

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. 96.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 5, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

THE INTERNATIONAL

A Central Socialist Bureau Is to Be Established.

HEADQUARTERS AT BRUSSELS.

Socialist Organizations of the World to Be Permanently Connected by a Universal Center.

The following outline of the establishment, constitution, aims and objects of the International Socialist Bureau, which was decided upon at the recent international congress at Paris, is published at the request of the executive members of the bureau, for the information of all Socialist comrades throughout the world:

Dear Comrades—
We have the pleasure to announce to you the definite constitution of the International Socialist Bureau. Most of the countries of Europe have already chosen their delegates, and other countries will do so in a few weeks. The seat of the bureau is established at the "Maison du Peuple," Joseph Stevens street, Brussels, Belgium. The nomination of Comrade Victor Serwy as secretary has been ratified by many nationalities, and unanimously by the congress of the Labor party of Belgium, on the 18th of November last. The designation of Edward Anseele and Emil Vandervelde as delegates has also been approved. Those willing to bear their quota of the expense of establishing the secretariat can address him as follows: "Edward Anseele, Rue de Jambon, Gand."

We believe it is necessary to call attention in this first circular to the terms of the resolution of the congress establishing the International Bureau, defining precisely its powers and duties:

RESOLUTION ONE.

The International Socialist Congress at Paris considers that as the International Congresses are destined to become the parliament of the proletariat, it is necessary to formulate resolutions for the guidance of the proletariat in their struggle for freedom.
That these resolutions, resulting from international agreement should be translated into acts. The following measures are decided upon:
1. An organization committee shall be named as soon as possible by the Socialist organizations of the country where the next congress is to be held.
2. A permanent committee consisting of two delegates from each country shall be formed to handle the necessary funds. They shall regulate the order of proceedings in the next congress, and shall receive the reports from each nationality connected with the congress.
3. The committee shall choose a salaried general secretary, who shall:
(a) Procure all necessary information.
(b) Edit an explanatory code of the resolutions passed by previous congresses.
(c) Distribute the reports of the Socialist movement of each country two months before the next congress meets.
(d) Furnish a general summary of reports on the questions discussed by the congress.
(e) Publish at different times leaflets and pamphlets on questions of facts and of general interest; also on important reforms, and essays upon serious political and economic questions.
(f) Take all necessary measures to facilitate the international organization of the proletariat of all countries.

RESOLUTION TWO.

The International Socialist Committee shall form from the national organizations of Socialists in parliaments, a special inter-parliamentary commission to facilitate common action on great political questions and international economic. This Commission shall work in unity with the International Socialist Committee.

RESOLUTION THREE.

The International Secretariat located at Brussels shall have the custody of the International archives of socialism, and shall collect all books, documents and reports concerning the labor movement in different nations.

The congress has also decided that the nomination of two delegates from each country shall be subject to the ratification of the proletariat of those countries. They have fixed the budget of the International Bureau at 10,000 francs (\$2,000). The principal countries, (Germany, England, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, United States), shall each furnish 500 francs, (\$100), of this amount, the other countries, (Norway, Argentina, Bohemia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Russia, Japan, Serbia, Sweden, Hungary, Australia, etc.), shall each contribute 200 francs, (\$40).

There are other proposals in accordance with the above which your Committee has prepared with the assistance of our Socialist friends from all nations. Already we have received from many delegates, different proposals, which we are now examining and, upon which we shall consult you.

At present we think that the most important tasks before your bureau are as follows: (1) To establish communication with all Socialist organizations, labor parties, parliamentary groups, press, etc. (2) The codification

of resolutions of the congress and putting them into execution.

In the meantime we ask you to indicate the questions which, in your judgment, are of a nature to render more efficient the work of our bureau. Finally, we would ask all those organizations which have not yet been heard from to send us:

1st. The names and addresses of their delegates.

2nd. The name and address of their correspondent.

3rd. The name and address of their party secretary.

4th. The name and address of the party treasurer.

5th. The place of meeting of their organization.

6th. The names and addresses of their principal newspapers and reviews.

Through us the Belgian Labor party thank most heartily the comrades of all countries for the confidence and trust they have reposed in us by choosing our country as the seat of the International Bureau. We shall strive to show ourselves worthy of the task which has been assigned to us. "Vive l'International!"
"Les Membres Du Bureau Executif."
Edouard Anseele,
Emil Vandervelde,
Victor Serwy, Secretaire.

