

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

SECOND YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 69.

CHICAGO, ILL., JUNE 30, 1900.

PRICE TWO CENTS

"WE, US AND OURS"

The Gospel of Capitalism According to Depew.

ARE YOU IN IT, MR. LABORER?

How God, McKinley and Roosevelt, Work Together to Dispose of the Laborers' Product.

"What is the tendency of the future? Why this war in South Africa? Why this hammering at the gates of Pekin? Why this marching of troops from Asia to Africa? Why these parades of people from other empires and other lands? It is because the surplus productions of civilized countries of modern times are greater than civilization can consume. It is because this overproduction goes back to stagnation and to poverty.

"The American people produce \$2,000,000,000 worth more than we can consume, and we have met the emergency, and by the providence of God, by the statecraft of William McKinley and by the valor of Roosevelt and his associates (applause), we have our market in Cuba, we have our market in Porto Rico, we have our market in Hawaii, we have our market in the Philippines, and we stand in the presence of \$99,999,000 of people with the surplus of an American lake and the American artisan producing better and cheaper goods than any country in the world, and, my friends, we go to American labor and to the American farm and say that with McKinley for another four years there is no congestion for America. Let invention proceed, let production go on, let the mountains bring forth their treasures, let the factories do their best, let labor be employed at the highest wages, because the world is ours and we have conquered it by Republican principles and by Republican persistency in the principles of American industry and of American Americans." (Applause.)

Chauncey M. Depew at the Republican convention.

This is the gospel of expansion and imperialism, according to McKinley, Roosevelt and Depew. What is the message that it brings to the workers of America? Mark well the reason of "these parades of peoples from other empires and other lands." "It is because the surplus productions of the civilized countries of modern times are greater than civilization can consume."

Think of that, you taller is the miser of Pennsylvania, as you creep home from the Company store in debt for the bare pittance that keeps you alive. Feed yourself with the thought that you produce more coal than "civilization can consume." You slave of the packing houses of Chicago, warm yourself and shivering, ill-clad children with the reflection that your masters must "hammer at the gates of Pekin" to get rid of the wealth of food you are creating. You sweeter in the slums of New York or Chicago, gaunt and emaciated, a half-starved caricature of a man or woman, look upon your deformed underfed children falling far into the night that they may maintain a miserable existence, and then thank God, McKinley and Roosevelt that they have wisely provided a market for the surplus goods you produce, and benevolently prevented "this overproduction" of wealth from going "back to the stagnation and poverty" of those who produced it.

Read on. "The American people (that means you, Mr. Laborer) "now produce two thousand millions of dollars more than we (that "WE" means Mr. Depew and his class—your masters, Mr. Laborer) can consume." Hurrah for the American laborer. He is the first among the slaves of history to create so much wealth that it becomes a burden to his masters. He has loaded the capitalist class with plunder until groaning beneath the "white man's burden" they wander senselessly up and down the face of the earth seeking for an opportunity to lay it down at a profit. But do not weep, God, McKinley, Roosevelt & Co. have provided relief. Owing to their combined exertions, says Mr. Depew, and who knows better than he, WE (that means Mr. Depew and his class again) have OUR (you are not in that "our," Mr. Laborer) market in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines."

Into these markets the capitalist class are going to take the wealth you created, Mr. Laborer, and going before the \$99,999,000 Chinese say to them, "You may think that you know how to produce cheap with your wages at five cents a day, but we have slaves that have invented for themselves such excellent tools that they can produce for us better and cheaper goods than any other nation in the world." Do you know what that means, Mr. Laborer? It means that you are getting a SMALLER SHARE of what you produce than any slave that history has ever known or present time can produce. It means that while the masters feed some of you a little better than the Chinese slave is fed, you are expected to create a hundred times as much wealth, and in return, for your little better food and clothing are expected to vote for McKinley and Roosevelt and be tickled by Depew's taffy.

Let the worker's mighty woe about the great trouble his master is having in getting rid of his "surplus product," Mr. Depew assures him that if he will

give McKinley another term there will be "no congestion in America." There will be nothing left in the pockets of the producers to do any congesting.

"Let invention proceed, let production go on, let the mountains bring forth their treasures, let the factories do their best, because the world is OURS" (It is Mr. Depew who is talking, and no laborers are included in that "ours"). It is his class that are governing and it is they who will get the benefit, for has he not just told you so? Let the heads and hands of the workers be trained to the height of intelligence and worked to the limit of endurance, let all the skill and knowledge of generations be brought to bear in the creation of wealth and Mr. Depew and his class will reap the benefit, "because the world is theirs, and they have conquered it by republican principles," with republican votes cast by the wage slaves of America.

Your class, Mr. Laborer, gave the ballot to them. You declared at the ballot box four years ago that they should have it. You voted for the system of private property in the tools with which you work, the materials upon which your labor is expended, the finished product of your skill and industry. The great trusts and combines have grown too large for you and your class to share in that ownership. So Mr. Depew, McKinley, Roosevelt and their class, (God is left out this time), do the owning and you do the work. They have the "surplus of production," you have the "stagnation and poverty."

Will you vote for the same system again this year? Or will you unite with the intelligent laborers of the world under the banner of socialism, and keep the "surplus" that you produce and enjoy it yourself at home without the necessity of a "foreign market?"

(The above article is here reprinted as a neat leaflet and is for sale at the office of The Workers' Call, for 15 cents a hundred or \$1.00 a thousand, postpaid. Big discount on large orders. A blank space is left on which to stamp place and date of meetings. Every Republican neighborhood should be sown with them.)

Johnny Get Your Gun.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn., is running its shops night and day to hurry out a large order for the state of Missouri.

The order is for 1,200 breech-loading shotguns with barrels shortened to fifteen inches, and a large quantity of special ammunition. These shells are loaded each with five large buckshot, and the shortened barrels of the guns will cause the shot to scatter so as to cover a large field at short range.

The guns are to be used to arm deputy sheriffs engaged in quelling the St. Louis street railway strike and similar labor troubles.—Ex.

Union Smashers, Unite!

Here is a note of warning sounded by a class-conscious labor skinner in Washington, which voices the real sentiments of capitalism against the organizations of workmen known as trades unions. The party in question sees clearly the trend of modern industrial society and frantically calls for "state help" to crush the power of organized labor:

Washington, D. C., June 12.—N. F. Thompson, secretary of the Southern Industrial Convention of Huntsville, Ala., made a sensational attack upon labor unions before the industrial commission today.

"Labor organizations are today," said Mr. Thompson, "the greatest menace to this government that exists inside or outside the pale of our national domain. Their influence for disruption and disorganization of society is far more dangerous to the perpetuation of our government in its purity and power than would be the hostile array on our borders of the armies of the entire world combined."

He said a law should be enacted that would make it justifiable homicide for any killing that occurred in defense of a lawful occupation. In view of the close relationship existing among all classes of citizens, strikes and boycotts, he thought, should be a felony, both by national and state legislation, and he suggested the formation of state and national boards of arbitration, empowered to settle all matters of difference between labor and capital, and whose decrees should be binding on the parties affected.

We don't know whether Mr. Thompson will support the presidential candidacy of Mr. Maloney or not, but he certainly agrees with the "perfesser" (late of Beckman street), who stands sponsor for that individual, and who has also declared a war of extermination against labor unions. Mr. Thompson also demands the "right to work" untrammelled by the actions of the union, and here the "perfesser" and he also agree, as the latter has recently in his swill barrel organ, loudly clamored for the same "right." The enemies of the working class will no doubt ultimately get together somehow.

Now, is the time of year when the unions are being asked, to endorse the men who are to rivet your chains during the next few years. Remember that every Republican and Democrat office-seeker is first of all pledged to the system of capitalism. His pledge to the union is for business purposes only.

TRIMS WAGES ALSO

New Railroad "Trimming Car" Displaces Pick and Shovel.

DOES MORE THAN 400 MEN.

And Urges the Laborers to Kick at the Ballot Box for Collective Ownership.

The Boston & Maine Railroad has been making a series of experiments with a device known as a "trimming car," and which bids fair to largely do away with the class of railroad laborers which uses the pick and shovel. The trimming car has successfully done the work of 400 men and done it so neatly and thoroughly as to give promise of greatly reducing the cost of railroad construction. In a recent test of the trimming car a thirty-mile section of the roadbed was trimmed in four days at a cost of \$75 a mile. To have done the work by hand would have required 375 men and an expenditure of \$2,025 per day.

When this new machine comes into general use on all the roads it will throw several thousand railroad hands out of employment, and the majority of them will swear at the machine while tramping the streets looking for some other job.

Very likely one of their own ranks invented the machine, and he will probably get a job running it for awhile; but of the surplus wealth produced by the saving of expenses he will not receive a cent. That will all go to the OWNERS OF THE MACHINE.

Here is then another illustration of the truth preached by the socialists, namely, that the welfare of the working class depends on the ownership of the TOOLS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

So long as these remain in private hands, they tend simply to throw more laborers out of employment, and produce more wealth for the capitalist class; while if they were OWNED AND OPERATED by the laborers as common property, they would be the means to lighten their labor and increase their comfort. This is such a simple proposition, that it seems even a blind person could see it. But do the average workmen see it? If they did, they would not be such fools as to vote as the majority do. They know SOMETHING is wrong, but they do not know what it is, and instead of voting themselves and their class into power they curse their luck, go on a strike only to lose it, and then when election comes around vote for to keep their masters in power and to keep themselves in slavery!

