

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. 79.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

PRICE TWO CENTS

TRUSTS AND SILVER

Dialogue Between a Socialist and a Democrat.

PROGRESS AND RE-ACTION.

Why the Socialist Sees Little Difference Between Capitalist Political Parties.

Doctor.—Well, Mr. Socialist, they tell me you can't see much difference between us democrats and the republicans. How is it?

Socialist.—There is no practical difference between a republican and a democrat in my humble judgment, doctor. The only difference is quite a superficial one—the same difference that there is between a man who would do a good deed but does not know how, and the man who would not if he could. No practical difference, sir.

Doctor.—I don't see.

Socialist.—Why, the democrats pretend that they recognize the evils that afflict us, and the rank and file of the party (NOT THE MANAGERS AND SLUSH FUND CONTRIBUTORS, MIND YOU), seem earnest in their desire to better matters, but their efforts must always remain futile because, (to use your own parlance, doctor), they cannot properly diagnose the public case and hence prescribe the proper medicine to effect a cure. On the other hand, the republicans deny that the public has cause for complaint. They claim that the democrats are seeking to poison a well man with their free-trade-free-silver-anti-expansion position. The republicans are the Christian Scientists of politics. Their invariable prescription is: "There is nothing really the matter with the country. It is a disease of the mind. Just let the people imagine that everything is all right and the whole trouble will have an end." Eh, doctor?

Doctor.—That is the republican formula to a dot. But I think you are wrong in regard to the efficiency of the democratic nostrum. Now, Mr. Socialist, do you at all doubt that with a democratic president, house and senate, the trusts can be legislated out of existence?

Socialist.—Yes, sir, I surely deny that you can in any way retard the progress of the trust idea. The trust is a natural outgrowth of industry. The trust (or in other words "CO-OPERATION"), rises out of the ashes of that much-worshipped folly, COMPETITION. Even granting that you could destroy the trust, such action would be a step backward in the progress of the race and a POSITIVE INJURY TO MANKIND.

Doctor.—Why, my dear sir, do you contend that the trust is a righteous institution?

Socialist.—Yes and no. The trust is like a good many other things; in the right hands it is a blessing, in the wrong hands it is a curse. What I do contend is that the trust (or "co-operation") is as far ahead of the old competitive system as a locomotive is of an ox wagon. The trust curtails waste and accomplishes a great saving of labor in the departments of production and distribution. It requires less labor to produce a thing through the medium of one great co-operative concern—a trust—than it does to produce it through the medium of the twenty small competing concerns. Hence the price of the article may be reduced for the public benefit, and also the men who have before worked in the competing concerns ten hours a day for small wages could all of them be employed by the great co-operative concern or trust to work six hours a day at better wages.

Doctor.—But, my dear sir,

Socialist.—Wait just a minute. I know what you are going to say, but first let me give you a practical illustration of the value of co-operation or the trust idea, to society. Do you know what is the best organized trust in the country? No? Well, it is the United States mail service. We reap the advantages of this great trust every day. Now, suppose the government were out of the business and there were twenty separate mail carrying institutions competing for the business of the country. Twenty postoffices where there is now one, twenty sets of postmasters, clerks and carriers, where there is now one. Do you think you could get a letter carried to New York for twenty-five cents? That is a practical illustration, I hope, of the value of the trust. Now doctor, I am ready for your question.

Doctor.—You have based your defense of the trust on the proposition that it lessens the cost of production, therefore making the article cheaper for the public and at the same time by a saving of labor increases the wage of the worker and shortens his hours of toil. Now, sir, do you not know that the actual effect of the trust is higher prices for the public and also that no

employe of a trust ever had his wages raised or his workday shortened, except as some trade union obtained it by fighting for it?

Socialist.—Exactly.

Doctor.—How on earth, then, can you advocate an institution whose only purpose seems to be robbery?

Socialist.—Now, I see we are getting to the point. Please remember that I said before that the trust is like a good many other things; in the right hands it is a blessing, in the wrong hands, a curse. The trouble, my dear doctor, is not in the trust as an institution, but in the manner in which the trust is manipulated. The trust in itself is a great economic institution, but under the present unfair distribution of capital in this country the enormous advantages of the trusts all accrue, not to the public or to the producers, but to one small class of capitalists. The great saving in production and distribution resulting from co-operation is diverted from its proper channel and turned into the pockets of the rich.

Doctor.—Um—well—what then is your plan for dealing with the trust?

Socialist.—I would say let the public own and operate all the instruments of production and distribution, all the factories, mines, railroads, telegraphs, etc., just as they now do the postoffices, highways and public school system. Let every citizen be a capitalist as well as a worker. Then there will be no waste of labor and every man by working a FEW HOURS EACH DAY AT SOME USEFUL EMPLOYMENT MAY EARN A SPLENDID LIVELIHOOD.

Doctor.—But how may this be attained? Would you seize by force the property of the rich?

Socialist.—Oh, no. No such proceeding as that would be necessary. All the government has to do, if the capitalists refuse to sell on fair terms, is to establish plants of its own and sell goods at cost price, so that the advantages of co-operation may be reaped by the people themselves, and the whole system of private ownership would vanish as if by magic. No private concern manufacturing for profit can compete with the government manufacturing for use only. Do I make the matter plain to you?

Doctor.—Um—yes, I think I understand. But how about bimetalism? That is one plank I hope we agree on, eh?

Socialist.—I can't swallow bimetalism, either. I will explain my views on free silver after your own manner.

Doctor.—How is that?

Socialist.—Why after the manner of a physician. Now, doctor, suppose you were called to the bedside of a sick man, the first thing you would do would be to acquaint yourself with all the symptoms of the disease, would you not?

Doctor.—Certainly.

Socialist.—Well, having ascertained so much concerning his case would you proceed to ally or rather beat back some certain one of those symptoms and no more, or would you attack the very groundwork of his disease?

Doctor.—I would fight the disease in its entirety to the best of my skill.

Socialist.—Exactly. And our country's ailments present a perfect analogy. The panics, financial manipulations, trade depressions, all the multitude of evils which you claim bimetalism would alleviate are merely symptoms of the malady we Socialists call CAPITALISM. Under capitalism or the private ownership of the instruments of production, the worker is paid not more than ONE FOURTH of the amount which the public pays for the product of his labor. The other three-fourths is either wasted in the warfare incident to a useless competition or is swallowed in the millionaire's profits. The worker is supposed to buy back out of his one-fourth the whole product of his labor. He can't do it, therefore his capitalist employer seeks a foreign market, or if he can't do that he must perforce shut down his factory and a panic ensues. So you see this panic which you claim the gold standard brought about really resulted from the fact that the people out of their meager wages were not able to buy back every article their labor had produced. Hence, overproduction, no work, starvation. Under socialism, or public ownership of the instruments of production, all this waste of competition and capitalist's profits will be saved to the worker. Poverty and the panic will be forever abolished and we will then have the first country on the face of the globe in which men may truly enjoy the privilege of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Peyton Boswell.
—Herrin, Ill., August, 1900.

More "Prosperity."

The same paper that declares that the past year was the most prosperous for the railroads of America ever known, contains an item to the effect that Mrs. Elizabeth Burns was forced by poverty to walk from Grand Rapids, Mich., to Poplar Bluff, Mo., carrying a nineteen months old babe and accompanied by five other children, the oldest of which was eleven years.

LIBERTY FOR WOMAN

Must Cast Her Lot with the Working Class to Secure It.

FALSE IDEAS OF "GALLANTRY"

Capitalism Robs the Workers of Their Product Regardless of Sex Distinctions.

There have been expressions of open hostility to the placing of the principle of suffrage for women upon the program of the Parti Ouvrier (Socialist Party). We must be indulgent toward those who exhibit this bad humor, because it is not hard to understand. A gallant man who has grown up with the idea that it was his duty to protect all women, and who had always hoped that he might some day cover himself with glory in this role of the chevalier, may be pardoned for being somewhat put out when he sees the woman seeking for weapons with which to carry on her own defense. Such people are like those parents, who having watched over their child with tireless care, become bitter and angry when he reaches the age of independence and takes his place in the world. The poor parents pour forth their lamentations and predict the end of the world.

Now all this is but the fulfillment of a natural law which prevails alike in the growth of an individual or society. This same law which fixes the age at which the individual attains his majority, determines the various historical stages when one after another groups of humanity are emancipated. The hour of the woman is now here.

Have we not all seen this same scene repeat itself at the bedside of the sick—this same despair which the parents show as their child grows beyond dependence? After the long months of weakness and helplessness, when the convalescent begins to recover his strength, those who have been caring for him are struck with stupidity and in all good faith oppose that very action upon which his life now depends, and constantly cry out, "Do not walk, do not move! You will make yourself sick!" At bottom these good people are actually moved with regret that they can no longer retain their invalid whom they are no longer able to coddle and control. In its last analysis the sentiment of affection has but served to conceal the desire of domination.

Man has been trained by tradition and education to the habit of treating woman as a child or an invalid, and he does not like to recognize that she has attained her majority and is in good health. It is with all sincerity that he invokes all the care and tender solicitude of his love.