Important Notice.

Secretaries of branches will please take notice that the constitution and resolutions adopted by the Provisional Central Committee and ordered submitted to referendum have been mailed to them. No time should be lost in voting on it, as it must be in by the 12th of January, so that the Committee can organize itself permanently. In case no regular meeting of the branch will take place between now and the 12th, they should call a special meeting.

All members should please take note of this and be on hand to vote upon this important matter.

Fraternally,

Edouard Anseele,

Emil Vandervelde,

Victor Serwy, Secretaire.

Neither Money nor Marbles.

A plant for making glass marbles by a new process was recently established at Steubenville, Ohio. Although the product was harder, more beautiful, and in every way superior to the German article which had heretofore supplied the American market, the concern failed. The reason given for this is highly illustrative of the manner in which inventors fare under capitalism. The press reports say that everything was proceeding most satisfactorily, "until the inventor of the process, J. Harvey Lighton, began to ask for his share of the proceeds, and failing to get a satisfactory accounting, had asked for a receiver."

Those who are extremely anxious to know how socialism would treat inventors might try to find out why trouble arises when the inventor "begins to ask for his share" under capitalism.

Coming Crisis Gives Warning.

The first rumblings of the impending crash in the commercial world have been heard in Germany and England, and their corollaries of gloom, pessimism and anxiety have impressed themselves on the spokesmen of capitalism to such an extent that hardly one American newspaper, having foreign correspondents, has not some account of the dire straits in which the ruling classes of Europe find themselves.

Instructed by evolutionary events, the Socialists have predicted more than in a general way what is now taking place in Europe.

Some of the headings in the newspapers convey startling intelligence. "Nations Quake at World Crisis," "All Europe is Unhappy," "England Ends Year in Gloom," are some of them. The present phase of things we are told, is causing panics as well as individuals to devote themselves to "serious introspection," and the London Spectator states that the cause of England's woes is the growing industrial supremacy of the United States. Competition of course being international will wipe out the weaker nations after the weaker individuals within nations are disposed of and England is beginning to feel the pressure.

First and Last.

Much controversy has been waged over the question as to whether Russians, British, French, German or American troops were first to enter the Forbidden City in Peking. A letter has been received at the Navy Department "establishing the claims of the Americans to have been first on the ground." The next struggle of the "alleged" powers will determine who will be the last to remain on it.

The sale of literature at Brand's Hall on Saturday evening, January 5th, is reserved for the Workers' Call board.

There has been a notable increase in wealth, trade, commerce, murder, suicide, and insanity, in the year 1900, according to capitalist statistics.

THE HOLIDAY BOOM FALLEN FROM GRACE

How the Big Department Stores Scooped the Profits.

PREPARE FOR RUSHING TRADE.

How the "Reserve Army of Industry" Are Utilized for a Temporary Period of Abnormal Profit Making.

The holiday season just passed has recorded the greatest success ever achieved by the great department stores of Chicago. Their sales far surpassed those of any previous year, and their owners at least have no reason to deny the prosperity which is alleged to be the common heritage of all under the present administration. Of course the particular success of the department store is wholly due to the "business ability" of those who own and control these immense establishments, and these parties through their meritorious efforts will be enabled to shine in "society" and aid in movements to mitigate the pangs of poverty, by well-timed charitable donations, which will be duly accredited in the columns of the daily press, with flattering notices of the generous donors.

There is another side to the picture however, one which is not dwelt upon to any great extent in the public journals, but which could have readily been observed by anyone of average reasoning power who showed any desire to discover the modus operandi by which wealth is accumulated in the distribution of goods during the festive season. An inquiry would show at once that the "business ability" displayed consisted mainly in the merciless exploitation of thousands of wretched poverty-stricken human beings, whose temporary services were utilized to the limit of physical endurance by those who had purchased them.

An immense number of these are engaged at a low price for the holiday season and are worked remorselessly while it lasts. The hope of a "steady" employment continually urges them to outdo their fellow wage slaves who appear in the form of "permanent employees," and in consequence an extraordinary activity is generated in the entire mass, and "business" drives along at top speed during the so-called "festive" season.

