall it "take people as they are"? Shall it "be careful not to say too much"?

There are many wise and thoughtful socialists who answer "Yes" to all these questions. There are many men and papers who do not even declare themselves socialists for strategic reasons. They say, we want to make men think, not to set them by the ears.

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

BELGIUM.

The result of the elections is now known. The clericals were formerly 112 and are now only 85 in number. Though some socialists have lost their seats there is a net gain of five. If we turn to the number of votes cast we find that no less than 464,812 votes were given for the socialists, an increase of over 140,000 votes since 1894.

We hereby express our unqualified approval of the work of the said Unity Committee and extend to the members of that committee thanks for the energy, devotion and tact displayed in the accomplishment of their great and difficult task.

It is twenty-five years ago (May 29, 1875), that a union was effected at Gotha between the Eisenach and Lassalle parties. The party then took the name of the Socialistic Working Men's party.

Some of the results of the elections are known, and so far the socialists have more than held their own; at Milan especially, where there has been a great deal of petty persecution, they have gained several seats.

LABOR ITEMS.

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

Texas socialists of both parties are voting for union.

California socialists are actively organizing and working for union.

Boston socialist city committees of both parties voted unanimously to unite.

J. J. Eager, another Populist leader of Texas, has left his party and is stamping the state for socialism.

Eight Labor and Socialist candidates have been nominated for parliament in British Columbia, and there is no doubt but what some of them will be elected.

A symposium of over a page appears in last week's issue of the Coming Nation on the question of unity among the socialists, prominent writers from every section of the country contributing their views.

Well, of all the checks! The Republican bosses of Philadelphia invited the trade unions to participate in a parade during the G. O. P. convention, but up by date every organization has declined the offer.

The stockholders of the Lipton concern recently met in London, with the yacht-racing Sir Thomas in the chair. After declaring a 12 per cent dividend, making 22 per cent for the year, a part being on watered stock, one conscience-stricken stockholder arose to his feet and made a plea for better wages for the beggar and exploited workers.

Confusion or Treachery.

We note that the Idaho State Tribune, which terms itself the "official paper of the Couer d'Alene Miners" is rejoicing over the fact that the Democratic party has seen fit to down Steuenerberg at its state convention.

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IN NEW YORK STATE.

Socialists of Both Parties Make Common Cause Against the Common Enemy.

For Governor—Benjamin Hanford. Lieutenant Governor—William Butcher. Secretary of State—Philip Jackson. Rochester. Attorney General—Eugene Brewster. State Controller—Frank Sieverman. Rochester. State Treasurer—Leonard D. Abbott. State Engineer—Henry Stahl.

The Socialist Labor party and the Social Democratic party of the State of New York, represented in joint convention, send fraternal greetings to all socialists in the ranks of both parties.

We hereby express our unqualified approval of the work of the said Unity Committee and extend to the members of that committee thanks for the energy, devotion and tact displayed in the accomplishment of their great and difficult task.

We call upon the comrades in the State of New York to discard all dispiriting and contentious with other socialist organizations or factions, and to devote their undivided efforts to the propaganda of socialism and the organizing and strengthening of our party in this state.

The above resolution passed unanimously by the New York State convention of the S. L. P. and S. D. P., which took place in New York City on June 16th.

William Butcher, in opening the convention, expressed the hope of Social Democrats for a united campaign, and condemned the obstructive tactics of the National Executive Board of the S. D. P.

Leonard D. Abbott was secretary. Abbott, in reporting as State Secretary of the S. D. P., stated that considerable progress had been made in state organization.

Leon D. Roth, state secretary of the S. L. P., reported that the S. L. P. had 1,300 members in the state and 23 branches. The work of organization was going along well, and Job Harriman, who had recently been over the field, had organized several new branches.

A ringing socialist platform drawn up by Algebon Lee, editor of The People, was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Butcher, the national socialist candidates, Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman, were endorsed by acclamation.

On motion of Barondesa, a resolution condemning and repudiating the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance was passed unanimously.

The question of emblem was discussed at some length, many present being in favor of retaining the "clasped hands across the globe" which has already been used by the S. D. P.

of the following members, was elected: Butcher, Phillips, H. Schueter, F. Schueter, Jablonski, Barondesa, McCulloch, Neppel and Abbott.