If the workers of St. Louis knew their interests they would not be engaged in a hopeless strike, but would strike at the ballot box to make the street cars as well as all other means of production and distribution THEIR COMMON PROPERTY. They could then be the owners and masters and dictate to the other fellows.

If the members of the unions in our city knew just where the trouble lies, they would not waste their time trying to settle the differences with their masters; but they would settle it at the ballot box by making themselves the masters of the situation and dictate their own terms.

But will they do it? No! the majority of them will go to the polls next November and vote to elect men into power who represent the interests of their masters, men who believe in and who profit by the present system of private ownership, men who, if need be, will vote to shoot down the very ones who put them into power!

Fellow workmen! why do you go on STRIKE to better your conditions, when you VOTE to continue the present system of private ownership in the tools of production under which the bosses must necessarily exploit you in order to make profits?

If you have a kick coming kick at the ballot box, and so hard as to destroy the whole system under which you now suffer.

E. M. S.

Got a Full Hand.

These "patriots" who are now forming Roosevelt clubs are "carrying coals to Newcastle." That hero invented a club some years ago which can yet be seen in the patent office at Washington. The "business" end of this weapon contained a large number of steel teeth, which were so contrived as to remain concealed in the staff until released by pressing a spring in the handle. It was intended for use on the heads of insubordinate wage slaves who might possibly rebel against the conditions of the "strenuous" life, which the inventor holds as an ideal. When clubs are trumped Teddy holds a winning hand, every time.

The "good union man" idea in politics has helped to keep the workers in slavery for a quarter of a century, and still seems to be good sucker bait. Did it catch your union?

BACK ON A BOX CAR

The Pilgrim's Progress to the Land of Promise---and His Return.

TELLS TALE OF "PROSPERITY"

Ten Thousand Job Seekers in Kansas Mourn Their Ill Fortune, and Plunder Hen Roosts.

Last week the columns of this paper contained a short description of things economic in Central Kansas, which was published in an out-of-the-way corner of the Kansas City Star. It stated that Central Kansas was inundated by crowds of homeless tramps who claimed to have arrived there for the purpose of obtaining work in the harvest fields. The paragraph said further that while the wheat crop in that portion of the state was not yet ripe, that even when harvesting commenced there would be small demand for outside help as the farmers were well able to handle the crop themselves. All this, as we have said, was included in this paragraph, while the leading columns of the same paper were crammed full of glowing descriptions of the magnificent wheat crop of Kansas and the fearful apprehension under which the farmers of that state labored of not being able to secure assistance in securing the enormous harvest with which the prairies of Kansas were laden. Kansas was likely to suffocate under a plethora of wealth if twenty thousand laborers from outside the state were not forthcoming. We pointed out in the Worker's Call that these two statements absolutely contradicted each other, that the whole matter was merely the usual attempt on the part of the capitalist press to persuade the workers into believing that they were simply overwhelmed with "prosperity."

It turns out to be exactly as we put it. Hardly had the last issue of this paper left the press when the contradiction came to hand. The first of the dupes who were taken in by these lying accounts has straggled back to Chicago by the usual box-car route. His adventures and impressions are thus recorded by the Chicago Chronicle of June 23:

Out of employment and unable to get any, C. F. Holbrook, 76 De Kaib street, read an advertisement and dreamed. He read of the radiant opportunities there for the penniless man. Positions worth \$30 a week to capable farm hands were pictured as ready for all, no matter how many, who would take the trouble to go in quest of them. That was two weeks ago.

Young Holbrook reached Chicago yesterday in a corner of an empty freight car and declared a man who ever dreamed when he was awake was a fool. Ten thousand applicants for work are stranded in Kansas, he says; and the few who are lucky enough to be working there are getting 50 cents a day. Of these 10,000 at least 2,000 went from Chicago and many of them are members of unions. And all of them, Holbrook declares, were LURED TO THE STATE BY THE GLOWING ACCOUNTS AND PROMISES OF PROSPERITY sent out by Kansas promoters.

A dismal picture of industrial conditions prevailing in the state was pictured by the returned adventurer. He said the wheat crop was small and that TEN MEN WERE WAITING FOR EVERY JOB, satisfied WITH THE 60-CENT A DAY JOB.

Many of the strangers in distress are from the remote corners of the country, all attracted by representations of supposed comparative luxury. Penury has attracted the visitors to such an extent that they have been resorted to and farmers have sought police protection from the towns that their chicken coops may not be looted and their storehouses raided.

"I dreamed of luxury a week ago," Holbrook said. "Now I tell of poverty. You see, I was discharged from a bicycle firm here two weeks ago because it was compelled to lay off a large number of employes on account of the bad times. I know a large number of young men like myself that have lost jobs in Chicago that way this year. I made up my mind to take any job that came along. I read of the great number of jobs that were awaiting men in the wheat fields of Kansas and decided that very minute to investigate for myself. "Having no money, I was compelled to beat my way to Kansas. I had traveled on railroads a good deal in my life that way before, but I never was treated so harshly by railroad men. "It was a common thing for a brakeman to throw a fellow like me off the train while the car was in motion. I frequently saw as many as 100 men like me on a train at one time. Most of them lost their jobs like myself on account of unfortunate industrial conditions. Some of the men had a little money, which was stolen by the brakemen. Many of us at the point of a revolver were forced to give up everything we had. "Holbrook beat his way back from Kansas in similar fashion. He was accompanied by BOYS AND MEN WHOSE AGES RANGED FROM 15 TO 25 YEARS. He declared that in many instances railroad employes in charge of the trains he had traveled on had injured persons who tried to ride without paying fares. "He declared that hundreds of the disappointed job-seekers may be found in the country towns of Kansas, sitting together in groups and moaning over their ill fortune. At night foraging parties make raids on the farmers' vegetable and poultry. Business may be seen in many directions, around which the unfortunate job-hunters are gath-

ered in groups keeping warm and cooking food.

It is hardly necessary to add anything to this graphic account. Here was a "dreamer dreaming greatly," who has since learned by bitter experience the "baseless fabric of his vision." He has given in these paragraphs a concise view of the nature of capitalist "prosperity," and has thoroughly corroborated and confirmed the assertions of the socialists as to the truth of such matters. "Any man who dreams when he is awake is a fool," says Holbrook, but he evidently has no conception of the immense number of unfortunates like himself who still live in "dreamland" and follow capitalist will-o'-the-wisps until the close of a miserable existence, dogged all the way with the ghastly spectres of hunger, uncertainty and despair, and buoyed up only with false hopes that in the enormous majority of cases are utterly blasted.

Who are responsible for these deceptions which lure thousands and thousands of dreamers along the path which leads only to disappointment and despair? Why is it that the dreamers cannot awake to the perception of the frauds imposed upon them as truths? Why is it that they merely content themselves with "moaning over their ill fortune," like the disappointed job-seekers in the Kansas wheat belt?

Only because of a lack of intelligence, only because they accept without thinking the ideas of those whose interests can only be maintained by the continued deception of those who have not, those who must beg leave to labor from the owners of the land, tools and machinery of production. "While Holbrook was being ejected from box cars, while he was bemoaning his ill fortune and the vanishing prospects of \$30 per week, with which bait he had been lured into this land of "promise," a notable gathering was taking place in Philadelphia, where scores of smooth speaking, prosperous orators and manipulators of "public opinion" were engaged in rocking the dreamers to sleep with the lullaby of "prosperity." There might be found the oily Depew, the "strenuous" Roosevelt, the shrewd Hanna (whom his political enemies falsely designate as a vulgar clown), the wire-pulling Platt, and other mouthpieces of the exploiting class too numerous to mention, all setting in motion the vast machinery of fraud and deception upon which the continuance of the system by which they thrive depends for its existence, their speeches dictating the policy of, and giving the cue to the thousands of their understrappers who in the public press hang out the "prosperity" bait, by which millions of wage slaves are deluded into supporting by their votes the very system whose only object is the robbery of the product of their labor.

And in Kansas City, in the state where Holbrook and the other ten thousand dupes have gone through the disastrous experience above related, another group of less successful labor skimmers will assemble on July 4th. They will admit in general terms the illusive and deceptive nature of the "prosperity" which the others eulogize, and will seek to direct the attention of their hearers and readers (and the dreamers aforementioned) to the group of individuals in Philadelphia whom they wish to displace. But the system itself is to remain intact. Both equally insist upon its maintenance. Both are equally interested in the preservation of capitalism and wage slavery and both seek to hypnotize the dreamers so that the latter may still remain unable to perceive the fraud and deception under cover of which they are plundered.

There is a field which is already more ripe to the harvest than anything contained in the state of Kansas. There is the task of awakening the dreamers to a realization of the true nature of our present capitalist society, and in this work two groups are co-operating, the one unconsciously, the other with a full conception of the significance of the task in which they are engaged. The group of great capitalists, engineering deceptions, similar to those which Holbrook has experienced, are in spite of their intentions, opening the eyes of their dupes to an understanding of the frauds practiced upon them, and the socialists, who with voice and pen persistently expose the economic causes which underlie these bitter experiences, and emphasize the necessity of political action upon the part of those who yet uselessly "moan over their ill fortune."