At the close of this period, from one-half to two-thirds are discharged, and in this process the "business ability" again asserts itself. Many who were employed regularly for years and who had attained the generous remuneration of six or seven dollars per week, and considered themselves steady employees, find themselves displaced by their cheaper brother and sister wage slaves, whose activity during the term of their temporary employment had favorably impressed some petty driver or overseer who knew that his own job depended upon his exertions in seeing that the utmost was extracted from those under his immediate supervision.

Towards the close of the holidays, the profit-grinding mills during the days when the final purchases of Christmas "gifts" were being made. The clerks who had received their "Christmas gift" in the form of discharge were easily recognizable. Everywhere might be seen scores of exhausted creatures of both sexes whose faces and motions bore unmistakable evidence of the fact that a "thriving business" had been driven for the previous week. At many of the out-of-the-way counters where business was slack traces of recent tears might have been observed on the faces of the girls in attendance, due partly to physical exhaustion and partly to the knowledge that on Christmas eve they would almost certainly walk out of the establishment to enjoy the prospective good cheer that falls to the lot of those enrolled in the army of the unemployed.

Everywhere was evidence that the bodily and mental torture of one class was being used to build up the fortunes of another.

But "business" was prosperous. A new record had been made. New improvements suggestive of greater economy were sure to result from the feverish rush of the preceding week. Displacement of more highly paid by cheaper employees was in order. The presence of hundreds of supernumerary help, gave an opportunity for "natural selection" so that the "survival of the fittest" might be assured—a process which in "business" always proceeds from the exigencies of profit-making.

But the "public" got cheaper and more efficient service just as did the owners of the establishments, and the small "business" man, whose business grows smaller year by year and who desperately strives to stave off the bankruptcy which constantly threatens him, may protest in vain. The improved machine has come to stay. Its ultimate ownership however is another matter.

But how proud the workers should feel that "business was good."

FALLEN FROM GRACE

British Trades Unionists, Losing Their "Respectability."

WON'T WORK FAST ENOUGH.

Capitalist Anger Over Lost Markets Causes Workmen of Degeneracy and Dishonesty.

In commenting upon the decline of British manufactures in competition with those of the United States, the Associated Press correspondent quotes approvingly the following typical cant from a British newspaper:

The Spectator today goes to the root of British industrial degeneracy—namely, the refusal of English workmen, under trade union influence, to render an honest equivalent for their wages. The Spectator concludes: "We believe if a deputation of British trades unionists of the best type were to visit America and conduct a thorough investigation of trade conditions there they would return convinced that their duty to their countrymen in future would be best discharged by encouraging the universal practice of the best and hardest work compatible with health during recognized working hours."

In the first place it will be noticed that the upholders of capitalist exploitation appropriate a scientific term to describe the workman who refuses to be driven constantly at top speed. Such a one is a "degenerate" and a thief into the bargain. We would like to know what is an "honest equivalent" for wages received, and who is to decide the matter. The capitalist will of course contend that every atom of labor power which can be extracted during a given time is his just due. He bought it, and considers himself entitled to it. On the other hand the workman, if he has an atom of sense, knows that it is not his interest to expend his labor power recklessly. He wants to work leisurely and comfortably. He knows that unless he produces more than an equivalent for the wages paid him that he will not be employed. He knows also that when his employer charges him with not rendering an equivalent for his wages, and still continues to employ him, that his employer is, to put it plainly, lying. The complaint of the British employer against the workman is therefore not that he does not produce more than his wages, but that he does not produce over and above his wages as much as the American workman. From the employer's standpoint, no workman produces enough who does not produce at least as much as the workman employed by his competitor. It is a squabble, not about surplus value, but about the amount of surplus value. It is also an admission that the accumulation of capital is only possible when the workman can be driven to the utmost limit of his labor power. If he will not submit to this he violates every canon of capitalist morality, and becomes a thief and a "degenerate," when judged by that standard.

The surplus value produced by British laborers has for more than 100 years made the British capitalist industrially supreme in the world's markets. Now however that the American capitalist is in possession of a wage slave who can be exploited with still greater intensity, the Briton becomes a "degenerate" because he will not and can not be made to keep pace with the other. Such is the magnitude of capitalism. Let some rising national competitor find means to drive his workers at a greater speed than the American wage earner can be driven and the latter would also be accused of theft and degeneracy by his masters.