THE PASSING OF FRAUDS.

Socialism a Protest Against False Ideas, a Search for Truth Based Upon Material Facts.

We as socialists can be thankful that we live in a progressive age, in fact we live in the most important age in the history of the world. No age preceding it was marked with such signal events.

The world loves to hug and coddle its darling absurdities long after they are subjects for the undertaker, but the most bigoted and tyrannical cannot help but admire the independent attitude of the socialist press towards error.

Charity, to some, looks good in print; to others, sounds well when spoken. Sure, it is fit for gods and heaven, but on earth among men and women it is a monster.

The first number of the International Socialist Review, appearing the first of July, will contain a number of interesting features.

Don't Miss This.

Old institutions are crumbling; the iron hands of dogmas, with which the people have been so long bound down, are bursting asunder.

Albert Strout, Davenport, Wash. Themeting held last Saturday evening at 79 N. Clark street, consisting of delegates from all ward branches of Section Chicago, S. L. P., was well attended.

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AWAY WITH SENTIMENT!

The Slavery of the Workers Due to Their Unthinking Acceptance of Their Masters' Ideals.

The greatest hind in the growth of socialism is the elimination of sentiment from the minds of the working class. Through all the ages that have gone the oppressed have been taught by the precepts of the oppressor to sacrifice their own interests for others, that because they were allowed to live they should live for the benefit of the ones whom they foolishly supposed gave them the means of living.

Under feudalism the workers were not only asked to produce their master's living but to fight his battles and protect his property, even with his life. And the working class has been doing the fighting ever since.

And the pursuit of happiness never amounts to anything but pursuit, for we never get perceptibly nearer to it.

Now the capitalists have placed one weapon in the hands of the workers. Not because they loved us, not because they wished to be just, but so that they could make further use of us by controlling our ballots.

Don't forget that the Socialist Annual Picnic is to be held on the 19th of August at Calumet Grove, to break the record for all similar gatherings.

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A CRAFTY "CONCESSION."

Capitalist Trusts Magnates Seeking the Drift of Regulation, Consent to Be "Regulated."

Some time ago the National Electric Light Association met in this city, and in one of the sessions Mr. James B. Cahoon of Syracuse, in his speech made use of the following language: "I doubt if there are in this whole association a dozen members who realize fully the gravity of the present situation for the private ownership of public utilities. The question is taking a new form. Heretofore franchises have been granted haphazard, but in the future the demand will be for the regulation of public utilities and compelling of all such corporations to render an accounting at definite intervals. We can not take the stand that it is against public policy that this should be done. There lies open before us the two paths—municipal ownership or private ownership under state regulation. WE CERTAINLY DO NOT WANT MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP, therefore let us prepare to concede gracefully to the other course."

The ruling class begins to see the handwriting on the wall, and knowing that they have been weighed and found wanting, they hope to stave off the inevitable day of doom, by gracefully conceding to BEING REGULATED!

Hitherto they have been able by controlling the legal machinery to plunder the people without restrictions, but public opinion is drifting so strongly towards socialism that they are willing to concede to almost anything, short of socialism, if only by so doing they may be able to continue to plunder the people, by retaining ownership of the means of production and distribution in their hands.

Accordingly we will see both the political parties, in fact, we already see it, demanding "publicity" and "regulation" of trusts, etc.

This on their part is political wisdom by which they will succeed for a time in fooling the unthinking, into voting the Dem-Rep tickets, either one will do. During the approaching campaign you will hear political orators expound on the doctrines of "publicity" and "regulation." Yes the very leaders of our capitalistic institutions will come out and openly favor such measures, and the voters will shout themselves hoarse in approval, never dreaming that these same men hold the reins by which they can regulate the "regulators" as easily as you can turn the regulation in your watch.

That all such measures are the veriest humbug does not matter; they ANSWER THE PURPOSE by diverting public attention from the REAL issue, and when these are played out something else will be found for other campaigns.

Cash or "Credit"

(Continued from page 1.)

Prize money increases in ratio with the distance of the warrior from the scene of the combat.