The dreamers must awake under this pressure, and that they are even now awakening is amply proven by the undeniable drift towards socialism that now exists.

It is quite true that Chinese hordes are a menace to "civilization," but then "civilization" is equally a menace to Chinese hordes, so it's about a stand-off, after all.

The British evidently believe in the ratio of 16 to 1 so far as the subjugation of the Transvaal is concerned, but we have not heard that Mr. Bryan has exploited this fact as a sign of victory for his peculiar theory.

Crowd capitalist politics out of the union by putting labor politics in.

SOCIALIST POINTERS

Mark Hanna knows a way to be president without being elected.

The Democrats are friends of the common people for revenue only.

Will the election of David B. Hill as vice-president also be a step towards socialism?

How happy the politicians would be if they could just locate the issue in China this year.

No one respects the laboring man so much as the boss who has been made to feel his power.

To the workingman and the workingwoman socialism presents itself as a business proposition.

The missionaries do not seem to have been successful in teaching the gospel of peace to the Chinese.

The imperialists will read aloud the Declaration of Independence on July 4 without even blinking an eye.

Mr. Hearst will teach the "practical" brand of socialism when he gets here—the kind that all ends in talk.

How can the Democratic party be traveling towards socialism when it hesitates about accepting Aitgeldism?

A vote for Bryan is thrown away, because Mark Hanna intends to re-elect McKinley and he has the price to do it.

Some people cannot understand why the workingman is so ungrateful as not to rejoice in the prosperity of the other fellow.

Hasn't Teddy earned the honors; didn't he send troops to quell the Italian strikers who wanted a few cents more a day?

Even if Debs and Harriman cannot be elected, it is no reason why the workingmen should not vote for them as a protest.

If the farmers are really alarmed at the word socialism it is as the grain gamblers who are living off them would have it.

In the next few months it will be impossible to throw a club in any direction without hitting a friend of the workingman.

The prohibitionist is so worked up on the subject that he thinks most of theills of life would disappear if the army canteen were abolished.

According to the politicians everything is "practical" which benefits them, but is most decidedly "visionary" if it benefits the whole people.

There will be no more workingmen in the Kansas City convention than there was at the one in Philadelphia, but oh, it will be full of their friends.

Asocialist party must be held together by the power of an idea and not by the hope of spoils. That is the difference between it and other parties.

Capitalists will fight the first step as hard as they will the entire program; so there is nothing to be gained by a step-at-a-time policy, except a longer fight.

A machine has been invented in New York that can do everything but vote, but capitalists do not care. They can hire laboringmen to vote cheap enough to suit them.

Perhaps the Socialist party is being punished for its sins. All of these troubles might have been averted if everything, including nominations had been left to a referendum vote.

What Can He Do?

The labor leaders claim that the nomination of James E. Daley, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, for county commissioner by the Democrats on Saturday, is a distinct concession to the labor vote, and declare that the full strength of the unions will be put forth to secure his election.—Chicago Tribune.

Instead of the unions putting forth their full strength to elect Mr. Daley to secure success on a capitalist ticket, the labor unions would do far better to remove him from his present position as president of the Federation of Labor, unless he refuses to become a bell wether to lead his fellow laborers into slavery. What does he expect to do for laborers as a Democratic office-holder? Can he prevent the shooting of workers during a strike? Can he give labor to the unemployed? Can he stop the justices from giving arrested strikers "the limit"? The only thing he can do is to feather his own nest, and if this is what he took the position for, you know what to call him.

The only theory of "bimetallism" prevailing in the capitalist world today seems to be merely a combination of steel and lead.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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SOLICITUDE FOR THE "YOUNG MAN."

The success of the socialist meetings being held on the corner of State and Quincy streets in this city has aroused the ire of some mendacious exploiter who has enlisted the willing co-operation of the Inter Ocean in foisting upon the public the most ridiculous misrepresentations of the socialism which is there expounded.

This paper publishes a front column article in which a most ingenious attempt is made to place the socialist propaganda in the same category with the innumerable medical quacks, sectarian humbugs and geographical freaks for whose existence the insane system of capitalist production is primarily responsible.

The description given in the article aforesaid in which a speaker is represented as laying down the principles of "scientific socialism" by "berating the audience for their confidence in national banks, revenue laws, and other Democratic doctrines," however ludicrous it may appear to those familiar with socialist principles, is cleverly and deliberately contrived to produce those false impressions of socialism which it has ever been the peculiar function of the capitalist press to circulate.

The outraged "property owner" who pours his tale of woe into the friendly columns of the Inter-Ocean is not unlikely one of those virtuous citizens who declare that the streets "belong to the people," and that the "right of free speech" must be maintained at all hazards, but he evidently isn't over-anxious to see those theories put into practice and thinks that the "property owners," to which class he belongs, should do something about it.

"There is no knowing," says this aggrieved one, "what might come out of such talk." If this is true, why then the objection? That it is not true may be seen from the very fact that the objection is made.

"If these ideas were heard by a young man they might change the whole tenor of his life," continues the injured citizen. Why, yes, of course, that is exactly the purpose for which they are delivered, but why should this affect the complainant adversely? Why does he exhibit such apparent solicitude for the "young man?"

Doesn't he know that every man has a "right" to think as he pleases in this "free" country? Why then this desire to prevent the aforesaid young man from hearing the principles of socialism explained? It does not require an extraordinary perception to see that this trade is merely the class instinct aroused by threatened property interests.

The socialist propaganda cannot be stopped or stayed. It will, on the contrary, gather increased strength with the development of capitalism, and if the Inter Ocean expects that the advent of the hired mouthpiece of the exploiting class will swamp the efforts of class-conscious workmen to arouse their fellow wage slaves to a knowledge of their material interests, the Inter Ocean, we imagine, will experience a considerable disappointment.

Stop Whining--Vote!

Within the past six months or so there have been some remarkable decisions by courts relating to labor troubles.

Wherever workingmen strike, there is the judicial lackey of capitalism to be found ready for work. These judges have come to be known as "injunction judges" and they have produced some remarkable decisions.

The following are a few of the most noted decisions:

Judge Bookstaver of the state supreme court of New York issued an injunction forbidding members of the Typographical union even to ask any person not to patronize the non-union New York Sun.

Judge Freedman, also of the supreme court of New York, restrained members of the Cigar-makers' union from asking their fellow cigarmakers not to work for a non-union house, and forbidding the union to pay strike benefits.

Judge Hook of the United States circuit court at Kansas City issued an injunction restraining striking street car men from taking any action in the strike.

Judge Williams of the United States circuit court at Little Rock, Ark., forbade motor men and conductors from "wearing any badge, sign or mark for the purpose of distinguishing them from other motormen and conductors in the employ of the road." This order was aimed at union men who have been wearing union badges since the settlement of the strike.

Common Pleas Judge Dissette of Cleveland restrained striking waitresses from picketing streets in the vicinity of a restaurant.

Chancellor Heiskell of the chancery court of Memphis, Tenn., to restrain Tinners' Union No. 4, from interfering with or inducing the employees of the Masters' Tinners' Association to quit work. This is the latest of which we have knowledge. It was issued May 24.

There are many others, but these are the most notorious decisions--Connecticut Craftsmen.

Well what are you going to do about it? Are you going to elect some more of the same kind to office? To which party did these belong? Both Republicans and Democrats, were they not? That is they all were elected on capitalist tickets by laborers' votes. What is the use of telling one-half the story so long as all the point is in the un-told half? When laborers elect their own judges on their own tickets there will be no trouble about injunctions.

Subscribe to the Call for your neighbor.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

One of the most important features in the Republican platform recently promulgated, is that for the first time in the history of the United States a great national party recognizes the fact of the existence of the class struggle by advocating the raising of the age limit for child labor, and the necessity of an old age pension for industrial workers.

These propositions, however significant the mere mention of them may be, are in reality designed to confuse the minds of the toilers. Their insincerity can be hardly concealed.

The trust plank, for example, demands "free competition." Where is the "free competition" so much lauded by the capitalist class if the workers are to be protected against the competition of child labor and helpless old age?

Then again how will the advocacy of this scheme, supposing it to be a reality, harmonize with the old song sung for years by the robber class, that poverty in youth is an incentive to "success," and that by "thrift" and "abstinence" each and every worker can make provision for old age?

Can it be that our capitalist masters are going to encourage "thriftlessness?"

The same fraudulent "platform" also condemns the disfranchisement of the colored workmen in the southern states. The hypocritical nature of capitalist class rule again stands exposed.

The Republicans being in control of all branches of government "could have acted, and prevented the disfranchisement which they pretend to condemn."

But they are going to do something about it. Of course. And here is the proposition for dealing with this plain violation of the constitution. They propose to limit the representation of the southern states to the extent of the disfranchisement.

But will they take any steps to prevent this disfranchisement? Not at all. Their proposition merely confirms it.

McKinley and Roosevelt! The Idaho "bullpen," and the patent improved double acting steel toothed club! The fool workers who go around cheering and parading for the oppressors of their class, richly deserve a taste of both--and they'll get it, or "something just as good," as the penalty for their folly.