The "best type" of workman, as the Spectator doubtless considers, is composed of those who will submit without protest to the "speeding up" process. But it is absolutely certain that the workmen themselves would disagree with their employers upon this matter. "Their duty to their countrymen." Well, who are their countrymen? The capitalist class alone of course. Wage earners are not "countrymen" to each other. Of course not. The average British workman is perhaps thick-headed, but not sufficiently so that he could be convinced that his duty to his fellow wage earners consisted in acting as pacesetter for them.

Then comes the last hypocritical assertion, that what is desirable is the "best and hardest work compatible with health, etc." And this abominable cant comes from a land where the health of the working class is the very last consideration! A land where physical degeneracy from brutal overwork has set its seal upon millions of the population, so much so that the standard for military fitness has to be constantly lowered so that the ranks which once were supplied with giants, now are with difficulty filled with dwarfish and stunted specimens of manhood. No one who is in the least acquainted with the industrial history of England need be told of the horrors which accompanied the attainment of the world's markets. It is not necessary to recount the history of the passing of remedial acts of legis-

lation nor the bitter opposition with which they were fought by those who now appear so solicitous for the health of the workers, acts which only became laws when it was conclusively shown that the laborers were in actual danger of extermination. The British workmen of the present day are supposed to be ignorant of the poisoning of thousands of pottery operatives, white lead workers, match factory girls, and others, whose short unwholesome and diseased lives gave evidence of the fact that they were doing their "duty to their countrymen," who were so very considerate of the health of their victims.

So the "trades union influence" now breeds dishonesty and "degeneracy," according to the British possessing classes. Before American and German competition were seriously felt, British trades unionism had attained a position of "respectability," and was graciously patronized by the very people who now condemn its influence as immoral. While French and German workmen were considering theories of socialism, the Briton stuck doggedly to his trades union, and was commended by his masters as a practical hard-headed fellow, who couldn't be fooled with theories formulated by foreign demagogues and dreamers.

But all this is changing and will continue to change. It was well enough while the British workman produced more than any foreign competitor. Now that he is falling behind he must be spurred to further effort. He is inclined to resent this operation and depends upon his union for power to enable him to do so effectively. Therefore a struggle looms ahead in the immediate future.

The unions may issue from it with their "respectability" in tatters, but they will have obtained valuable knowledge as to the reality of the class struggle. If the American laborer doesn't know enough yet to resist the investiture of his exploitation, he will at least while learning it, do his part towards impressing upon his British fellow workman the necessity of adopting the socialism which he had heretofore scouted as visionary and impracticable.

The Workers' Call is the organ of the SOCIALIST PARTY.

Very Much "Reserved."

This is what Ex-President Harrison said in a speech delivered at Indianapolis on December 31st, 1900:

"Columbia should have been the name of the Western Hemisphere—the republican half of the world, the hemisphere without a king on the ground, the reserved world where God sent the trodden spirits of men to be revived; to find, where all things were primitive, man's primitive rights."

And this is how the state of Louisiana illustrated the truth of his remark on January 1st, 1901:

New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 3 a. m.—Today fully 25,000 voters will be declared disfranchised in New Orleans. The vote of New Orleans is about 41,000, and to prevent disfranchisement every voter under the age of 60 was required to pay his poll tax by yesterday or be barred from voting for two years. Not more than 16,000 complied with the law.

Twenty-five thousand "trodden spirits" sent chasing after their "primitive rights" is not a bad record for one day's work. The "reserved world" seems to be reserved for those who are able to pay a poll tax.

"Reward of Abstinence."

The newspapers give a list of twenty-three persons who are said to have "made" \$200,000,000 last year. As the names of Russell Sage and Hetty Green are included amongst the twenty-three it might seem that part of this vast sum at least could be accounted for as the "reward of abstinence." As a general rule, however, the "abstinence" of the laborer forms the "reward" of the capitalist.

"Missouri Socialist."

The Socialists of St. Louis are determined not to let the twentieth century open without helping along the movement whose consummation will be its most remarkable feature. They have added another Socialist weekly in the English language to the rapidly growing number of Socialist publications already in existence. The "Missouri Socialist," as the new arrival is called, is a four-page weekly of about the same size as this paper, of good typographical appearance, and better than all, filled with straight class-conscious, revolutionary socialism from beginning to end. We welcome the coming of the "Missouri Socialist," realizing that it has a vast field to work in amongst the fourteen or fifteen million laborers who yet listen to the siren song of capitalist politicians. There is an ample harvest for the Socialist reapers, and every assistance which helps overthrow capitalism brings the social revolution, which is our common object, ever nearer.