Leaving out of the account, for the moment, the amount received by the many hundreds of men who actually performed the work of destruction under the direction of Schley, let us see if Sampson cannot be justified by the same logic that applies in the capitalist world today. May he not claim that his actual presence was unnecessary to the victory, and that the fact that it was accomplished by the fleet under his command entitles him to the largest share of the results? May he not claim that through his directions, plan of action, tactics, etc., the victory was principally due; that his subordinates were merely carrying out his general orders, and that his position as general overseer carried with it the responsibility for the general results obtained? Must he not be indemnified for "risks" taken, which if ending in disaster would have to be borne on his shoulders, blasting forever his reputation as a "strategist" and ruining his career? Can he not in short, base his claims to the larger share on exactly the same ground that the individual capitalist in the industrial world justifies the robbery of the working class?

Does not the latter use the same argument in every respect? Does he not speak of himself as a director, organizer, supervisor, "captain of industry," etc.? Does he not put forward the same plea of responsibility? Does he not talk of indemnity for business "risks," and claim that his employees do not share them to anything like the extent that he does? And does he not also claim that in the event of commercial disaster his reputation as a "business" strategist is likely to be irretrievably ruined? And finally does he not base his claim to the larger share of the product of labor upon these ideas?

Why should these considerations be accepted as sufficient in one case and denied in the other? If Sampson had been allotted more than his due, if as some say, he has no claim whatever, how in the name of common sense is the industrial exploiter, who has even a weaker case, to be justified?

Two thousand men co-operate in destructive work off the Cuban coast, which they complete with the loss of one of their number slain. Their commander is only twenty miles away. He is certainly in charge of all operations. Just how much of what is accomplished is due to his efforts, is a debatable point. But that he has taken some part in it, cannot be denied.

Millions of men in all parts of the world co-operate in productive work. In thousands of great plants, in factories, mills and mines, on railroads and steamships, they engage in producing commodities for the use of the human species. And the process of production entails upon them a destruction of human life which all the battle fields of the century cannot equal. A small group of other men who may never have been within a thousand miles of the scene of operations, many of them who know absolutely nothing of the process of these operations, are permitted to take the results of the labor of these enormous masses of men without contributing one iota to the process of production. They "own the capital invested." Sampson at least was in personal charge of the fleet and superintended its operations as a whole.

In the first case men deliberately sink their personality behind a certain amount of "capital," the "ownership" of which entitles them to appropriate the product of the labor of the others. They may never have seen their subordinates, their managers, superintendents, etc., who must conduct the business "profitably" at peril of losing their job. Sampson at least, was acquainted with Schley.

Those who profess to see "injustice" in the distribution of this "prize money," and who at the same time are unable to detect the infinitely greater and more distinct robbery inherent in the industrial system of the present are an excellent illustration of the propensity to "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel," which distinguishes the upholders of capitalism.

Workers who know their own interests have no desire to waste time discussing the woes of this naval officer. If the practice of reaping where others have sown had no place in our industrial system, the case of Schley might possibly be a subject worthy of attention. However, as it harmonizes thoroughly with the moral code of the present, their attention will rather be given to the removal of the economic system which underlies both.

School for Bosses

(Continued from page 1.)

Meet an employe to use such knowledge in fixing up his master's goods for sale, so as to undersell that "fellow across the street," but then the knowledge of how to do it would not be so bad a thing to have around in case of an emergency.

Now do not conclude from all this that the socialist is in any way opposed to such pecking. On the contrary he rejoices in its appearance. But he insists that it shall be understood in its full significance. He knows full well that here as elsewhere "capitalism" is preparing its own grave diggers. When these men have been trained and educated they will be just that much more capable of realizing their conditions and reacting about the way out. When they begin to do this, history shows that they are on the high road to socialism. Hence the socialist says

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW.

CLEAR SOCIALISM. Editorially the Review will be strictly in accord with the principles of the International Socialist movement.

FREE DISCUSSION. The pages of the Review will be open to any writer of ability, friendly or hostile, who wishes to discuss in a scientific spirit the theory and applications of Socialism.

SOME OF THE WRITERS. Editor, A. M. SIMONS.