The Democratic powwow to be held at Kansas City will bring out some matters of much interest to the workmen. Those friends of labor in convention assembled will see the Republican labor plank and go it one better. And yet they claim to be the most thorough representatives of the "let alone" system.

This "let alone" policy has been a Democratic fetish since the days of Thomas Jefferson, by whom it was first formulated. Its true significance was expressed in the war of the slave holders' rebellion in the '60's. Democrat Jefferson Davis declared that all the South wanted was to be "let alone." After the war when the KuKlux were rampant, the southern Democrats re-echoed the same cry. And at present when they are occupied in disfranchising the colored workman, they cry out once more to be "let alone." And in this last transaction the Republicans seem perfectly willing to accede to their request.

And yet millions of fool workmen fail to see the connection between the Democratic "let alone" and the capitalist "nothing to arbitrate."

At the Republican convention the nomination of McKinley was followed by cheering which lasted nine minutes. When the same outrage was inflicted on his running mate, "popular enthusiasm" demanded two minutes more in which to express its rapture. Eleven minutes lung power hailed the advent of Roosevelt. Does this mean that according to the same law of increase, Bryan should be welcomed with thirteen minutes yelling at Kansas City?

Thirteen is an ominous number. The saviors of society who look to Bryan as a political Moses, should remember that the favorite figure of that heaven-born statesman is sixteen, and be careful that the "continual roar of applause" should cover a corresponding period of minutes, if a hoodoo is to be avoided.

Let us dig up a chunk of ancient history with which to refresh the minds of Chicago workmen. In the year 1894, when Cleveland poured the regular troops into this city for the purpose of strangling the railroad strikers of the A. R. U., a politician named Goldzier was then a representative in congress for the state of Illinois. He endorsed to the full the action of Cleveland at that time. Now this same man bobs up as candidate for the office of state attorney for Cook county, and is duly lauded and being paraded as a "friend of labor" and a most particular "friend" to boot. This is merely given "lest we forget."

Those Chinese A. P. A.'s, locally known as "Boxers," are giving the so-called powers considerable trouble. The ignorant wretches can't see the beauty of the capitalist system of dividing up, and are vigorously objecting to the process before its completion. When that occurs they are intelligent enough to know that it is of no consequence to them what size pieces each group of robbers may get, and therefore they try to prevent the division beforehand. The intelligence of the average Chinese

"Boxer" may be limited, but he is a mental giant compared with the American workingman who allows himself to be bunked by "anti-trust planks" in this year of election.

The British army which is now engaged in tearing to pieces "the last shreds of independence" in the South African republics, is dubbed the "army of civilization." The "Boxers," who are engaged in defending China against the invaders are labeled "barbarous hordes" and "yellow fiends." And yet again some people might call their conduct "patriotic."

The particular crime with which the Chinese are charged by the "powers" is lack of proper protection to foreigners. In the mouths of American politicians this cry should be choked. How would it be if the "powers" were to attempt to enforce the rights of foreigners in this country by the same methods as they use in China? Pretexts enough have been provided for them; witness the massacre of Chinese at Rock Springs, the slaughter of Hungarians at Hazelton, of Italians in New Orleans, and other places. If the "powers" aforesaid were to make these things an excuse for jumping on us, how would we feel about it? We would resist. Certainly! And that fact justifies the Chinese also.

One James Daly, a well-known labor skate, and Martin Emerich a brick manufacturer who recently inaugurated a lockout against his employees, have been nominated for office on the Democratic county ticket. Thus is the bond of harmony which exists between labor and capital strengthened and cemented more firmly every day.

The lockout in the building trades still continues. Also the skeleton of the postoffice building still continues--to remain a skeleton, as it has already been for over a year. Brother McKinley, honorary member of the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' union, may in the press of business have overlooked this trifling fact. His brother craftsmen should bear in mind that this forgetfulness is mostly due to the fact that Mac's desperate efforts to avoid renomination for the presidency have fully occupied his attention for the past few months.

Brother McKinley doesn't like "scab labor." Of course not. No good union man does, and isn't Mac a good union man? Why of course, again! But then Mark Hanna is so persistent and so many other "prominent citizens" have such peculiar ideas on the inalienable "right of every man to work"--as cheaply as possible, that Brother Mac cannot do as much for his fellow craftsmen as he would really wish. The worst that can be charged against the erring brother is that he has to some extent neglected furthering the best interests of the organized body of which he is an honorary member. For this delinquency a reprimand would be sufficient--more especially so if it took the form of socialist ballots next November.

The American Tobacco company (Trust), has raised the price of all its principal brands one cent per pound. The little retailers (small business men), of course cannot be expected to view this action with a favorable eye, but they should remember that it is in the highest degree necessary. The exigencies of the pending presidential campaign demand that our economic masters shall advance good fat contributions toward the expenses of the Republican and Democratic parties, so that the latter may be better able to persuade the voters that they are going to smash the trusts! The small retailer should remember this and get as much consolation out of it as possible.

You're Going of Course?

For Sunday, July 1st, the combined singing societies of Chicago affiliated with the Arbeiter Sangerbund of the Northwestern States of America, have arranged a grand picnic, to be held on the above date, at Ogden's Grove, corner of Clybourn and Willow streets, commencing at 2 p. m. The committee in charge has made all arrangements to guarantee a pleasant time to all visitors, and as tickets are only 10 cents, sold in advance, and 25 cents at the gate, everybody should attend this affair. The following singing societies compose the Chicago branch of the Arbeiter Sangerbund of the Northwestern States of America: Arbeiter Liederkreis, Bayern Sangerbund, Chicago Baker Singing Society, International Mannerchor, Liedertafel Freiheit, South Side Liedertafel, Socialist Sangerbund, Socialist Mannerchor. It is to be hoped that the socialists of Chicago will feel it incumbent upon them to use every effort to make this festival a distinct success.

Chauncey Depew gave the reasons for expansion in his convention speech, and marvellous to relate he told the truth. That is to say, he gave the socialist explanation of the matter. Workingmen would do well to read it and try to figure out where they come in. It can be found in another part of this paper, as reported in the daily press.

One brick may be an insignificant matter, nevertheless large buildings are often composed of bricks. In like manner the socialist vote may be small, but enough of them can be gathered to construct (or reconstruct) BOTH A CAPITOL AND A WHITE HOUSE.

Sixth Ward street meeting every Sunday at 3 p. m., corner of Archer and Western avenues.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Call for Joint Convention.

To all members of the S. L. P. and S. D. P., in Cook county, Greeting:-- You are hereby fraternally invited to elect delegates to represent you in a county convention to be held July 4th, at 70 N. Clark street, 8 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a united socialist county ticket, and to take such other action as may be necessarily related thereto. The basis of representation is five delegates for each branch.

By order of Central Committee, S. L. P. Jar. S. Smith, Secretary.

From Branch 10, S. D. F. Editor Workers' Call:-- Branch 10, Social Democratic party, at a business meeting last Wednesday evening, elected the following five delegates to the Joint State Convention of the S. D. P. and S. L. P., on July 4th, 1890, in Chicago: Chas. Hallbeck, Geo. Arnold, Thos. Tippin, N. Benson, J. S. Pederson.

Fraternally, Chas. Hallbeck, Recording Sec'y., Branch 10, S. D. P.

For United Action in Boston. The Boston city committee voted at its meeting June 19 to call a joint meeting of the membership of the S. D. P. branches and Section Boston, S. L. P., June 26, at 724 Washington street. The object of the meeting is to talk over the situation and prepare for the state convention. This is to be held July 8, and the delegates of the S. L. P. are to be admitted on the same terms as those of the S. D. P., after the latter have organized and selected a state committee.

The city committee has voted to submit to a referendum vote of the membership in Boston a proposition, that there be hereafter a joint meeting of the members of the branches and of the members of Section Boston, S. L. P. once each month.

Among other matters passed upon by the city committee was the passage of a resolution urging that the new state committee should be organized on the representative basis and suggesting the senatorial district as a basis.

John Weaver Sherman, Sec. Boston City Committee.

Work Well Done. Editor Workers' Call:-- As I was sent on a committee to distribute the special educational number of the Workers' Call amongst four schools which were assigned to me, your readers may be interested in knowing that the results were in every sense successful, as I managed to distribute over 300 copies between the four schools.

Yours for socialism, Mrs. Annie Collins, Chicago, June 20th.

Comrade Collins Has the Floor. Editor Workers' Call:-- I think it would perhaps be interesting to the socialist comrades to know something more of the details of what happened on Sunday, (June 17th), in the Federation of Labor meeting than what appeared in the daily press of the following day. The part that I took regarding the endorsement of a union man as a candidate on a capitalist ticket, was as usual, misrepresented in the press, which informed its readers that I took the stand of "no politics in the union," the theory usually held by union men. I wish, through your columns, to correct this statement which is thoroughly and deliberately false. I stated at the time that the workingmen should go into politics, and that in politics alone lay the only hope for their class, but I was careful to state as forcibly and deliberately as possible, that the workers should totally reject capitalist politics and substitute the politics which bore directly upon the material interests of their class, workmen's politics as opposed to capitalist politics. This was the identical position that I took two weeks ago in the same body, when I pointed out to them the manner in which the working class are treated by their capitalist masters, instancing St. Louis, Hazelton, the Idaho "bull pen," and other similar outrages, and especially pointing out to them the attitude of the aldermen in the city council of Chicago, when the resolution to take away the police from the buildings now under course of construction was introduced. I showed them the position taken upon this question by the two aldermen of the Thirty-first ward, one a Democrat, the other a Republican, both endorsed by organized labor, and both opposed to the passing of the resolution. In my closing remarks I stated that if I was the only man in the meeting holding the views which I expressed I should still continue to protest to the bitter end against the inconceivable folly of placing any union man upon a ticket that stands for the interests of the enemies of organized labor--the capitalist class--and asking endorsement for such action.