To this sentiment, at the same time tender and dominating, he gives the name of chivalry and gallantry. It supplies the heroes of romances and the most moving scenes in the melodramas. This same gallantry serves to adorn the salons and to mask the interested motives of those who are paying homage to the few women who have been favored with great fortunes.

It may be a beautiful spirit, sustained by the highest aspirations; but it is of sufficient importance to be weighed in the balance against the destinies of woman? However great may be the generosity of the individual it is powerless to oppose the fierce egoism of the mass.

This chivalrous spirit of which we sing the praises has had its day of action, the gospel of today is that of liberty. Where will we find today this chivalrous solicitude? In our laws? In our legislation we have bestowed all the rights upon man and left the duties to press heavily upon the woman, thus aggravating her natural weakness and legal capacity. All the promises of protection and respect have not prevented the women from being crowded together in the foulest of factories, and robbed of what they produced. When men and women work side by side under identical conditions and with equal product, the wage of the woman is much below that of the man. This is accepted unquestionably in this age of chivalry.

All this mirage of chivalry and gallantry is the exclusive usage of a few privileged individuals in the world of high society; and even here, outside of a few empty parades, the women of fashionable society fall into the great feminine mass upon whom the inequalities of the civil and economic laws press so heavily.

It may be truly said that the whole class of women from an immense proletariat who can obtain an amelioration of their fate only by uniting with the masculine proletariat which struggles, like them, against civil and economic laws. The Socialist party is the

(Continued on page 4)

THE WORLD MARKET

Significance of Cheap Labor to a Capitalist Exploiter.

"AN IMMENSE GAIN FOR US."

Difficulty of Reducing Wages in England, Gives Him Great Hopes for the Future.

An enterprising gentleman named Rend, whom the coal miners of Pennsylvania will long remember as a most notorious labor-crusher, is just now over in England seeking an outlet for the surplus product which the American workman "cannot consume," as Mr. Depey says, and has been giving some of his impressions to a Record reporter, which should have the effect of making the working class think mightily hard, that is if they have not lost the power of doing so.

Mr. Rend declares that the industrial classes in England have such a clear conception of their rights and the best means of maintaining them, that he thinks that a general reduction of wages enforced by the ruling classes would result in a bloody revolution. Here is what Mr. Rend says on this point:

"My recent investigations of the trade conditions in this country have revealed to me how marvelously the English industrial classes have advanced during the last ten years. Their unions ramify throughout the whole kingdom. They are becoming educated respecting their rights and the best methods of maintaining them. They have compelled their employers to increase their wages until now they are paid practically twice as much as formerly. Not only have they attained HIGHER MENTAL STANDARDS, BUT THEY HAVE ACQUIRED A TOUGHER FIBER OF MANHOOD."

Mr. Rend expresses his satisfaction with this state of affairs in Britain, but from the true capitalist standpoint, the material interests of his class. He says that the resistance which may be expected from the British workers in the event of an attempt at a general reduction of wages being made, will mean "an immense gain for us in our struggle to wrest more of the world's markets from the domination of Great Britain."

Do the workers of America understand what is meant by this statement? Who does Mr. Rend mean by "us"? How does he expect that high wages in Great Britain will be an "immense gain" for the class for which he speaks, and which he designates "us." There is only one answer. Mr. Rend sees that cheap labor conquers in the commercial world today, and that the ruling class of any community who possess the largest and cheapest supply of labor power will inevitably triumph in the world's markets.

It can only be an "immense gain" for the class to which Mr. Rend belongs, because they realize that they are now, thanks to the increased wages which the British workers have forced from their masters, in possession of that supreme source of capitalist power.

But it means also that American workingmen neither know "their rights" or the best method of maintaining them, that they have not attained a "higher mental standard" or "acquired a tougher fiber of manhood," that in consequence their ignorance and weakness will be taken advantage of to the "immense gain" of "us," the capitalist class.

Whether the facts he states be true or not this is practically what he means and it is this vista of cheap American labor that fills his capitalist soul with satisfaction for the future.

He also says by implication, that if the American workingmen were "educated respecting their rights, and knew the best methods of maintaining them," if "they had attained higher mental standards," if they had "acquired a tougher fiber of manhood," it would be a hopeless task for his class to attempt to conquer the "markets of the world."

In other words, he states plainly that the robbery of the laborer to the utmost degree of exploitation, is the basis of capitalist prosperity.

The election of either Bryan or McKinley enters not as a factor into Rend's speculation. He knows perfectly well that neither of these events will or can in any manner interfere with the system by which he expects the "immense gain" to accrue to "us." While the principle of private ownership in the means of production exists, he knows that cheap labor is the all-powerful weapon in the fight for capitalist supremacy. He assumes that the American working class are ignorant, both of their rights and their power, that their mental standard is low, and their "fiber of manhood" weak and flaccid, and he will regard the election of either Bryan or McKinley as proof positive that his assumption is correct. Socialism, however, represented by Debs and Harriman, is in the field, and the workers have an opportunity this

year to show this labor skinner that he has assumed too much, that the "immense gain" of his class means increased want and misery for them, and that they intend to assert their rights to the entire product of their labor, even if the "domination of the world's markets" is lost forever to their masters. They can do this only by voting for socialism, placing their class in power, and destroying the speculations on their weakness, ignorance and cowardice, upon which men of the Rend type build their hopes.

More Signatures Needed.

Comrades:—SIGNATURES ARE STILL NEEDED in the County Petition lists.

You have until September 30th to get your lists filled.

You must keep at work. We MUST have ALL THE NAMES that can possibly be secured. We CANNOT HAVE TOO MANY. So hustle them along boys. Put your shoulder to the wheel and send them in.

Fraternally,
The Campaign Committee.

Fact and Fiction.

Just put these extracts from one issue of a daily paper together and see what you can make out of them:

"Fellow Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen and Co-workers: When we come together on a glorious day like this, labor's national holiday, it seems to me that we should eliminate all politics and talk only of the PROSPERITY the workingman is enjoying and what will accrue to his benefit."

"I see you all here with sunny faces and your reception to us indicates that you are enjoying good health, fat pocketbooks and PLENTY OF WORK."

The above is an extract from the speech of that corpulent humpback "Billy" Mason to the workingmen, delivered at Electric Park on Labor Day. Next. Same paper, same page:

Despondency from lack of employment led Michael Frost, No. 15 Walker court, to commit suicide. The man had been morose for some time. It is said, and had made threats to end his life if he did not secure work.

Early this morning, after exchanging cross words, with his wife, Frost disappeared from home. Later he was found in an empty house at No. 17 Walker court, hanging from a transom with a clothesline around his neck.

The body was removed to the County morgue. Frost was 45 years old and a LABORER.

This is evidently a sample of prosperity "with a string to it."

Once more. Same paper, same page:

By the closing of the plant of the South Chicago Furnace company, One Hundred and Eighth street and Torrence avenue, yesterday, 250 men were thrown out of work. The plant of the Cleveland Lined Oil company, two blocks away, has also closed, but will reopen in a month.

It is not known what caused the shutdown of the furnace company, and when it will reopen is indefinite.

Now, who is lying?

The Campaign Fund.

The pleasant smiles and the easy manner with which the politicians on the winning side open up the campaign shows that they have the OIL to pour on the troubled sea of politics—that is they have money. With this money they can do many things. Among the "things" they can do is to send men through the country and state, in the interest of their political party.

To see that these speakers tell the people the reason why they should VOTE for their certain political party. To do this, you see, they have money. Do you propose to have the principles of your political party, the Social Democratic, presented to the working class? If so, money must be had to do it with; for under the present system money is needed to carry on this program. This money to carry this campaign for the S. D. P. must be furnished by you, fellow workers!

Now is the time. If you intend to devote any money to this fund for a party to carry on politics for your interest, do so at once.

Put your name on the list for as much as you can afford.

Fraternally,
The Campaign Committee.

Spike Them With Socialist Votes.

Union men are objecting strongly to the display of the six-twelve-pound machine guns manned by police officers, which were hauled in the line of parade on Labor Day. However much they might feel gratified over the smooth and unctuous compliments paid them by those "friends of labor," Bryan and Roosevelt, they justly entertain a suspicion that the friendship of these gentlemen would hardly prevent them from ordering these cannon turned upon the workers in case that capitalist "law and order" were imperilled. And they are correct. Witness Roosevelt at Croton Dam and Bryan's howl for a state militia. The working class, however, by voting for socialism can either spike these guns, throw them in the lake, or use them for their own protection, as they please.

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

SOCIALIST POINTERS

This is a good year to quit voting for things you do not want.

The poor old free silver issue has been deserted even by the Populists.

Just a little hard work by everybody will bring that million votes.

It seems you can get single tax as well as socialism by voting for Bryan.

If it is wrong for people to divide and vote on class lines, why is it that none of the bankers are for Debs?

The Socialist campaign committee can only get funds to carry on the work from Socialists. Are you one?

America is full of Socialists. The mission of the party is to gather them together for action at the ballot box.