France—Paul Lafargue, Jean Jaures, Jean Longuet, Belgium—Emile Vandervelde, Henri Lafontaine, Emile Vinck, Mme. Lalla Kufferath, England—H. M. Hyndman, Walter Crane, Samuel Hobson, H. Quelch, Keir Hardie, J. R. McDonald, Denmark—Dr. Gustav Bang, Italy—Dr. Alessandro Schivi, United States—Job Harriman, Rev. Charles H. Van N. Stone, Leonard D. Abbott, Rev. William T. Brown, Gov. Andrew E. Lee, Ben Hanford, Jos. Washop, Friedrich C. Hrickland, Marcus Hirsch, Germany—Arrangements for German correspondents will shortly be concluded.

Europe has many able editors expounding the principles of Socialism, and enabling students of social problems to exchange their ideas. Among these such a review, and to this end A. M. SIMONS, lately editor of the Workers' Call, and now vice-president of the Chicago publishing house of CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, has in a recent journey arranged with the leading European socialists to assist in establishing The International Socialist Review, the first number of which appears July 1, 1900. Every civilized country will be represented by its ablest socialist writers, and some forty-eight of the sixty-four pages of the Review will be given to the interchange of opinion. The following departments will be regular features:

1. Review of the events of the month from the socialist point of view.
2. News of the socialist movement in America.
3. Review of economic developments and labor troubles, with special reference to the trade union movement.
4. Foreign correspondence: News of the socialist movement the world over.
Every student of socialism, and also every opponent of socialism, will find that he needs to read THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW.

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to the capitalist regarding education as he does regarding the formation of the trust, "Go on. You are building wiser than you know; you are sowing where we shall reap."

One, Just One.
Among all its socialist exchanges The Exponent receives but one, the Social Democratic Herald, of Chicago, that is opposed to the union of the socialist forces of America. That paper seems to be dominated by a small clique, a minority of the national executive committee, who fear for their own supremacy if union is consummated. They issued a manifesto decrying union on the ground that the name "Social Democratic party" was undignified; but when the Social Labor party by giving up its party name knocked that piping from under them, they pleaded that the vote taken by the S. D. P. against union prevented any further action on the part of the national convention. The vote of the S. D. P. on the subject was the result of the treachery of the triumvirate of bosses, and the narrow majority was procured by the grossest misrepresentation on their part. Unless union is accomplished the national ticket will be deprived of many thousands of votes

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and the rank and file of the socialists of America will know how to deal with the little circle who seem to be trying to repeat in the Social Democracy the boomerang that resulted in the overthrow of DeLeon in the S. L. P.—Saginaw, Mich. Exponent.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW

On the first of July we shall issue the first number of the monthly review under the editorship of A. M. SIMONS, until lately editor of The Workers' Call, who has recently returned from studying social conditions in Europe. The socialist movement has now reached the point where it can claim to offer the only philosophy pointing the way to a positive solution of present-day problems. Its constantly increasing strength at home and abroad makes it a force with which all must reckon. In Europe the best minds of the colleges and universities are devoted to expounding its doctrines and a majority of the leading economic reviews are under the direction of socialist writers and thinkers.

Editorially the attitude of the Review will be strictly in accord with the recognized principles of international socialism. Signed articles will, however, be welcomed from writers of all schools and parties who accept the socialist ideal, however they may differ as to methods and tactics. We are convinced that a free and full discussion is the shortest and best road to the general acceptance of the methods and tactics of international socialism by all who aim at the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth.

The International Socialist Review will be the first periodical in the English language to bring together in any extent the original contributions of the great socialist thinkers of the different countries of Europe. It will also publish each month letters from foreign correspondents giving the latest news and a review of the situation in each country. Here is a partial list of those who have already promised to write: France—Paul Lafargue, Jean Jaures, Jean Longuet, Belgium—Emile Vandervelde, Henri Lafontaine, Emile Vinck, Mme. Lalla Kufferath, England—H. M. Hyndman, Walter Crane, Samuel Hobson, H. Quelch, Keir Hardie, J. R. McDonald, Italy—Dr. Alessandro Schivi, Denmark—Dr. Gustav Bang. Arrangements are now being completed for correspondents and contributors from Germany and Holland, and we hope to announce their names before the first issue.