John Collins, Delegate from the Machinists Union, Chicago, June 20th, 1900.

Speakers of the S. L. P. will take notice that according to Chief Kiple's orders meetings held upon Quincy street, near State, must be held upon the north side of the street. Compliance with this order will give complete immunity from police interference.

THE MODERN CHURCH.

Its Present and Future Relation to the Socialist Movement.

One of the inconsistencies of the church and all religious sects, is that they antagonize socialism, a movement for the realization of a state of things which would give the principles of Christianity room to expand, while working hand in hand for the continuance of a system under which the principles which they preach are impossible to be carried out.

If it were possible to make an ideal society here, under the system of capitalism, by preaching the gospel to men for the benefit of their souls, while countenancing the legal exploitation of their minds and bodies, the religious institutions of this time ought to have some fruits to show that they are making a beginning. First of all we would look for a unity of purpose on the part of religious teachers, but instead each year sees them dividing, as the material interests underlying their peculiar constructions differ, and we realize that they are governed by these material interests, while strongly denouncing materialism on the part of socialists, who see the inconsistency of these bodies, and understand the nature of changes going on in them, whereas these teachers are groping in the darkness and have perceived the inconsistency between

Dark corners trying to find out what the matter is.

The common people (the workers), between the sermons preached to them on Sundays and every day life as it exists under this system of society and have left the churches to the class they are kept up by and are intended to benefit, so that instead of building an ideal society themselves, these religious bodies are simply one of the factors in evolution which divides society into classes, and hence leaves the larger class, which has separated itself from them, to do the work which they are supposed to have been established for. The congregations of the churches for the most part are made up of "respectable" proletarians having capitalistic instincts.

The Catholic church, however, seems to hold its membership among the working class, and through its head, the Pope, deplores the miseries of the masses, and urges reforms through the channels of capitalism for the amelioration of their condition. Its maintenance, like all religious institutions, is chiefly derived from the capitalist class and therefore its interests preclude a course of action detrimental to the capitalists. The working class in the church being in ignorance as to the underlying reasons of their economic servitude, look upon the church's efforts in their behalf in a favorable light, and thus are held to her by the shadow of a material life. Could they be shown that these efforts must of necessity be futile, and that only through united class action can their economic freedom be gained, they would no doubt become socialists, and either leave the church or bring it with them. A large body of Catholics in the socialist ranks would arouse the church to officially approve or condemn their course, and while it is not likely that the working class belonging to the church would give up socialism when once they understood it, it is likely that the church would go a long way before losing this large part of her adherents, and so become herself socialistic. She has been deploring the spread of unbelief in America and urges as a check, the education of the children in the parochial schools, where they might be grounded in the fundamentals of religion. But if the working class is told that belief must be coupled with the rejection by it of its weapon of class solidarity, how can said class, understanding the principle of socialism, reject same and antagonize the movement to the extent of sending its children to be taught to forge chains for themselves?

Such action is impossible from men imbued with the spirit for economic freedom, and therefore the church must acknowledge the movement or lose the workers from her membership. The priesthood is made up of recruits from the working class mostly, and if this class should be forced to withdraw, the material for ministers would be unobtainable, as few capitalist members care to take up the rule of life followed by these men.

The clergy even now may or may not be in favor of or cognizant of, the principles of the movement. As for their position in the matter, asposing they have investigated, it would be hard to ascertain, as it would be indirect for them to voice views which might have to be disavowed, and therefore here we have an unknown quantity. As to their knowledge of the principles of the movement it is quite safe to speculate at least of those in America that it is very vague. Candidates for the priesthood are usually selected by the pastors of the churches from among boys giving promise of fitness, according to the standard of the order, and are sent away at an age quite young enough to preclude the probability of their having turned their investigations in the direction of "economics," to pursue their studies for the ministry, and it is not likely that they run across any socialism in the text books of political economy in use at their colleges.

Therefore whatever they learn of the subject necessarily is picked up after the college days are over, and between the exacting duties of their office. History proves that the officials of the church have been behindhand in accepting scientific discoveries, and generally were led by the fold. Such would most likely be the case with the science of socialism. The workingmen who are in the fold of the church are necessary to the success of the movement and to them must the clergy look before being themselves safely guarded in taking part in the movement. Let workingmen in the church come into the movement and it will not be long before large numbers of the clergy (men whose brains would be a gain to the cause, and whose sympathy, though misguided, is even now with the working class), will be lined up with the class to which most of them belong, to put to good use the powers which their training has given them, and which have for so many years been lying dormant in this confusing system of capitalism.

Chicago labor unions have invited W. J. Bryan to speak at their picnic on Labor Day. Wonder if he will tell them how the Democratic party put down the Wardner strike? A little discussion of the bull pen from this point of view would be interesting.

The best exhibition of innocence yet given is that of the Boer envoys who attempted to enlist the "sympathies" of the administration by declaring that the war in South Africa was a result of capitalist greed.

Turn any man down in your union that attempts to bring in capitalist politics.

Depew on Expansion.

What the Celebrated "After-Dinner Speaker" Said, and What He Failed to Say.

Chauncey Depew, in his speech at the National Republican convention, said:

"I remember when I used to go abroad—it is a good thing for a Yankee to go abroad—I used to be ashamed because everywhere they would say: 'What is the matter with the Declaration of Independence, when you have slavery in your land?'"

"Well, we took slavery out, and now no American is ashamed to go abroad. When I went abroad, when he reaches the territory of China he reads under an electric light invented by Mr. Edison and put up by American artisans."

"When he goes over the great railway across Siberia, from China to St. Petersburg, he rides on American rails in cars drawn by American locomotives."

"When he goes to Germany he finds our iron and steel climbing over a \$2.50 tariff, and thereby securing the Kaiser almost out of his wits."

"When he reaches the great exposition at Paris he finds the French wine-maker saying that American wine cannot be admitted there for the purpose of judgment."

"When he goes to old London he gets for breakfast California fruit, he gets for lunch biscuit and bread made of western flour, and when he gets for dinner 'roast beef of old England,' taken from the plains of Montana, his feet rest on a carpet marked 'Axminster,' made at Yonkers, N. Y."

In striking the above keynote of American capitalism, Chauncey Depew fails to say that, when the American goes to New York, he finds hundreds of thousands of human beings huddled together in tenement houses which are not fit for the beasts of the field to house in—where four or five persons eat, drink, sleep and live together, in a single room.

He also fails to mention that when he goes to New York or any other large city in the United States or Europe, he finds workmen and women in sweatshops with only 20 to 100 cubic feet of breathing space for each individual, and from which cause the atmosphere becomes vile and overcharged with noxious and poisonous matter that breeds disease and death to the workers.

Chauncey fails to point that in this so-called "glorious land of freedom," whose manufactured products are sent throughout the world, there are from 55 to 65 millions of people that are absolutely on the very verge of poverty. He fails to call attention to our suicides, our murders, our men driven insane by our monstrous Shylock system of rent, profit and interest. He fails to point out that the laborers are fleeced out of 83 per cent of what they produce. He fails to state that the laborer dies at the average age of about 33 from overwork, exposure and insufficient nourishment, clothing and recreation, and that the capitalist, who does little if any useful work and who lives and dines in luxury on the feelings of the laborer, lives to the average age of about 65. He states that "we took slavery out" of our country, but the facts of the case are that today we have 65 millions of people who are as bad off or even worse than the chattel slave, and the worst feature of the situation is that most of these 65 millions do not know that they are slaves.

And Depew continues his song of "capitalism" in the following style:

"Now, my friends, this canvas we are entering upon is a canvas of the future; the past is only for record and for reference, and, thank God, we have a reference and a record."

"What is the tendency of the future? Why this way in South Africa? Why this hammering at the gates of Peking? Why this marching of troops from Asia to Africa? Why these parades of people from other empires and other lands? It is because the surplus productions of the civilized countries of modern times are greater than civilization can consume. It is because this overproduction goes back to stagnation and poverty."

"The American people now produce two thousand millions dollars worth more than they can consume, and we have met the emergency, and, by the providence of God, by the statesmanship of William McKinley, and by the valor of Roosevelt and his associates, we have our market in Cuba, we have our market in Porto Rico, we have our market in Hawaii, we have our market in the Philippines, and we stand in the presence of 800,000,000 of people with the Pacific as an American lake, and the American artisan producing better and cheaper goods than any country in the world, and, my friends, we go to American labor and to the American farm and say that, with McKinley for another four years, there is no congestion for America."