All who would like to see Illinois the banner state for socialism will step up and contribute to the campaign fund.

Haverhill is lonely all by itself. Half a dozen other cities ruled by Socialists would make it feel more comfortable.

Doesn't the fact that union has actually been accomplished make you feel good after all the trials and tribulations?

The politicians were not terrified by the Labor Day demonstrations. They know that the men are divided and not dangerous.

The way to get even with old party papers for their silence in regard to socialism is to help circulate Socialist publications.

On sober consideration where will the benefit come in to those who shouted for Bryan on Labor Day if they vote as they shouted?

It requires much less exertion to vote for your interests than to march for them, and the results will be much more substantial.

If you can just get a man started to reading, you have got him. Therefore send in a few new subscribers and watch the party grow.

Who knows but Bryan and Roosevelt may meet on the same platform again before the campaign is over. Haverhill may demand their services.

Trusts are divided into two classes: Good trusts and bad trusts. The former are those that contribute to the campaign funds of the old parties.

Socialists would not do such a thing as take property by confiscation. They will simply absorb it by benevolent assimilation when they get into power.

Neither Roosevelt or Bryan mentioned the class struggle. About election time they would leave the workingmen believe they are in the same class with the candidates.

The full dinner-pail argument is an acknowledgement itself of the class struggle. Only workingmen carry dinner pails. Their exploiters eat dainty lunches at their clubs.

This republic stands by and allows its ancient enemy to crush out a struggling republic in South Africa, and actually loans the ancient enemy money with which to accomplish the crime.

It is strange, but the majority of people who think there is no difference between Socialists and anarchists are firmly convinced that there is a wide difference between Republicans and Democrats.

It looks as if Mark Hanna would not leave money enough to go around among the hungry of his own party who are Republicans for revenue only, without contributing to the Socialist campaign fund.

Fitzsimmons makes several thousand a minute by knocking out a rival fighter who is watching every move, but Rockefeller makes as much by knocking out several thousand workingmen who are not looking.

Chicago capitalists are not aware that if they break up the present labor organizations the men will unite again, and on class-conscious lines. The contractors are really forcing a fight that can only end when they are entirely eliminated.

McKinley badges have been distributed to millions of workingmen. They are wearing them on their trousers in the shape of patches.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

Published every Saturday at 25 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Entered at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., as mail matter of the second class.

Subscription Rates: One year \$2.50, Six months \$1.50, Three months \$1.00, Single copies 15c.

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

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



National Socialist Ticket.

For President—EUGENE V. DEBS. For Vice-President—JOB HARRIMAN.

TWO LABOR DAY SPEECHES.

A vast concourse of workmen assembled at Electric Park on Labor Day for the purpose of listening to two speeches delivered by two men who had no earthly interest in their audience except to secure votes.

A QUESTION OF PREFERENCE.

Among the many minor "issues" to be brought to the attention of the workers during the coming campaign by the representatives of great and petty capitalism respectively, this question of the relative desirability of a large standing army or an organized state militia, perhaps shows more than anything else the strong conviction that exists in the capitalist mind as to the utter and absolute idiocy of the workmen to whom they present it as an "issue."

far and away the best of the argument. They understand that the "national policeman," i. e., regular soldier, recruited as he is indiscriminately from all parts of the country, is superior as a weapon in their hands to the state militiaman.

The Campaign Fund.

Table listing campaign fund contributions for August 25th and September 4th, including names and amounts.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

The Republicans may be expected to work the "prosperity" racket for all it is worth in the coming campaign. Already they are beginning to boast of the increased number of men employed by the railroads, and in due time other branches of industry will also be touted as examples.

One of the men present asserted that he would rather be able to enjoy a book or a picture than be a millionaire deprived of such pleasure. His wife then said proudly that she would rather have a husband like that than be the wife of a billionaire.

The capture of Tien-Tsin and Peking, gives the Chinese people a last glimpse of the old barbaric method of plundering a people when they become the victims of war.

The encampment of the G. A. R. recently held in this city shows plainly enough that the veteran survivors of the "late unpleasantness" look not only much the worse for the ravages of time, but that their material conditions also do not seem much better than their physical.

How would it be to hold, as a contrast, another encampment of the contractors and speculators who robbed the government during that conflict? Many of them will be found in the ranks of our millionaire class, and they will have no complaint against the government.

This world is evidently becoming very strange to many of the citizens of Chicago. Thirty-two suicides in August is the record, and a large proportion of these "shuffled off this mortal coil" by the agency of carbolic acid.

The death of the late Dr. Schmidt may serve to call the attention of some of those Bryan shouters who are under the impression that the Socialist vote is taken wholly from the Democratic party, that when Dr. Schmidt some years ago received the votes of 12,000 workmen, it brought defeat to the Republicans.

BUSINESS REPORT.

Session of the Provisional National Executive Committee held at Springfield, Mass.

Session of the Provisional National Executive committee, August 25, 1906, at Springfield, Mass. Comrade S. Jones in the chair. Present: Comrade Wm. P. Lonergan, without excuse, and Comrade Wm. White, John C. Chase and Morris Kaplan, excused.

Minutes of the session of July 14-15 were read and approved. Minutes of the session of August 4 were read and approved.

Communications referring to matters of organization and propaganda were received from Lorain, Cal.; Burlington, Vt.; Bessemer, Ala.; Tiffin, O.; Lawrence, Mass.; Harre, Vt.; San Antonio, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Dayton, O.; Crookston, Minn.; Brockton, Mass.; Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Middleborough, Mass.; Taunton, Mass.; Cedar Rapids, Mass.; Baltimore, Md.; Alleghany, Pa.; Englewood, Mich.; Haverhill, Mass.; Oregon, Ore.; Edwardsville, Ind.; Rockville, Conn.; Dubuque, Iowa; Newburyport, Mass.; Everett, Mass.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Skowhegan, Me.; Luzerne, Pa.; Globe, Ariz.; Greenborough, N. D.; from Debs Club, Arlington, N. J.; from Social Science Club; Clinton and Fall River; Buffalo, N. Y.; Pennsylvania State Committee in reference to organizer's tour; State Committees of New Jersey, Ohio, Connecticut, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan, California, and New York.

Application for charters from Toledo, O.; Tiffin, O.; Portsmouth, O.; Davenport, Ia.; and Springfield, Mass. (reorganized).

Received report from Comrade Job Harriman in regard to his western tour. Received request from Oklahoma Territorial Committee, S. P., in regard to speaker.

Received report from Comrade Jas. Carey in regard to his New England tour. Received report from Comrade Silvio Origo in regard to his agitation among the Italians.

Received report from the National Campaign committee, S. D. P., in regard to propaganda. Bill for printing, Speyer, \$38.75; Weiss, \$34.75, ordered to be paid.

Comrade John C. Chase was requested to make an agitation tour through the state of Vermont. Comrade A. Jonas will start on his agitation tour on September 4.

National Secretary reported that supplies were sent to the state committees of the state of Vermont, Ohio, California, Missouri, New York, Connecticut, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, Washington and Pennsylvania.

Campaign Song

WRITTEN BY E. M. STANGLAND. We are coming, Debs and Harriman, One Million Voters Strong.

While we are marching on, Hail the social Revolution, Cheer the peaceful Revolution, Speed the coming Revolution.

Men and women, children too, are crying out for bread, In their faces hopeless misery and sorrow can be read.

Our mission is to introduce the glorious commonwealth, And give each one an equal chance in pleasure, work and health.

We'll give you Debs and Harriman, ten hundred thousand votes, We'll make the welkin ring again with our triumphant notes.

The night of competition is about to pass away, The Brotherhood of men will bring us all a happy day.

Then, comrades, let us work and vote for Debs and Harriman, Roll up the vote, keep up the work from Maine to Rio Grande.

With charity to all mankind and malice toward none, We yet remember Homestead strike, and later Hazelton.

Then, comrades, let us work and vote for Debs and Harriman, Roll up the vote, keep up the work from Maine to Rio Grande.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Extracts From Labor Day Speeches of Roosevelt and Bryan Put Under Socialist Examination.

From Roosevelt: "In New York... we have adopted an eight-hour law for the state employees and for all the contractors who do state work, and we have also adopted a law requiring that a fair rate of wages shall be given."

From Bryan: "Those who work for wages today may, under a good government, be employed in a few years, and the sons of those who are employers today may in a short time be day laborers."

How does it interest the laborers to know that a few individuals will change from slaves to slave owners while the class of the slaves still remains and includes all those who have not been fortunate enough to be born rich or defraud their fellow slaves?

"Why should the man who eats at a well-supplied table forget the man whose toil furnishes the food? Why should the man who warms himself by the fire forget the man whose labor in the forest or the mine brings forth the fuel?"

And the laborers of Chicago stood that without a protest. The Socialist would simply ask, why should not the producer and the consumer be the same? Why should not the man who furnishes the food, brings forth the fuel, and makes fine clothing possible, eat that food, enjoy the warm fire and wear the fine clothing?