It will be seen at once that this list of contributors places the International Socialist Review in a class by itself so far as periodicals in English are concerned. But it must not be supposed that the American situation has been neglected. Already articles have been promised by Job Harriman, Rev. Charles H. Van N. Stone, Leonard D. Abbott, Rev. Wm. T. Brown, William Marty, Gov. Andrew E. Lee, Ben Hanford, Marcus Hitch, Jos. Washop, W. H. Noyes and others, and no effort will be spared to secure the best work of the best thinkers upon the problems of socialism in America.

The plan of the magazine will be approximately as follows: About forty-eight pages will be given to contributed articles, and the remaining sixteen pages will be divided as nearly equally as possible among the following departments: First. Review of the events of the month from the socialist point of view. Second. News of the socialist movement in America during the month just past. Third. Items concerning the struggle in the economic field, including trade union news and labor troubles. Fourth. Foreign correspondence, giving news of the socialist movement the world over.

The need of such a periodical as this is apparent to every socialist. We believe that once it is brought to their notice every comrade will be willing to take hold and help. There are two ways in which such help is wanted at once: In the first place further capital is needed for its establishment. A comrade has agreed to give \$250 for this purpose as soon as an equal sum \$250.00 has already been raised leaving only \$50.00 more to get if this offer is not to be allowed to lapse. To raise this one hundred dollars it is proposed to sell shares of our capital stock at ten dollars each—their par value. That the money thus invested offers immediate and desirable returns aside from being an aid in the establishment of the magazine is shown by the following special prices on books published by us which are made to stockholders only:

Five cent books in small lots, 2 1/2 cents; 100 assorted copies, \$1.75; 1000 assorted copies, \$16.00; post free in the United States outside Chicago.
Ten cent books in small lots, 5 cents; 100 assorted, \$10.00; post free in the United States outside Chicago.
Twenty-five cent books in small lots, 12 1/2 cents; 50 assorted, \$12.50; post free in the United States outside Chicago.

Other books at half list price sent free on paper books; on cloth books if sent by mail postage will average about 10 per cent of the retail price.
Once the magazine is established it will be run without further expense to the party, and will be distributed, not only through the ordinary socialist channels, but also through regular trade channels to thousands of people entirely inaccessible to the ordinary socialist propaganda. It will be a means of capturing and holding the intellectual proletariat for socialism as well as an organ for the education and training of socialist speakers and writers.

Every section that intends to do any distribution of literature will find the ownership of such a share of stock a good investment, while individuals who wish to assist the socialist propaganda will scarcely find a better opportunity or greater need than this present one.

We would call special attention to the very small sum that is to be raised between now and July 1st on the capital stock. All has now been secured but TEN DOLLARS, and if but one comrade more will arrange to take a share, the promised \$250.00 can be secured at once. More than this is needed to carry out the full plans we have in view, but the above amount will serve for the present emergency.
CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY PUBLISHERS.
36 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO

Directory of Section Chicago.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Secretaries will please send notice of any omissions, changes or corrections in the following list and notify the editor of The Workers' Call, 36 N. Clark St.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF SECTION CHICAGO. Business meeting at 523 1/2 Honora St., Wednesday, June 21, at 8 p. m. Sec. Joe Smith, 245 W. Munros St.

BRANCHES:
FOURTH WARD. 3658 Armour Ave. 1st Thursday each month; Sec. N. Krogh, 351 1/2 La Salle St.

FIFTH WARD. 2265 Westworth Ave.; business meeting every Monday night, public meetings every Sunday at 8 p. m.; Sec. Joseph Trent, 310 1/2 5th St.

SIXTH WARD. Street meeting, Sunday, June 17, at 8 p. m., corner Archer and Western Aves.—Business meeting at 323 1/2 Honora St., Wednesday, June 21, at 8 p. m. C. F. Lowrie, Sec., 1794 66th St.

SEVENTH WARD. meets at Forgy's Hall, Cor. Maxwell and Jefferson Sts., 1st and 3rd Monday each month. H. Bodonatski, Sec., 106 Gilpin Pl.

TENTH WARD. 116 W. 24th St., every Friday night; Sec. H. Almbach, 156 1/2 24th St.

THIRTEENTH WARD. meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m. at Michl's hall, 576 Grand Ave.; Sec. P. Schubert, 1012 Washington Blvd.