In the above, refrain "capitalism" (i. e. shylockism), sounds its keynote. Capitalism has made war in Cuba and is making war in South Africa, China and the Philippines, through the providence of the devil, Hanna, McKinley, Roosevelt, Chamberlain, the czar and the Kaiser and their supporters, for the purpose of having foreign markets in which to dispose of their surplus goods, or, in other words, that capitalists may have a chance to fleece the Chinese, Filipinos and Africans of all the wealth they possess, and bring them to a condition of starvation as the English capitalists have done to the starving, dejected wretches in India. Capitalists say, "we want China, the Philippines and Africa for the purpose of disposing of the surplus of our wealth. We, in the United States produce two billion dollars worth more than we can consume. We also have a constant supply of four millions of unemployed laborers who are clamoring for work. When we get China, Cuba, Africa and the Philippines for markets, we will put these men to

work—then we will produce ten billions more than we can consume. Now when we organize the trusts and get their sweatshops into proper running order by which the greater part of waste labor will be eliminated, and when foreign labor is imported and the wages of laborers are cut to a minimum and when wages are so low that it will be cheaper to wear out the laborer than to keep him alive with sufficient food and raiment, and when the latest labor-saving devices are employed in manufacture, we will produce above forty billion dollars worth annually more than we can consume. What are we to do with this immense surplus? We will sell it to our neighbors and friends in China, South Africa and the Philippines." Now when capitalism becomes developed to the same degree in Germany, France, England, Russia and Italy as it is in the United States—and it will not take many years for this to happen—there will be a surplus of over a hundred billion in these countries. What are we to do then? The markets of China, Cuba, South Africa, Africa and the Philippines will be glutted, the same as English capitalists glutted the markets of India and, reduced that country to a condition where there is nothing but a hopeless, despairing, poverty-stricken mass of hungering, starving wretches. What are we to do then? When the Chinese, Filipinos, Africans, South Americans and Cubans are reduced to this starving, hopeless condition, then what are the so-called civilized nations to do with their surplus products? Then what will happen? With foreign markets destroyed and home markets glutted with manufactured products, factories will close down. The closing of the factories means no work for man, and without work there are no wages, and without wages goods cannot sell. Business will be paralyzed and business men will grow dazed. Bills must be paid and goods can't be sold. Failure follows failure. Crash follows crash. The largest and "most reliable" firms bite the dust. Panics such as the world has never seen, follow one another with lightning-like rapidity. The great end has come! Business has stopped. The nations of the earth are wrecked in this wild scramble to rob the workman of the fruits of his toil. On the one side may be seen the laborer in his rags and tatters and in a hopeless, starving condition, while on the other, those magnates of the trust that have weathered the storm and deceived the world, may be seen making merry in their palaces with their wives and children and slaves and servile worshippers, arrayed in silks, satins and gorgeous apparel, decked with gold and precious stones, exalting themselves over a fallen and hopeless humanity.

Capitalism has proven a failure but the trust magnates still continue. The giant laborer awakes as from a dream. The class struggle dawns upon him. He looks around and sees all that he has produced, robbed from him. He sees the trust magnates who produced nothing, looting in luxury and fine raiment which his hands produced. He sees himself in rags and poverty. He commences to think. The spirit of life enters into him. He realizes that he has been robbed and that the trust magnates have done it. He realizes that the state with its army and police, its congressmen and senators, its legislators and councilmen, has helped them to do it. He realizes that if he is ever to obtain the full product of his toil, he must gain control of the power of the state. He realizes that he must send his true representatives there. He has the power to do this and he realizes that the socialist is his true representative. He has the ballot in his hand. He uses it. He sends socialists to office. They enact laws. The trust magnates tremble! More laws are passed! Vast railways, gas companies and water works are confiscated and pass into the hands of the people who built them! The bond clippers are in great fear! They wail and gnash their teeth as they see the spoils they have robbed slip through their fingers into the hands of their rightful owners! More laws are passed! All the great industries pass into the hands of those that produced them! The great merchants are mad with rage, but they dare not object as they fear that giant laborer who has now arrived up into power! The representatives of labor pass more laws, and all the instruments of production, transportation and distribution are confiscated and pass out of the hands of robbers into the hands of their rightful owner—the laborer. The giant receives the full product of his toil. The burden is lifted from his back and many of his sorrows and troubles are passed away, for the hand of the oppressor has been removed away from him. He is not now the horny handed son of toil but is becoming an intellectual giant and he is advancing onward and upward. He has now, under socialism, so regulated and organized industry that there are but few hours toil for him each day. The rest of his time he applies to recreation and intellectual attainments. There is no more strife; there is no more greed. Justice rules, and socialism and right prevails.

W. G. H.

Kruger. It is reported, has got away with eight cartloads of gold bars in his flight from Pretoria. This ought to go a long way in convincing him for the loss of his independence.

THE CHICAGO LOCKOUT.

Contractors Press Their Demands—The Only Manner in Which the Labor Vote Can Show Its Strength.

The situation in the lockout in the Chicago building trades has assumed a most serious phase. Perhaps, not since the very first has settlement seemed further away than today. The contractors have now taken an attitude which can only mean that they are determined to starve the union men into complete submission. The unions submitted a series of propositions to the contractors last Monday that conceded nearly all the points at issue, save the one of the dissolution of the Building Trades Council. From any point of view within capitalism their propositions were fair. Of course, to the socialist who sees in all such propositions nothing but proposals for continued slavery, they were anything but satisfactory. But speaking from the point of view of a continuation of wage slavery, they were as much as the men could well concede and retain any shadow of the right of resistance.

The contractors refused to consider them at all, because those presenting them had not first withdrawn from the Building Trades Council and agreed to abandon the sympathetic strike. It has been pointed out repeatedly in these columns that the contractors show a clear-cut class-consciousness in making this demand. They know full well that the laborers should have long ago realized that the smaller the body of laborers resisting capitalism, the easier it is crushed. The individual laborer is a helpless unresisting slave, the single union can accomplish little against concentrated capital, and federated trades and the sympathetic strike are the only things that are today able to make any show of resistance on the economic field. If the Federation is crushed, the union goes next, and the individual, is so easy to crush he is scarcely worth considering.

The line of evolution is the other way. Instead of the laborers giving up any of the present extent of organization, they must go on to wider fields and a greater plane of action. From the federated trade and sympathetic strike, embracing at the best but those in closely allied trades, he must go on to an organization that will include the entire laboring CLASS, and operate upon the wide field of political action. This fact is being hammered into the heads of the laborers of Chicago by the events of the last few weeks, and they are all beginning to agree that the union must go into politics. This is shown from the following quotation from the Chicago Tribune of the present week:

Organized labor is preparing to take an active part in the political campaign this fall. Its leaders are laying plans in the hope of rallying the rank and file of the unions to the support of only those candidates who are known to be in sympathy with the cause of labor. They believe that the present condition of affairs in the building trades offers an exceptional opportunity to solidify the labor vote and to elect officials who will look after their interests in the future.

That sounds very good, does it not? Yet consciously or unconsciously the men who are back of that plan are scheming to betray the laborers whom they are supposed to lead, in the most damnable manner. If they were to go directly to the contractors and say to them that for a certain number of dollars they would break up the Building Trades Council, dissolve the unions, and give up the sympathetic strike, they would not have done one-half as contemptible and treasonable an act as the men are doing who conceal their purpose under these fair-sounding words. Here is the plan that is proposed:

The plan as outlined yesterday by a prominent labor leader is to concentrate the labor vote regardless of party affiliations. It is believed that an investigation of the candidates already in the field will show men on both tickets who are the open champions of union labor, and that if their names are properly presented before the unions it will insure their election.

In other words it is the old story of being able to have a few stool pigeons put within the shambles of capitalism to lure the workers on to slavery. A few union "leaders" will be nominated to office, and if there is a little fuss made they will be elected. Then one of two things will happen. Probably these men will receive a few dollars to forget their union sympathies, and if they're the kind of men that will take office on a capitalist ticket they will be the kind of men that will sell out cheap. If they are not, they will find out as soon as they are elected that they are a part of an organization whose business it is to see that the laborers remain as they are at present and who will admit of no interference from them. A further quotation from the above article is as follows:

"There never was a better opportunity for union workmen to show their strength than exists at present," said John A. Long, chairman of the board of business agents. "The only way to demonstrate the full strength of the labor vote is for the unions to unite in a non-partisan movement and support the candidates who are their friends. The mistake has been made in the past of nominating labor tickets and splitting the strength of the unions, but if the plan is carried out which is now under discussion the labor vote will be responsible for the election of the men it supports."

If John A. Long said the words that he is credited with, he is either a fool or a crook. There is no other conclusion. The man, who after the experience of the past twenty-five years in America has not seen the folly and criminality of attempting to help the laboring men by electing any kind of men whatsoever on the old party tickets, is in need of either a jailer or a guardian. These are strong words, but the occasion demands them. If the pa-

tron saint of the laborers could himself be elected to office on either the Republican or Democratic ticket he would be as helpless to do anything for labor as an unborn child. The "labor vote has always been responsible for all the men that are elected" on any ticket in this country, but has that ever helped labor? The present parties are but divisions of the capitalist class. They are agreed upon the only question in which labor is interested, and that is the question of the continuance of wage slavery, the maintenance of private property in the things with which the laborer works.