"The attempt to use the injunction of a court to deprive the laboring man of trial by jury should alarm all our people. Government by injunction is so indefensible that the anti-injunction bill passed the senate without a yea and nay vote being demanded."

And have any less of these injunctions been issued by Democrats than

Republican judges? And, finally, why did Hearst's Chicago American leave this portion of Bryan's speech, which came the nearest to meaning anything of all he said, out of their report of the speech. Does the American believe that it is dangerous even to discuss "government by injunction?"

CORRESPONDENCE.

An Error Corrected. Editor Workers' Call:—In explanation of the advertisement which appeared in last week's issue of the Workers' Call concerning the basket picnic arranged by the women members of the Socialist party, I wish to say that it was not arranged for money-making, but for the sole purpose of getting the women together and by agitation getting them interested in the organization.

Campaign Buttons. Prepare your orders for campaign buttons. Campaign buttons with portraits of our national candidates, Comrades Debs and Harriman, are ordered and will be ready next week.

Subscription Lists. At the session of the N. E. C. held on August 25th, it was decided to issue subscription lists to be sent to all locals of the S. D. P. Same are now being printed and will be mailed at once.

Socialism in Kewanee. Editor Workers' Call:—Things are humming in Kewanee, Comrade Robert R. LaMonte is with us. Last night he talked for an hour and ten minutes to several hundred people in front of the postoffice.

Onward. How much have you given to the campaign fund?

Liebknecht's Funeral.

A Description Which in Itself is the Most Fitting Answer to the Capitalist Falsifiers Who Assert That the German Socialist Movement Has Lost Its Virility.

In reviewing the career of the late Wilhelm Liebknecht, the capitalist press again attempts to resuscitate the ancient and exploded falsehoods with which they have persistently misled their readers regarding the Socialist movement in Germany. It is again being stated that the uncompromising socialism with which Liebknecht's name has always been associated, is being deserted in favor of "reform" measures and "step at a time" tactics. That his successors, Habel, Singer, and others, have succeeded in displacing the class struggle in the minds of the German workers and substituting therefore a mild catalogue of "practical measures to improve the condition of the working class," if we may be allowed to use this stale capitalist phrase. Marxism, according to these truthful scribblers was being rapidly discredited and Liebknecht was its last important representative.

These falsehoods have again and again been refuted in the Socialist press of this country, but perhaps no more conclusive refutation could possibly be given than to reproduce the account of the funeral of the old Socialist veteran, from the pen of our talented British comrade, Herbert Burrows, who was delegated by the Social Democratic Federation to represent English socialism at the burial of Wilhelm Liebknecht. The following account speaks for itself as to the position, strength, and clearness of the Socialist movement in Germany.—(ED.):

The saddest, but at the same time the most glorious and inspiring function I have ever witnessed, is over, and our comrade Wilhelm Liebknecht is at rest in his honored grave.

Delegated by the Executive Council of the S. D. F. to attend the funeral, I left London on Friday night accompanied by our Comrade Saunders Jacobs, who had also been appointed to attend by our Stratford branch, Mrs. Jacobs, and their little boy, who was to receive his baptism of continental socialism. With heavy hearts we arrived at Berlin. To me the sense of personal loss grew keener as we neared Charlottenburg, and it was with a sinking heart that I climbed the stairs to the well-known and modest fourth floor flat in the Kanistrasse. Many times before had Liebknecht cheerily accompanied me, and now the home he loved so well was desolate. I took with me the wreath which I had brought from the Executive, of red and white flowers, with Liebknecht's initials in red geraniums in the center. The dead man's small study, with its piles of papers, where so many well-known men and women had sat and talked with him, was strangely still and silent, and the air was laden with the almost overpowering scent of the innumerable wreaths and flowers which had already been sent from all parts of Europe. By the actual time of the funeral five thousand of these had arrived, and THE BERLIN POSTOFFICE STATES THAT NEVER FOR KAISER OR FOR KING HAD SUCH A WEALTH OF FLOWERS PASSED THROUGH THEIR HANDS. Of Mrs. Liebknecht and the family it is, of course, impossible for me more briefly to speak. In tears they clasped hands and welcomed me as the bearer of affection and sympathy from the England which husband and father had loved so well.

Afterwards I went on to the "Vorwaerts" office to learn the actual arrangements for the next day. Here, as always, the calm strength of the German Socialist party forcibly struck me. Intense grief, but no hurry, no flurry, everything down to the last detail thoroughly arranged, and work proceeding as quietly and regularly as usual. I learned that from nearly all the countries in Europe representatives had arrived, and that for the morrow an enormous gathering was expected.

And so it proved. Let me say once for all that the whole funeral is indescribable. No written or spoken words can convey any sense whatever of its simplicity, its grandeur, and its STRENGTH, for the latter word is the best I can use. From seven o'clock this morning tens of thousands of people from all parts of Germany poured into Berlin, and when we reached Charlottenburg we found a living sea of humanity. Once more we ascended to Liebknecht's rooms to take a last farewell. In his sitting-room we found him reclining on the lid of the coffin, covered with wreaths. At his feet the inscription in bronze which was presented to him by his fellow Reichstag members on his seventieth birthday. The body had been partially embalmed, and the face was covered. It would have been sacrilege to have disturbed that covering, and personally I felt that I would rather remember him as I knew him living, with cheery face and laughing eye. A moment we stood, and then we joined at a rendezvous the leaders of the party, the "Vorwaerts" staff, and the foreign delegates. Then, led by Paul Singer, we wended our way to the house and waited for the sad commencement. Presently bared heads noted that Liebknecht had begun his last journey. Never can I forget that journey. We had to march ten miles from the west to the east of Berlin. IN LONG PROCESSION

100,000 MEN AND WOMEN GUARDED THE BODY, AND IN THE STREETS IT IS NO EXAGGERATION TO SAY THAT A MILLION MORE MUST HAVE BEEN PRESENT. For the whole of the ten miles, on both sides of the streets, they stood always ten deep, and in many instances twenty. As we passed the side streets we saw that as far as the eye could reach they were also full. Every window, and every one of the balconies for which Berlin is famous, had its own crowd. People had climbed to the roofs of six-story houses and the scaffolding of unfinished buildings were black with humanity. And it was no rare impulse of sight-seeing. These people had waited patiently since the early hours of the morning. Often the tears were streaming down their faces and we could see on their countenances the signs of a solemn strain of grief. We left the house at one o'clock and did not reach the cemetery till six, and all the way it was the same. Even the police, who for once with admirable discretion had almost effaced themselves, leaving to the people the management for one day of their own business, ACKNOWLEDGED THAT NEVER HAD KAISER OR KING HELD SUCH A ROYAL RECEPTION IN THEIR DEATH. NO SUCH SCENE HAD EVER TAKEN PLACE IN EUROPE. Our French comrades said that the nearest approach to it was the funeral of Victor Hugo. The correspondent of an English newspaper told me that the week before he had been to the funeral of the Duke of Coburg, and that all the talk there had been of the grief of the people there was absolute rubbish, for he was hated. I TOLD LAFARGUE THAT OUR FABIANS BELIEVED THAT MARX WAS OF THE PAST AND THAT THE FUTURE WAS WITH BERNSTEIN. "AH," SAID LAFARGUE, GRIMLY, "LET BERNSTEIN DIE AND SEE IF HE CAN GATHER ROUND HIM SUCH A FUNERAL AS THIS OLD MARXIST."

Perhaps the most impressive feature of the whole ceremony was, after all, unconsciously due to the police. They had permitted the procession on the condition that no banners or emblems were to be used. So petty punctilious were they with regard to this that they would not allow the broad red ribbons of the wreaths to hang over the sides of the funeral cars. But these restrictions added to the solemnity and the severe and simple strength of the procession. For, after all, it is not so much the red flags in socialism as the men and women by whom they are sometimes borne. And here was a hundred thousand sturdy, vigorous men and women to whom socialism meant not merely a red flag, but the social salvation of the people. Again it struck me, as it always does in Germany, how socialism has got hold of real men and real women. Solid, steady, determined, calm in their consciousness and power and yet evincing that deeper emotion which is born of strength, they were, it may almost be said, a living contempt for the petty attempts to narrow the outward emblems of their inward purpose.

The hearse was followed by the Socialist members of the Reichstag, headed by Bebel and Singer, whose faces were white and drawn with pain. Then came the Socialist municipal councilors, the foreign delegates, the "Vorwaerts" staff and the representatives from the cities of Germany. IT SHOWS THE BITTER FEELING OF THE BOURGEOISIE WHEN I MENTION THAT NOT A SINGLE MEMBER OF ANY OF THE OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE REICHSTAG OPENLY ATTENDED THE FUNERAL. But the dead man did without them, as he had done while living. We were told that there were six bands in the procession but we heard not a drum nor a funeral note. The concourse was too enormous. Nothing for hours but the steady ceaseless tramp of conscious socialism, and it was the music of that which could Liebknecht have heard if, he would have valued above all else.