FOURTEENTH WARD. holds meetings in Schoenhofer Hall, corner Milwaukee and Ashland Ave. the 2nd Sunday in each month at 10 a. m.

FOURTEENTH WARD (Danish). meets at 710 W. North Ave., at 8 p. m. every 2d and 4th Wednesday of each month; Sec. A. P. Nielsen, 881 Maplewood Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD. 992 N. Tolman Ave. 2nd and 4th Friday evening each month; Sec. Adlan Harvey, 922 N. Tolman Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD. 518 Milwaukee Ave. every 2nd and 4th Friday evening.

TWENTY SECOND WARD. 880 Larabee St., 2d and 4th Monday; Sec. O. Oriskany, 94 Beebe St.

TWENTY THIRD WARD (Scandinavian), holds business meetings 1st and 3rd Friday each month at 108 E. Chicago Ave.; outdoor propaganda meetings every Wednesday, at 8 p. m., at corner of Oak and Sedgwick Sts. P. Eklensberg, Sec., 311 Orleans St.

TWENTY FOURTH WARD. holds business meetings 1st and 3rd Friday each month at 65 N. Clark St.

TWENTY FIFTH WARD. holds business meetings every 1st and 3rd Monday in the month at 1477 Racine St. Sec. Andrew W. Lind.

TWENTY SIXTH WARD. meets regularly, 2d and 4th Monday at 8 p. m. at Southport and Belmont Aves. J. A. Runtberg, Sec., 2933 N. Clemont Ave.

TWENTY EIGHTH WARD. Brett's Hall, cor. 48th Ave. and Lake St.; 2nd and 4th Thursday evening each month; Sec. Carl Peterson, 2494 Lake St.

THIRTIETH WARD. 639 Paulina, every Saturday night; Sec. H. Phillips, 3439 Paulina.

THIRTIETH WARD No. 1 (German), meets 2nd and 4th Monday each month at 4837 S. Ashland Ave.; Sec. H. Steiner, 249 W. 46th Pl.

THIRTIETH WARD. Scandinavian, 1148 63d St. 2nd and 4th Thursday; Sec. A. Raasmussen, 6545 Center Ave.

THIRTY FIRST WARD. 6801 Sangamon St., 1st and 3rd Thursday each month; Sec. J. Wannop, 6801 Sangamon St.

THIRTY THIRD WARD. meets 1st and 3rd Monday at room 19, 926 Commercial Ave. Sec. M. H. Taft, 7019 Escanaba Ave.

THIRTY FOURTH WARD. 1124 St. and Michigan Ave., every 2d and 4th Wednesday at 8 p. m.; Sec. G. F. Denne, 11457 Perry Ave.

THIRTY FOURTH WARD No. 2; Sec. M. L. Klausner, 677 66th St.

POLISH BRANCHES:
POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE. meets every Monday at 484-486 Noble St., 8 p. m.; Sec. A. J. Borkowski, 709 W. 21st Pl.

SIXTH WARD (Lithuanian), meets 1st Thursday of each month at 6 E. corner 3rd and Morgan Sts.

NINTH WARD. meets every Saturday at 830 S. Ashland Ave. (Putnaki's Hall), 8 p. m.

FIFTEENTH WARD. meets 1st and 3rd Sunday each month, at cor. Levitt and Humbury Sts. Sobieski's Hall.

SIXTEENTH WARD. meets 1st and 3rd Friday each month; public meeting every Wednesday 8 p. m. at 484-486 Noble St.

THIRTY THIRD WARD. meets at 612 Superior Ave. (second floor front), every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 8 p. m.; Sec. Majk Fleck.

LADIES SOCIALIST BRANCH. meets 1st and 3rd Sunday each month at 682 N. Paulina (Comrade Odnalski's house), 8 p. m.; Sec. M. Tylicko, 709 W. 21st Pl.

ILLINOIS.

QUINCY. first Wednesday of each month at Pink's Hall, 615 Main St.

MORRISBORO. every Thursday evening, D. W. Boone, Sec'y.

PERKINS. C. E. Crandall, Sec'y.

SPRINGFIELD. Aug. Von Behrens, Sec., 11th and Madison Sts.

PANA. Henry Vennier, Sec.

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