The only way in which the "full strength" or any strength whatever of the "labor vote" can be "demonstrated," is by uniting upon a platform that is opposed to wage slavery and private property in the tools of production and distribution. This can only be done by uniting with the socialists. This has been the experience of every other nation. It will be the experience of America. Read in another column how the laborers of Belgium, Italy and other countries are doing this. Then go and do likewise and drive out of your ranks as traitors any "leader" who dares suggest working within the old parties.

LABOR ITEMS.

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

John Morley, the British statesman, says in an interview, that socialism is spreading rapidly in England.

The Labor Signal is the name of a new labor paper started in Oklahoma City, Okla. It supports socialism.

Social Democrats report new branches in Abilene, Kan., Saginaw, Mich., South Milwaukee, Wis., Springfield, Mo., Ft. Lee, N. J., and Quincy, Mass.

Eugene V. Debs has been quitted at his home in Terre Haute, Ind., suffering from rheumatism and general over-exertion as a result of his lecturing.

A strong branch of Social Democrats at Manchester, N. H., withdrew from the party until such time as union is perfected. The vote on union in the two national parties closes on Tuesday.

Advices from Lawrence, Mass., state that the old-party politicians in that city are becoming panic-stricken at the steady growth of socialist sentiment which is taking hold of the mill workers—Cleveland Citizen.

Fifty sausage-makers employed by Armour and company quit Saturday because the firm cut their wages from 23 to 14 cents per hour for an eight-hour day. The men claim that Armour and company seek to get women and girls into that department at reduced wages.

The jerry-mandering in Vienna has resulted in the Anti-Semites being victorious at the communal council election. They have 131 seats and the Progressives have only 21, but in spite of all the opposition two socialists have been elected and these are the first who have ever sat in the municipal council. The socialist vote was heavy, they polled in all districts 56,296 votes, and the Anti-Semites 77,668. These figures show better than any comment of mine the artistic way in which the constituencies were arranged.

Figures don't lie, but sometimes they change considerably when material interests are concerned. For instance, when the census returns of the population of Chicago threatened to fall under 1,800,000 the "Two Million" club of real estate jobbers quickly discovered that about 100,000 workmen had left the city on account of the lockout. When the exodus really did take place it was never figured over 5,000 by these same people, and the press which represents the interests of their class. Now, however, some explanation is necessary, or the price of real estate might possibly "slump."

The Chicago Tribune of the 21st Inst. in an editorial, calls for a record of labor history and correct analysis of the different strikes, lockouts and other troubles which have occurred recently. It does not require an economic chemist to analyze the subject. The workers instinctively feel that their labor is constantly becoming more productive, and find also that the capitalist class are ever ready to curtail their share of the product of that labor. The working class will gradually transform the fight for a share, into a struggle for the whole, and they will emphasize that demand as the ballot box. What's the matter with this analysis? It may not satisfy the Tribune, but they will find it all too correct.

The Cigarmakers' Official Journal for June reports a most gratifying increase in the membership of the C. M. I. U. for the last six months, over 5,000 new members having been enrolled in that time. The union is making strenuous efforts to secure another 5,000 before the year closes, and the probabilities are that they will succeed. Justice Freedman's notorious injunction has perhaps been so small a factor in intensifying the movement for solidarity in the ranks of the cigarmakers, and the Journal discusses that famous or infamous piece of capitalist legal chicanery very extensively throughout its columns. We are also glad to notice a most excellent article upon the political duties of wage earners by a contributor named Richardson, who evidently sees clearly the only possible road to emancipation for the wage working class.

The Federation for Social Justice will hold a conference at Hull House, Tuesday, July 3rd, at 8 p. m. All socialist organizations are invited to send representatives and each organization will be allowed 15 minutes in a symposium, on the New Patriotism.

FOREIGN NEWS.

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

BELGIUM.

The dockworkers of Ghent have just been on a strike, during which the police were called upon to act against the strikers. One person was shot and two wounded. If this had been in America, say in St. Louis or Chicago for example, this would have been the end of the story. But it so happens that the Belgian laborers have been fighting the boss at election time as well as during the rest of the year, and so they had in the municipal council of Ghent a number of representatives of their class.

Among others was Edward Anseele, perhaps one of the ablest socialists that have come direct from the ranks of the manual laborers.

Anseele brought the matter up, first in the municipal council and later in the Belgian chamber of deputies. "Le Peuple," a socialist daily, says concerning his speech in the municipal council: "Our friend Anseele has pronounced a moving discourse in which he described the rude manner of life of the dockers, their peaceful and calm struggle to maintain a union, the provocations offered by the employers and finally the frightful scene of the shooting. He reproached the mayor in vehement terms for the conduct of the police during the struggle, and the insulting gathering of the police at the time of the funeral of the striker who was killed."

The audience repeatedly interrupted him with applause, and at the close shouted to Anseele "Good courage! Do not give up!" They then went away singing the Marseillaise.

In America the shooting of a single man during a strike might receive a few lines in the next morning's paper if not crowded out by the description of a full dress ball.

The municipal elections of the 10th of June have resulted in socialist gains in nearly every city where the party entered the field. In Brussels an additional seat was gained in the municipal council. In Hainaut the socialist representation has been increased from 26 to 30, and so the story goes everywhere.

Now that the elections are over the Belgian comrades propose to enter upon a vigorous campaign for universal suffrage. "Le Peuple" gives the following as some of the methods decided upon at a recent meeting of the General Council of the Socialist party:

"The circulation of pamphlets in favor of the universal suffrage and against the system of plural voting.

"On the opening of the chamber of deputies, on July 3rd, a great meeting will be held at which the 33 socialist deputies will be present and take part. The deputies are instructed to support Vandervelde in making a demonstration in the chamber for universal suffrage.

"A manifesto, signed by the members of the General Council and the socialist deputies, will be issued and published in the party organs notifying the laborers to prepare themselves for a supreme struggle.

"During next November the Socialist Left in the chamber will propose a law granting universal suffrage in communal and provincial elections.

"The communal and provincial socialist officers are instructed to, as soon as possible, pass votes and resolutions through their respective bodies in favor of universal suffrage.

"An extraordinary congress of the entire socialist party is to be called during the month of October, or sooner if the circumstances demand it.

"The socialist deputies will practice obstruction tactics against all governmental appropriation bills until the government shall itself offer an amendment to the election laws abolishing plural voting and introducing the universal suffrage."

At the present time the Belgian election law provides that all men above the age of 25 shall have one vote, but all those who are the heads of a family, or have a university degree, or a certain amount of property have additional votes for any two of these qualifications they may possess. This means that a great majority of the bourgeois have three votes to the single vote of the unmarried proletariat.

Those who recall the desperate struggle that was made by the Belgian comrades in 1894 to secure this same end, concluding with a universal strike that paralyzed all industry and held the country at a standstill until the present law was enacted and accepted by the laborers, as a compromise, will gain some idea of what the present struggle will be.

The program of action laid down gives a little idea also of the forces which the laborers can set in motion when they are thoroughly and intelligently organized.

ITALY.

The following summary is taken from an article in the Berlin "Vorwarts," regarding the recent Italian elections:

"The dissolution of the chamber was a confession of helplessness on the part of Peleoux. An overwhelming majority of the chamber was with him, yet he could accomplish nothing. He became panic-stricken before the action of the extreme Left and dissolved the chamber."

His purpose was not so much to strengthen the governmental party—that was already strong enough for any purposes desired—as to completely crush out of existence the extreme Left. "In this effort he failed miserably. The extreme Left—and especially its heart and strength—the socialists, has gained everywhere, even beyond their wildest expectations. The governing party on the other hand has had to content itself with the gaining of a few seats at the expense of the Center, who at bottom are really the strongest supporters of the government. A strengthened enemy and the ground torn away from their own feet—is the result of the election from the ministerial point of view.

"The former chamber was made up, as follows: 126 Ministerials, 22 unat-

fached adherents of the ministry, 194 Constitutional opponents of the ministry, and 71 of the extreme Left, of whom 16 were socialists.

"The Italian law provides for a revision of the list of electors each June. Peleoux well understood that the young voters would be against him, and so held the election just before the time for a new registration, thus shutting out all those who had reached the legal age within one year."

When the above was written the full result of the elections was not yet known, but "Le Peuple" of Brussels, gives the following results:

Ministerials, 260; Constitutional Opposition, 129; Radicals, 30; Republicans, 36; Socialists, 30.

A few days later the Italian correspondent of "Le Peuple" comments as follows on the result:

"The vote received by the socialist candidates is so large that the conservative journals speak of it in terror. There is talk of diminishing the right of suffrage—of limiting it to a small portion of the citizens—of passing laws of exception for the advanced parties. It would appear as if the lessons of history were lost on these men."

"No one knows what the government will do, and least of all those who compose it. The elections have given them a majority, but they can do nothing without they change their policy. They will probably persist in the policy of reaction and violence. The extreme Left—sure of the confidence of the people—will have renewed strength and encouragement to resist this course, and will use all possible means to that end, knowing that all means are good that aid in the defense of liberty and social progress."

FRANCE.