As the evening shadows began to lengthen we learned that ahead of us was another procession of Liebknecht's constituents. A mile from the cemetery gates we found that, with their wives and children, thousands of them (he gained over sixty thousand votes at his last election), had lined each side of the road and were waiting for us with bared heads. And so the body of their loved leader, member, and friend passed through a human aqueduct, the living walls of which were his personal friends.

We turned at last into the peaceful dwelling of the dead. The cemetery is a communal one belonging to the city of Berlin, and it was chosen because in it the police had no power to prevent speaking. For this permission had been given by the municipality. It is a beautiful place, leafy winding walks, and trees and flowers in abundance. From the gate to the small communal hall in the center is about half a mile, and the road was lined on both sides with sad-faced men and women, over a thousand of them, mute as statues but with tear-stained faces, each bearing a wreath. EVERY TRADE UNION IN GERMANY had sent one

Through them we passed hearing for the first time during the long day the wailing strains not of the Dead March in "Saul," with its hackneyed military associations, but of Beethoven, and Chopin's Funeral March.

Into the little hall, which would only hold about 200 of us, the coffin, a wooden one encased in a massive copper sarcophagus, was reverently carried and placed in an alcove which was embroidered in ivy and laurel and lit by scores of massive wax candles. By this time the growing strain had become intense, and it culminated when from an ante-room we heard the notes of a wondrous funeral dirge—exquisitely sung by an invisible workmen's Socialist choir. The undercurrent of sobs from men and women was almost a relief, for the strain was growing too great to be borne. Gently Singer beckoned the foreign delegates to take their places by him, and then Bebel stepped to the side of the coffin and delivered the funeral oration over the body of him who for thirty-five years had been his closest intimate friend. Broken by emotion, his words told of the dead man's character and work and of what in him we had lost. Then in quick and brief succession Adler, his spare form quivering with emotion; Lafargue, with passionate declaration for revolutionary socialism; Gerault-Richard, myself, with our message of sympathy from England; Anseele, with his fervid Belgic eloquence, and comrades from Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Hungary, Poland, all voiced, not merely lamentation, but hope for socialism of tomorrow. Then another dirge, and slowly we took our way to the grave. In the rays of the setting sun the procession twined in and out of the winding paths, and through the green trees the sheen of the coffin and the red of the wreath ribbons gleamed, curiously enough, like a rosy dawn, typical of what the socialism for which Liebknecht had lived and died should yet be. The closing and impressive oration at the grave was delivered by Singer. Two more songs by the choir, with a growing note of triumph in them, the countless wreaths, their ribbons detached to be given to Madame Liebknecht, were piled in picturesque confusion, and at last Liebknecht, the old soldier of the revolution, was at rest, as he would have wished, under the benedictions of his comrades and friends. For hours the vast crowd filed silently past with bared heads to take the last look at their leader, comrade and friend.

One thing more I want to say. These utterly inadequate words of mine will go all over the world to our comrades in many lands. Many of them have never been to Germany, and probably never will go. I WOULD THAT I COULD CONVEY TO THEM ANY REAL IDEA OF THE STRENGTH AND SOLIDARITY OF THE GERMAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY, THE EXTRAORDINARY AND PERFECT DISCIPLINE AND POWER OF ORGANIZATION WHICH WAS MANIFESTED AT THE FUNERAL IS A MARVEL, BUT IT IS NOT MERE DISCIPLINE, NOT MERE PERFUNCTORY ORGANIZATION. THESE ARE THE OUTCOME OF THAT CONSCIOUS SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY WHICH IN GERMANY HAS SEIZED HOLD OF THE MINDS, THE HEARTS, THE BRAINS OF THE FLOWER OF THE GERMAN WORKERS. THEY ARE ORGANIZED AND DISCIPLINED BECAUSE THEY KNOW THAT ONLY THUS CAN THEY REALLY EMANCIPATE THEMSELVES AND THEIR FELLOWS. And among them there is no quarrelling. Differences of opinion there are as natural for Social-Democracy would be doomed at once were we all in the same mental grove; but these are of the outside. The inner strength arises from the conviction that socialism and it alone holds the key of the future social future, and that not for one moment shall be tolerated one particle of those personal jealousies which in the past have been stumbling-blocks in the path of great causes. For all of us in all countries, UNITY AND SOLIDARITY must be the watchwords of the present and the future. For this Wilhelm Liebknecht lived and toiled—we should feel his memory and his grave were we to fall behind.

—Herbert Burrows, in London "Justice."

New Socialist Organ.

To the Jewish Comrades of Chicago:—At the last meeting of the Workingman's Press Club we decided to name our weekly paper "The Chicago Arbeiter Zeitung," and to attempt to keep the paper on over the campaign. We therefore appeal to every comrade, who can do something to assist in supporting the paper, to render all the aid possible. Comrades who have taken contribution lists should at once bring in whatever money they have already collected. We would also observe that comrades who are doing any advertising in their business or profession will find it to their advantage to send in their ads. at once, for the "Arbeiter Zeitung" will undoubtedly have a good circulation, as we are receiving promises of literary contributions from the Jewish Socialists of New York, whose articles will frequently appear in its columns. We ask those comrades in Chicago who feel themselves able to write upon socialism or the labor movement in general, to help us. All communications and correspondence should be addressed to Morris Seckind, Secretary Workingmen's Press Club, 441 S. Sangamon street, Chicago, Ill.

LABOR ITEMS

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

Ten thousand glass workers in and about Charleroi, Belgium, are on strike for better conditions.

The Canadian Pacific railroad is accused of openly and secretly working to destroy all the unions on its lines, and a desperate struggle is anticipated.

Unless the big woodworkers' strike on the Pacific coast is speedily settled the building trades threaten to take a hand in the affair. If such a condition develops the far West will be quite thoroughly paralyzed.

Franklin Union No. 4 (Pressfeeders), have decided to donate \$500 to the needy members of the building trades. This action was taken at the suggestion of the Socialist members of the union and is an encouraging sign of the growing solidarity of the trades union workers.

The American tobacco trust has absorbed several more independent plants and its cigar branch is securing control of several more large factories. It is also reported that the combine is securing control of tobacco lands in this country and Cuba and other surrounding islands.

The New York Tribune published a list of 4,057 millionaires with over ten billions of wealth in 1896. The Zanesville Labor Journal estimates that these plutons now own not less than \$12,000,000,000, or one-sixth of the total wealth of the nation. The estimate is too conservative, but it might be added that the wealth controlled by these millionaires represents about all the active, live capital invested in this country.

We see by the papers that the cigarmakers' struggle in New York is drawing to an end. Two firms of the combine have surrendered unconditionally to the men. The immense sacrifices entailed in this conflict should teach the cigarmakers the necessity of a still greater solidarity, a still greater union, which carries the strike to the ballot box, and compels, not the surrender of a few bosses, but the overthrow of all.

Now that the trouble between the rival factions in the Painters' union has been definitely settled, we hope that the painters will devote more of their time to studying the labor problem, and their interests, not alone as painters, but as a part of one great whole—the working class. The discovery which must ensue from a study of this all-important question, will be a realization of their distinct class interests, which will eventually find its expression at the ballot box, through a Socialist vote.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Section Belleville (DeLeon) voted down the Trades Union resolution adopted by the New York convention. When Daniel comes to judgment upon this matter "expulsion" will probably be in order.

An important meeting will be held by the Fourteenth Ward branch at Schenckhofen Hall, Milwaukee and Ashland avenues, Sunday, September 9th, at 10 a. m. All members and readers of The Call are requested to attend.

On Friday, August 24th, a club was organized at 970 Milwaukee Ave. The name of this club has been decided to be "The Demonstrators of Socialism." The object of this club will be to propagate the principles of socialism by education and agitation. All who wish to become members of this society should send their name and address to M. Welcher, 1134 Milwaukee Ave.

The activity displayed by the comrades on Labor Day in circulating the Workers' Call and Socialist literature generally, amongst the parading members of the unions gives good hope that its results will be seen in the election due next November. The cheering for Debs and Harriman which came from the ranks of the marchers on that day proved that the energy of our Socialist comrades has not been wasted, and that Roosevelt and Bryan are not the only things that ever happened.

A well-attended and most successful meeting was held at the corner of Madison and Western Avenue on August 21st, with Comrade Simons as speaker of the evening. He talked for over an hour, and was eagerly listened to by the crowd. A large quantity of literature was sold and petitions for signatures were circulated amongst the crowd, with the result that a large number of names were obtained. The Twelfth Ward branch will continue to hold meetings at the same place every Friday evening at 8 p. m., and the comrades expect good results in the ward from their agitation.

Picnic Tickets.

All comrades and others who had Workers' Call picnic tickets to sell will please turn in the tickets or money for same to those from whom they received them, at once, and oblige. Fraternally, The Board of Directors.

An Emblem of Commerce.

Some months ago Cecil Rhodes referred to the British flag as the "greatest commercial asset in the world." Our "patriotic" politicians ever since have been explaining that while the declaration of Rhodes might be positively true, yet the stars and stripes stood for something more than a "commercial asset." Some of these gentlemen might now explain how it happened that during the encampment of the G. A. R. in this city, the most notorious "resorts" and houses of ill-fame on the levee were most lavishly decorated with the national colors. Is the flag to be considered an asset in the "commerce" carried on by these establishments? And why is it that a capitalist journal in the city alluded to this degradation? We await an answer.

THE G. A. R. VETERANS.

How the Capitalist "Business Man" Has Benefited by Their Valor and Self-sacrifice.

During the whole of last week, this city has been in a ferment of patriotic excitement. Everywhere the national emblem has been in evidence. The houses, windows, stores, billboards and front pages of the daily newspapers have been pressed into service for the display of red, white and blue. It was the week of the G. A. R. encampment, and thousands upon thousands of the old veterans who participated in the stirring scenes of the '60's had gathered in the city to celebrate their annual reunion. There has been military music and patriot speech-making without limit, and a moderate harvest has been reaped from the advent of the visitors by the railroad companies, the hotel men, storekeepers, peddlers, pickpockets, bunko steers, hold-up men, and all others who have been waiting to do "business." The visit of the G. A. R. is chiefly remembered (by the Sunday newspapers at least), by the calculation that it left \$300,000, or three-hundredths, in the city of Chicago.

The old men marched and counter-marched through the streets, carrying with them their tattered battle flags and other mementoes of the years in which they had risked their lives so that chattel slavery might be abolished. They were cheered and applauded by hundreds of thousands of sight-seers, and flattered by the press, which recounted tales of their heroism on many hard-fought fields, while from the pulpits and public rostrums of the city their actions and example was lauded to the skies. In the general shout of approbation from the "public," no discordant note could be heard. "All went merry as a marriage bell."

However, there is another side to the picture. Leaving out of account the considerable number of old veterans who were swindled, victimized and plundered by some of the countless methods so well known to city dwellers, there were evidently some who watched the ceremonies, and concluded from what they saw that the material conditions of the bulk of the aged warriors who saved the union nearly forty years ago, were not at all reflected in the professions of gratitude for services rendered, which were so liberally showered upon them through the press and pulpit.

A letter from an observer of this type appeared in the Tribune of the 2nd inst., and contains enough truth to justify its reprinting in these columns. It runs as follows:

Chicago, Sept. 1.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—I watched the G. A. R. parade for four hours on Tuesday last, and was infinitely touched by the spectacle. I scanned the faces of the veterans narrowly. They were for the most part care-worn, tired, many of them haggard. They looked like soldiers, and they looked like men who had known hardship, both during and since the war. This brought to mind the remark of a former army officer to the effect that a few of the soldiers who had fought in the rebellion and become rich men since entering upon civilian's careers. He ascribed it to the fact that they gave the best of their energies, their enthusiasm, and in many cases their health during those five years to their country. When they returned to civil life they had been left behind, and found it difficult to get places in the army of those who had staid at home and fought for success in business or professional careers.

This is true, probably, but another reason would operate against the business success of the soldier. He was not born a business-man. IF HE HAD BEEN HE WOULD NOT HAVE THROWN TO THE WINDS HIS HOPES OF SUCCESS AND RISKED HIS LIFE TO FIGHT FOR HIS COUNTRY. No, the man that enlisted was not thinking of the dollar. While their hands, without doubt, went into the civil war for love of adventure and some others for a livelihood, the great majority served their country from pure love of country from motives of highest patriotism. THEY SERVED THE COUNTRY, AND THE MILLIONAIRES GOT THE BENEFIT. What benefit do the soldiers get? This is the question that the spectacle of last Tuesday, pathetic and inspiring at the same time, raised in my mind. I have heard more than one rich, comfortable business-man who stuck to his counting-house during the years of 1861 to 1865 sneer at the G. A. R. BUT WHO ENABLED HIM TO SUCCEED IN HIS ENTERPRISES, and who today deserves his lasting gratitude? THE BRAVE MEN WHO ARE GONE AND THOSE WHO REMAIN OF THE G. A. R. Patriotism.

The statements which we have capitalized, in the first place will give a correct summing up of the nature of the "patriotism" pertaining to the "successful business-man." It consisted, then as now, in staying at home and letting the other fellow risk his skin for his alleged "country." The latter thought he was serving the "country," but it turns out that only the "millionaire got the benefit" of the work done. It is not a Socialist who has written this, but nevertheless he demonstrates what the Socialist has always contended for, viz., that all modern wars have an economic basis and are conducted for the benefit of the capitalist class. The "care-worn, tired and haggard look" of the men who performed the actual fighting, contrasted with the "rich, comfortable business-man" who staid at home, laying the foundations for future exploitation, is sufficient proof in itself.

That the majority of the veterans of the G. A. R. were moved to action by the highest motives of patriotism may at once be admitted. That they did not know that the "country," and the interests of the capitalist class were synonymous, is equally true. But so it turned out. The ideals of liberty for which they fought, not only proved Dead Sea fruit, but were in re-

ally the progenitors of a viler and more insidious system of slavery than that which they destroyed. The "freedom" for which they gave their lives in thousands proved to be the freedom for a more efficient exploitation under the wage system, than could be obtained through chattel slavery. The gratitude to which they are entitled chiefly materializes in patriotic addresses and cheap flattery which serves to keep their haggard, care-worn faces turned always towards the past, and prevents them from seeing the reality which their valor made possible.

As the Israelites of old threw their gold and silver ornaments into the furnace, so these men threw their lives, their courage, their heroism and self-sacrifice into the fiery blaze of five years' warfare and there came out this calf—modern capitalism.

The simile, if pushed farther still holds good. Not only has "this calf" become a political god to those by whom it was fashioned, but to most of them it still appears as the highest conception of liberty. Even thirty-five years of struggle for a scanty and precarious living has not yet opened their eyes to the true semblance of the capitalist beast they still worship.

But these old men have nevertheless performed their part in the evolution of modern society. They have been a factor in removing the last obstruction in the path of that capitalist development, through which alone socialism is possible. And for this service, unintentional though it may have been, the Socialist also acknowledges that they have worthily played their part.

A new generation, however, is growing up, which is beginning to see clearly what their efforts really brought forth, and understand its own part in the formation of future society. A new Grand Army of the Republic is forming, which is conscious that its mission is to realize that liberty and freedom for which the veterans of the civil war thought they had struggled. That army is being rapidly recruited from the ranks of the working classes, who now see that the abolition of capitalist wage slavery is as necessary and inevitable as the abolition of chattel slavery was forty years ago, and that the weapon necessary to its overthrow can be found only in the class-conscious Socialist vote.

"INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE."

Iowa Socialist Writes of the Movement in His State and Refutes a Capitalist Argument.

Socialism in Iowa continues to grow, our state organizer, A. W. Ricker, reporting the forming of four new branches during the past week; one at each of the following towns: Keb, Bladensburg, Mystic and Centerville.

Our organizer is a hustler, and his efforts are meeting with a ready response from the wageworkers of the state.

The capitalist press and capitalist politicians in general are making a mighty effort to stop the "emigration mania" which has struck so many of the "rank and file" of the old parties, and has resulted in such a wonderful growth for the Socialist movement, but they might as well try to change the seasons, for the one is as natural as the other. This "effort" on the part of our good friends found expression in an editorial in "Hearst's Chicago American" of August 26th, and from which we here quote: "The American republic was built upon the foundation of individual enterprise. This old economic order, which has produced what we know as the American character with all its vigor, audacity and self-reliance, is threatened from two sides. The avowed Socialists would take all business out of the hands of private citizens and entrust it to public officials. The trusts would take it out of the hands of ordinary men and give it to a few monopolists." Now we agree with Hearst that this "Republic was built upon the foundation of individual enterprise," but we also claim that this "old economic order" is not only "being threatened," but HAS BEEN threatened and assailed until it has almost disappeared. Will our friend Hearst please explain to us how "individual enterprise" can exist to any extent while the tools of production and distribution are of such magnitude that the individual (unless capitalist), is unable to own said tools.

The "avowed Socialist" would not take the business out of the hands of private citizens and entrust it to "public officials," but they would take it out of the hands of a "few monopolists," (where it is practically today), and place it in the hands of "ordinary men," (the whole people).

Our capitalistic friends would have us believe that under socialism "business" would be left entirely to "public officials." Such, however, is not the case, for under socialism, both the business and public officials would be in the hands of the people, and with the incentive for bribery removed, (which would be true under socialism), our public officials would be such, only for the purpose of putting into operation and enforcing the laws enacted by the people.

In another place in this same editorial the writer admits that the "railroad" OUGHT to belong to the public, and then admits the inevitableness of socialism by giving expression to the following: "Under national control, (meaning the railroad), with discriminations abolished and a fair field opened to all, it would HELP to DELAY the advance of socialism in other directions." Hearst favors competition, and

competition means "wage system," and "wage system" means "exploitation," and exploitation means that I raise two bushels of wheat and give one of them to another fellow for the mere privilege of "producing."

Liberty for Women (Continued from page 1)

first to comprehend that the era of tutelage is past and that there can no longer be any talk of good and bad masters. In the same way it is time for the women to know better than to be corrupted by promises of little bribes to be given to those who are willing to play the role of puppets.