As a result of the protestations of the socialists all over France against Minister Millerand and Deputies Viviani and Jaures supporting the government in opposition to the motion to provide an investigation of the cases of the milling labor troubles at Chalons, the General Committee of the Socialist party has met and censured the three ministerial leaders and voting that the blame be laid on them and withdrawing the confidence of the party. The action of this committee is of importance, as the government is absolutely dependent on the socialists' vote. This action leaves Deputy Guede, who is a bitter enemy of the cabinet, master of the situation.

A Modern Good Samaritan.

The following anecdote is an excellent illustration of the relation of the laborer to the old political parties.

It happened in the early days of Australian history, when bushranging was common.

A gentleman was riding along a lonely track through the brush when he heard loud cries for help proceeding from a neighboring grove. He immediately rode to the assistance of the person who seemed to be in distress. Arriving at the spot whence proceeded the cries he was surprised and shocked to find a man securely tied to a tree. "What is the matter here?" he asked. "Oh, sir," replied the poor fellow, "I'm so glad you have come! A few hours ago I was stuck up by bushrangers, who rifled my pockets, and after stealing everything I had except a bundle of notes in my inside breast pocket, bound me to this tree and decamped."

"The scoundrels!" ejaculated the newcomer; "and so the wretches robbed you, eh?"

"Yes, sir."

"The villains! And then they tied you here?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you are still tied tightly—so tightly that you cannot escape?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then I'll take the notes the other fellows left!" And he did.—London Tit-Bits.

The main difference between the laborer of today and the traveler described, is that the laborer does the tying of his own political bonds by voting the ticket of the robbers.

"Friends of Labor."

Just now the labor leaders are quietly making a canvass of the candidates, with a view to ascertaining their position toward organized labor.

Did anyone ever hear of a candidate that was not friendly to "organized labor" just before election? Did you ever know one to do anything for labor after he was elected?

The fleets of the "civilized world" have been working a "shell game" on the Taku forts in China.

When the Reverend Lawrence the other day contended that hold-up men and thugs should be shot or hanged, he didn't mean to refer to the gang that are carrying on "operations" against the Chinese.

A new wall is being erected round the stock yards so that all stock applying for admission may be carefully inspected. Those bearing a union brand of any description cannot enter the sacred precincts of this sweet-scented temple of capitalism.

It is quite probable that Bryan will discard the "rear end platform" speech in his stump tour, now that Roosevelt has come into the game. With "free competition" the latter outclasses William J. more than sixteen to one in this particular method of capitalist vote-getting.

If you want to understand the meaning of the phrase "ambiguous language," just read the clause dealing with trusts in the Republican platform.

We don't just know in what class the Chinese "Boxers" are, pugilistically speaking, rated, but there is no doubt when capitalism gets through with them, their class, economically speaking, will be distinctly specified.

The trusts expect to recover in a day or two from the body blow administered to them by the Republican platform.

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THE TRIUMPH OF "LAW."

Sentences Passed Upon Children in St. Louis by Capitalist Courts and Judges.

The majesty of the law has been vindicated! The rights of property have been secured! Civilization has again asserted itself! The respectable, law-abiding citizens of St. Louis may now rest assured that the demens of ignorance, hunger and desperate poverty that were unchained during the recent street-car strike are safely confined where they will do no harm. The ax has been laid at the root of the tree; the fountains of violence have been dried up at their source.

All the bourgeois respectability of America has been covered with "thrills of horror" during the last few weeks concerning the outrages that had been committed upon women by the strike sympathizers of St. Louis, and there was a long cry that those responsible should not be allowed to escape. At last the slow deliberate machinery of the law was set in motion and here is the story of the results it brought forth as told in the daily press.

Three young factory girls, Annie Svec, 14, of 1817 South Twelfth street; Annie Klasek, 14, of 1319 South Tenth street; and Mary Trantina, 16, of 1881 South Twelfth street, were each sentenced to two years in the reform school by Judge Clark Friday on a charge of assaulting and tearing the clothes of Pauline Heiser, of 5683 Cabanne avenue.

Three little girls condemned to a life of disgrace and misery, thrown into association with those whom society has already reduced to the level of the savage and branded forever with what the public opinion of capitalism makes a damning disgrace, the name of convict—this is the way in which the class justice of today rights social wrongs. But let us see what preparation had been given these children, to make them vicariously responsible for the social injustices of an entire class. Had they been given all the advantages of education, culture, refinement and training that would enable them to make fine ethical distinctions? Had they never suffered any injustice from present social organizations which might render them inclined to bitterness against the surroundings in which they lived?

Little Annie Svec is described as mentally and physically weak. Her life history tells us why. Left motherless at two years of age, her father fought a desperate battle with poverty to keep her in school until when she was eight years of age his name was added to that long list of mangled victims of capitalism, by being crushed beneath a great iron bumper while at his work. Long weeks in the hospital left him a penniless wreck of humanity with but one leg. Still with a desperate energy that marks him as one of those whom even capitalism cannot wholly crush, he endeavored to beat off starvation for himself and helpless children by making and selling paper flowers. Meanwhile Annie alternated between a "House of Refuge" and a miserable half-starved existence at home until at last she was able to be of value to capitalist exploitation, when she became a tobacco stripper, perhaps one of the most disgusting occupations forced upon the modern wage slave. At this she was working when arrested.

The story of her companions varies only as to detail. Annie Klasek, the daughter of a deserted mother, her home wrecked by that capitalist society which poses as the protector and preserver of the family against the attacks of evil-disposed socialists, she too had worked since eleven years of age in a great tobacco factory. At this revolting form of slavery she was earning the princely sum of one dollar per week with which to maintain herself according to bourgeois standards of "morality."

Mary Trantina had managed to avoid the tobacco stripper until she was twelve, when she too was able to add to the profits of the capitalist class, and at her arrest was a member of the "aristocracy of labor" as reckoned in the world of tobacco strippers, at the princely salary of three dollars a week.

Laborers of America, it may be your daughters, sisters, wives or mothers who will next offend capitalist dignity. Have you enough manhood left within you to strike one blow for your own freedom at a place where it will be effective? It was you and your class that permitted, through your ballots, the laws to be made and the social organization to be perpetuated that places these girls where they now are. Your votes go at each election to approve of the system of private property that makes these things possible. Their

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blood, and that of their suffering brothers and sisters, is upon you and your class: Will you cleanse yourself of the shame at the next election by uniting with the socialists of the world to lay the ax at the root of the tree that bears such fruit?

"We" Must Take a Slice.

The mouthpieces of capitalism are favoring their wage slaves with some very plain statements of facts these days. The humbug under which that system operates is already wearing so thin as to become transparent to all who are not totally blind. The outpourings of the unctuous Dewey in the Republican convention upon the necessity of expansion, finds a counterpart in the following declaration by a "representative":

Representative Bromwell of Ohio is in favor of taking a slice of Chinese territory, and today said:

"If the empire has to be divided, I am most certainly in favor of getting the proportion of territory that belongs to this country.

"The fact that we have the Philippines will not insure us full commercial advantages if China goes into the hands of Europe. You may be sure that those countries are not risking everything to get some Chinese territory for the fun of the thing.

"It is commerce and trade they are after, and we cannot afford to be a minute behind in the same course, except that ours can be done under restrictions, and in keeping with our policy of going alone and independent of other nations."—Dispatch in Chicago Tribune.

A Brutal Struggle.

Compare with warfare of this character, the conditions of the economic struggle for existence. That was a war in which not merely small selected bodies of combatants took part, but one in which THE ENTIRE POPULATION OF EVERY COUNTRY, excepting the inconsiderable groups of the rich, were forcibly enlisted and compelled to serve. Not only did women, children, the aged and crippled have to participate in it, but the weaker the combatants, the harder the conditions under which they must contend. It was a war in which there was no help for the wounded, no quarter for the vanquished. It was a war not on the far frontiers, but in every city, every street and every house; and its wounded, broken and dying victims lay undisturbed everywhere, and shocked the eye in every direction that it might glance, with some new form of misery. The ear could not escape the lamentations of the stricken and their vain cries for pity. And this war came not once or twice in a century, lasting for a few weeks, or months or years and giving way again to peace, as did the battles of the soldiers, but was perennial and perpetual, ceaseless, living. Finally, it was a war which neither appealed to nor developed any noble, any generous, any honorable sentiment; but on the contrary it set a constant premium on the meanest, falsest and most cruel propensities of human nature. ("Equality," page 227.)

The penalty which the working class pay for allowing the capitalists to do their thinking for them is nine-tenths of the product of their labor. Workmen, think for yourselves and you can secure all you produce! Your slavery rests on your neighbors' ignorance. Give him a Workers' Call to help break your fetters.

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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 s. e. corner 53rd and Morgan Sts.

NINTH WARD meets every Saturday at 800 S. Ashland Ave. (Polack's Hall), 8 p. m.

FIFTEENTH WARD, meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays each month, at cor. Levis and Hamburg Sts. (Sobieski's Hall).

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

THIRTY-THIRD WARD meets at 8419 Superior Ave. (second floor front, every 1st and 3rd Sundays at 8 p. m.; Sec. Majk Plick.

LADIES SOCIALIST BRANCH, meets 1st and 3rd Sundays each month at 668 N. Paulina (Comrade Odalaki's house), 9 p. m.—Sec. M. Tylicko, 709 W. 21st Pl.

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