The progress of the proletariat on the road to freedom is measured by the development within their ranks of the spirit of justice and solidarity, which alternately illuminates and revivifies. It is a new religion awakening the conscience and calling to combat with the modern weapons of education, organization and the ballot.

Do the women wish to use the same weapons as the men? Why do they refuse the only weapons which at this time are effective in the proletarian revolt? Do not all the proletarians, men and women, suffer equally from hunger, cold, nakedness and overwork?

Is war a lighter blow to the woman than to the man? For every man that falls upon the battlefield there are women and children who die the slow cruel death of hunger and neglect. Do you think then that the conscience of the woman will be less ardent than that of the man in invoking peace?

This is why, in the struggle of the proletariat, under the sun of justice, in the name of solidarity, each and everyone ought to take in their hands the best weapons, the only faithful and effective ones, education, organization and the ballot.

This is the true meaning of the emancipation of woman and the beginning of the twentieth century.

A LIVELY MEETING.

Democrat Having No Argument Handy Tries to Make Up the Deficiency By Throwing Bricks.

A mass meeting of class-conscious workmen was held at Electric Park on Labor Day, September 3rd, the speakers being Comrades Bard, Lowenthal, Collins, Baur and Sommerfeld. The meeting was hot from start to finish, and the mouthings of the economic idiots Bryan and Roosevelt were scored without mercy.

Several rabid Democrats became so excited over the truths told about Bryan's ignorance of economics that for lack of argument they started a persistent yelling and howling to drown the voices of the speakers. One indignant bystander, conscious of his mental inability to launch an argument against socialism, attempted to launch a brick at those who were propounding it. He was doing the best he could, but even then he missed the object aimed at by several feet.

No bill will ever be sent to any subscriber of this paper. If you did not pay for it some one else did. The number with which your subscription expires is on the wrapper. Watch it and when your time is out, if you like the principles the paper teaches send in your renewal.

The International Socialist Review

On the first of July, 1900, we began the publication of the International Socialist Review, edited by A. M. Simons, with the help of many of the best known socialist writers of Europe and America.

The July and August numbers have amply redeemed the promises made in our prospectus. The July number contains a searching and thoughtful article by Rev. William T. Brown, entitled, "Plutocracy and Democracy," and a contribution of world-wide interest by H. M. Hyndman, entitled "England and International Socialism."

The August number opens with an exhaustive study of the Chicago lock-out by S. G. Lindholm. The political situation in Italy is fully described by regular correspondent, Dr. Alessandro Schiavi. His letter was written just after the recent election, at which the Socialists made decided gains, and it throws much light on the disorder prevailing since the death of King Humbert.

The August number opens with an exhaustive study of the Chicago lock-out by S. G. Lindholm. The political situation in Italy is fully described by regular correspondent, Dr. Alessandro Schiavi. His letter was written just after the recent election, at which the Socialists made decided gains, and it throws much light on the disorder prevailing since the death of King Humbert.

The August number opens with an exhaustive study of the Chicago lock-out by S. G. Lindholm. The political situation in Italy is fully described by regular correspondent, Dr. Alessandro Schiavi. His letter was written just after the recent election, at which the Socialists made decided gains, and it throws much light on the disorder prevailing since the death of King Humbert.

The August number opens with an exhaustive study of the Chicago lock-out by S. G. Lindholm. The political situation in Italy is fully described by regular correspondent, Dr. Alessandro Schiavi. His letter was written just after the recent election, at which the Socialists made decided gains, and it throws much light on the disorder prevailing since the death of King Humbert.

The August number opens with an exhaustive study of the Chicago lock-out by S. G. Lindholm. The political situation in Italy is fully described by regular correspondent, Dr. Alessandro Schiavi. His letter was written just after the recent election, at which the Socialists made decided gains, and it throws much light on the disorder prevailing since the death of King Humbert.

Charles H. Kerr & Co. Publishers

56 FIFTH AVE. - CHICAGO

CAMPAIGN AMMUNITION

As a SPECIAL OFFER for the Campaign we will for a short time send TEN COPIES of THE WORKERS' CALL to one address for three months for FIFTY CENTS.

Address with P. O. Money order or one cent stamps, 36 N. Clark St., Chicago.

NOTICE TO LITERARY AGENTS of Branches in Section Chicago

We have a limited number of copies of the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW from July, which we offer to you at the special net rate of three cents, in lots of ten or more. The copies must be sold at the full retail price of ten cents, the profit going to the party. They must NOT be sold to newsdealers, as our contract provides that they shall be supplied by the Western News Company exclusively. The three cent rate does not apply to the August issue, and does not include postage. Comrades will have to call for their copies at our office, 56 Fifth Avenue.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY Read the

The Advance.

Official Organ of the S. D. P. from the Pacific Coast. Only paper giving News of the Movement in the West. Will tell you What Socialism is; What it is Doing, and How to Bring it About.

Send for sample copy. 25 cents for six months; 50 cents a year. With Workers Call one year 80 cents. 117 Turk St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Political and Economic Aspect of the Trust Question. He gives what will be found one of the most popular and thorough expositions of the Socialist philosophy regarding trusts yet issued. Robert Rives La Monte has come to be known, both by his translations and his original writings, as one of the ablest writers on the principles of Marxian Socialism in America. He will have an article in the September number of the International Socialist Review on "The Essentials of Scientific Socialism."

It will thus be seen that these four articles answer the following questions: What is Socialism? What do the Socialists have to say about the Trusts? What is the attitude of the Socialist party to the other political parties? What are the present prospects of Socialism? Never before has it been possible to hand a single pamphlet to a questioner that would settle all his difficulties at once.

Miss Charlotte Teller, who spent several weeks at the home of Wilhelm Liebknecht a year ago, will review the life and work of the great Socialist, whose death has just grieved and startled the Socialist world, and there will also be a translation of an incident in the Life of Marx and Liebknecht during the London exile taken from a work of Liebknecht's hitherto unknown to the English readers.

In addition to all this there will be the trade union department, edited by Max Hayes, which will give all the news of the labor movement in the economic field. The regular editorial departments will treat the topics of the day from the Socialist point of view, and we have also been promised articles from some of our foreign correspondents.

All these features taken together will make the September number of the Review something that every Socialist will not only want to read himself but will want to put in the hands of as many non-socialists as possible. The October and November numbers will be equally good, for we are making a special effort to produce good "Socialist-making" material in these three campaign issues.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OFFER.

For one dollar we will send the International Socialist Review for September, October and November to eight different addresses. Any less number will be charged 25 cents each, but any one who has sent in eight names may send in as many more as he wishes at 12 1/2 cents each. This offer does NOT apply to addresses within the city of Chicago, nor to any foreign countries except Canada and Mexico.

Single copies may be bought of newsdealers everywhere, and dealers are dealers are supplied through the American News Company and its branches. Copies are sold from this office at 10 cents each, postpaid. We make the special rate of five cents in lots of twenty or more to our own stockholders and to the officers of locals of the Social Democratic party, but only on the understanding that copies shall not be retailed for less than ten cents and shall not be placed on sale with newsdealers nor sold in such a way as to interfere with the trade of newsdealers.

Locals of the S. D. P. will find that they can help out their campaign funds by selling copies of the Review at open-air meetings, and by taking trial subscriptions at 25 cents and remitting 12 1/2 cents to us as explained elsewhere in this paper. Remember that the yearly subscription is one dollar, and that you can get the International Socialist Review complete from the beginning by ordering at once. Address:

Charles H. Kerr & Co. Publishers

56 FIFTH AVE. - CHICAGO

J. J. CAPPELS, Manufacturer and Jobber of

Cigars and Tobacco. (Smokers' Articles)

420 STATE ST. - CHICAGO

SOCIALIST CARTOONS AND COMMENTS

By FRED D. WARREN.

Workers' Call, Chicago: "This is a series of clever criticisms of present society, illustrated by cartoons which are decidedly bright in their point of view."

Freedom, Equality, Washington: "The cartoons are comical, but forcibly illustrate the benefits of the co-operative system as compared with the competitive."

The New Light, Fort Angeles, Washington: "Should be in the hands of every laboring man in the United States."

PRICE 5 CENTS. WARREN BROS., Publishers RICH HILL, MO.

THE PEOPLE

Uncompromising Exponent of Socialism.

Unflinching Advocate of Labor's Rights.

An up-to-date paper giving all important news of the socialist movement in this country and abroad. Articles on socialism and on public events from the socialist standpoint.

50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months; 15 cents for three months. ADDRESS: THE PEOPLE 154 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Platform of the Social Democratic Party

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

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

This economic supremacy has secured to the dominant class the full control of the government, the pulpit, the schools, and the public press, thereby making them the arbiters of the fate of the working class, while it is reducing it to a condition of dependence, economically exploited and oppressed, intellectually and physically crippled and degraded, and its political equality rendered a bitter mockery, and the struggle between these two classes grows ever sharper. Hand in hand with the growth of monopolies, goes the annihilation of small industries and the middle class depending upon them. Ever larger grows the multitude of destitute wage workers and of the unemployed, and ever fiercer the struggle between the class of the exploiter and the exploited, the capitalists and the wage workers.

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

Human energy and natural resources are wasted for individual gain. Inhumanity is fostered, that wage slavery may be perpetuated. Science and invention are perverted to the exploitation of men, women, and children.

The lives and liberties of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, the existence of the greater part of the population rendered more precarious and uncertain, which amply proves that the modern means of production have outgrown the existing social order based on production for profit.

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

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

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

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

Pending the accomplishment of this our ultimate purpose, we pledge every effort of the Socialist Labor party for the immediate improvement of the condition of labor, and also for the securing of its progressive demands. "Workmen of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, and have a world to gain!"

As steps in that direction we make the following demands: First—Revision of our federal constitution, in order to remove the obstacles to complete control of government by the people, irrespective of sex.

Second—The public ownership of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts, and combines.

Third—The public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs, and telephones; all means of transportation, and communication; all waterworks, gas and electric plants, and other public utilities.

Fourth—The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines, and all oil and gas wells.

Fifth—The reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production.

Sixth—The inauguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

Seventh—Useful inventions to be free, the inventors to be remunerated by the public.

Eighth—Labor legislation to be national, instead of local, and international when possible.

Ninth—National insurance of working people against accidents, lack of employment, and want in old age.

Tenth—Equal civil and political rights for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.

Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters.

Twelfth—Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

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

The Best Socialistic Literature

- 1. History of the Commune of 1871. Translated from the French of Lissagaray, by ELEANOR MARX AVELING. 8vo., 515 pp.; clear and large type. Cloth, \$1.00.
2. History of the Commune of 1871. Library Edition. \$3.00.
3. The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte. By KARL MARX. Translated from the German by DANIEL DE LEON. An elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. Price, 25 cents.
4. The Right to be Lazy. Being a refutation of the "Right to Work" of 1848, By PAUL LAFARGUE. Translated and adapted from the French by DR. HARRIET E. LOTHROP. Price, 10 cents.
5. What is Capital? Price, 5 cents.
6. The Silver Cross, or the Carpenter of Nazareth. A translation from the French of EUGENE SUE. Price: paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.
7. The Workingman's Programme. By FERDINAND LASSALLE. Translated from the German by EDWARD PETERS. Price, 10 cents.
8. Socialism and Slavery. By H. M. HYNDMAN. Price, 5 cents.
9. Socialism. A reply to the Pope's Encyclical. By ROBERT BLATCHFORD. Price, 5 cents.
10. The Object of the Labor Movement. By JOHANN JACOBY. Translated by FLORENCE KELLEY. Price, 5 cents.
11. What Socialism Means. By SIDNEY WEBB, LL. B. Price, 5 cents.
12. The Eastern Question. By KARL MARX, edited by ELEANOR MARX AVELING, and EDWARD AVELING. An elegant volume of 656 pp., with maps, clear and large type. Cloth, \$2.00.
13. The Civil War in France. By KARL MARX, with an introduction by F. ENGELS. Translated from the German by E. BELFORT BAX. Price, 25 cents.

JUST ISSUED,

The Peoples' Marx. A popular epitome of Karl Marx' KAPITAL by Gabriel Deville. Translated from the French by Robert Rives La Monte. Price, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.50.

ADDRESS INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY PUBLISHING CO. 23 Duane St., NEW YORK.

L. Vahlteich ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO. Those who desire to purchase pictures of Wm. Liebknecht, may get them at the above address or at the Workers' Call office, at 25 cents and 30 cents each, cabinet sizes.

Public Ownership - WEEKLY - A four-page, six-column, straight, anti-boss, Socialist paper, fearless and uncompromising. One year, 50c; six months, 25c; three months, 15c. In clubs of ten, 35c a year; currency or 1c stamps. Sample on request. Address: 306 State St., Erie, Pa.

Directory of Section Chicago.

SOCIALIST LABOR-SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

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

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE, 36 N. Clark St., room 1, Chicago, Ill., meets 2nd and 4th Friday every month, at 93 N. Clark St.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF SECTION CHICAGO, 65 N. Clark St., 1st and 3rd Tuesday; Sec. Jas. Smith, 345 W. Monroe St.

BRANCHES. FOURTH WARD, 3638 Armour Ave., 1st Thursday each month; Sec. N. Krogh, 3530 La Salle St.

FIFTH WARD meets every 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 8 p. m., at 3701 Wentworth Ave. (entrance on 37th St.). Joseph Troutz, Sec., 339 24th St.

SIXTH WARD. Business meeting at 3603 Honore St., 2nd and 4th Wednesday, at 8 p. m. C. F. Lowrie, Sec., 1794 36th St.

SEVENTH WARD meets at Poirer's Hall, cor. Maxwell and Jefferson Sts., 1st and 3rd Monday each month. H. Rodominski, Sec., 107 Gilpin Pl.

EIGHTH WARD, 116 W. 24th St., every Thursday night; Sec. H. Altmuhl, 166 24th St.

TWELFTH WARD. Meets every Thursday at 735 Ordway Ave. Holds open-air meetings every Friday evening, at the corner of Madison and Western Aves. James Lambert, Sec., 1012 Washington Blvd.

THIRTEENTH WARD meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m. at Mehl's hall, 370 Grand Ave. John Gillespie, Sec., 1913 Washington Blvd.

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

FOURTEENTH WARD (Scandinavian) meets at Brewster Hall, 780 W. North Ave. at 8 p. m. every 2d and 4th Wednesday of each month. A. P. Nielsen, Sec., 881 Maplewood Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD. Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 1031 N. California Ave. J. W. Bartels, Sec., 918 N. Washtenaw Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays at 484-486 Noble St., Walsh Hall.

TWENTIETH WARD. Meets every 2nd and 4th Fridays at 176 Dayton St. S. Sparks, Sec'y, 176 Dayton St.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD. Business meetings 2nd and 4th Fridays of the month, at 292 Blackhawk St. Robt. Baur, Sec., 302 Blackhawk St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD, 280 Larabee St., 2d and 4th Mondays; Sec. O. Gritchak, 677 N. Halsted.

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

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD holds business meetings 1st and 3rd Fridays each month at 65 N. Clark St. H. Johnson, Sec.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD holds business meetings every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays in the month at 1477 Roscoe St. Sec. Andrew W. Lindgren.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD meets regularly at Southport and Belmont Aves. every 2nd Wednesday at 8 p. m. J. A. Hunnberg, Sec., 3063 N. Claremont Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 1. Business meetings every Thursday, 8 p. m. Sec. R. Boies, 1629 N. Spaulding Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 2. Meets at Dyer Hall, 1st and 3rd Saturdays. Sec. F. Lund, 2628 Kimball Ave.

THIRTIETH WARD, 5439 Paulina, every Saturday night; Sec. H. Philip, 5439 Paulina.

THIRTIETH WARD No. 1 (German), meets 2nd and 4th Monday each month at 457 S. Ashland Ave.; Sec. H. Steiner, 240 W. 46th Pl.

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

THIRTY-FIRST WARD, 6801 Sangamon St., 1st and 3rd Thursdays each month; Sec. J. Washpole, 6348 Morgan St.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD meets 1st and 3rd Mondays at room 19, 9296 Commercial Ave. Sec. M. H. Tait, 7919 Escanaba Ave.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD, 112th St. and Michigan Ave., every 2d and 4th Wednesday at 8 p. m.; Sec. G. E. Demme, 11437 Petry Ave.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD No. 2; Sec. M. L. Klauer, 6526 Drexel Ave.

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

SIXTH WARD (Lithuanian), meets 1st Thursday of each month at s. e. corner 33rd and Morgan Sts.

NINTH WARD meets every Saturday at 909 S. Ashland Ave. (Pulaski's Hall), 8 p. m.

FIFTEENTH WARD, meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays each month, at cor. Levee and Hamburg Sts. (Soltski'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 8412 Superior Ave. (second floor front), every 1st and 3rd Sundays at 8 p. m.; Sec. Majk Pieck.

LADIES SOCIALIST BRANCH, meets 1st and 3rd Sundays each month at 663 N. Paulina (Comrade Odalski's house), 5 p. m.; Sec. M. Tyleko, 700 W. 21st Pl.

THOMAS J. MORGAN, LAWYER

We obtain PATENTS and are engaged in the General Practice of Law. We invite correspondence. 79 Dearborn St., rooms 328-330, CHICAGO.

F. WARBOLD & SON PHOTOGRAPHERS

1515 Milwaukee Ave. between Oakley and Western Aves. Photographs of all grades at reasonable prices. Ground floor gallery. Open every day.

The Pennsylvania State Committee is prepared to furnish elegant electros of the National Standard Bearers, for use on stationery of State Committees and Locals; size 1 1/4 inches in diameter. Price per pair, \$1.00. Address 806 State St., Erie, Pa.

Peter Sissman Attorney at Law

Telephone Main 3701. Suite 507, 100 Washington St. Residence 1065 Milwaukee Ave. CHICAGO.