The wool business of 1900 is reported as being very unfavorable. This is rather strange in a presidential year, when large quantities of it are required to pull over the eyes of the working class.

Socialist Pointers

The machine must be made the servant of man instead of being the master.

The mission of the twentieth century is to bring industrial freedom to the race.

The bankers and the bosses are not going to contribute to our campaign fund.

Like all reformers Frank Hall wants someone other than himself to be made to be good.

Start the new year right by sending in a few subscribers each week to the Workers' Call.

Mayor Jones has remained quiet so long that he may be meditating over his recent mistakes.

The erring brothers who think that a part is greater than the whole will learn better some day.

The agitation which bears the best fruits is that which is conducted when there is no campaign on.

The legislature will see to it that the spring campaign for municipal gas is an entirely harmless one.

Your neighbor may not know that John Collins is running for mayor, and it is up to you to post him.

Stock manipulation is a much more polite word than conflagration, but it is not nearly so honest a one.

Socialists of Chicago really ought to start the new century by doubling their vote at the spring election.

Isn't it strange that the city can find men enough to shovel snow when every man who wants work has a job?

Capitalist reviewers of the century, if they notice socialism at all, only treat it as a passing freak of the hour.

It seems strange that none of the critics listed Coyn's "Financial School" as one of the great books of the century.

Socialist party is surely a good name for an organization that stands for socialism alone without any modifications.

The average minister and grand juror are careful not to look too closely for the causes of vice. Their class interests might suffer.

The work of making Socialists is not an ungrateful task, for the man you convert will be thankful to you all the rest of his life.

Russell Sage thinks we will still have rich men at the end of the century. Russell had better go and read the signs of the times again.

Even when they are convicted the bankers generally get a pardon, which goes to prove some more that there are no classes in this country.

Socialism will be accomplished by a peaceful and bloodless revolution. It is only men who do not know what they want who take up the sword.

The rank and file of the Democratic party must be amazed at the suggestion that their warring leaders are going to leave any question to them to settle.

Come to think of it, it is very appropriate for the Democratic party to hark back to a man who has been dead nearly a hundred years for its principles.

What a joke it would be if we were to grow so strong that the Republicans would be forced to endorse Bryan four years from now in an effort to stem the tide.

The business interests of the country gets what it wants at the hands of the legislatures and congress, because it nominates the candidates for the work-ignominy to vote for.

Four women are employed in factories where one was fifty years ago. That is a part of the great progress of the latter part of the nineteenth century that we hear so much about.

Bird S. Coler told the workmen of New York that being in the majority they could have such legislation as they might desire. This will certainly be news to them, but will they act on the information?

The powers will consider that the murder of the mistletoes has been avenged if they can fix it so the Chinese will have no time to do anything but work for the bankers for the next hundred years.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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



EVOLUTION OF PLATFORMS.

It will hardly be denied by those who possess any knowledge of the progress of the Socialist movement within the last fifty years or so, that with the passage of time and the development of capitalist production, the vision of Socialists in general has become clearer as to methods of propaganda, and nowhere is this fact borne out more plainly than in the so-called "municipal platforms" formulated by local Socialist bodies here and there.

There is good reason for these gradual changes. As the nature of the class struggle becomes more and more comprehensible to the members of Socialist organizations, the folly of "demanding" without the requisite power to enforce becomes ever more apparent.

From the writings of Marx, Engels, and others, a conception of the class struggle gradually forced itself upon the revolting workers. These writers had shown conclusively that capitalism itself must first be made impossible before socialism could be realized.

It had begun to be perceived that in many instances the capitalist class were not only willing, but were being forced to consider certain propositions bearing an ostensible resemblance to some of the "demands" of the Socialists. It is now becoming apparent that this was not so much the result of "demanding" as it was a manifestation of the struggle raging between the great and small exploiter, and a desire upon the part of the more far-seeing members of that class to develop a bogus socialism which would not affect their material interests and which could at the same time serve as a barrier from behind which the ruling class could say to the revolting proletariat: "We are Socialists too. We will give you socialism. State ownership of railroads? Why certainly! Municipal ownership of gas, street cars, waterworks, electric lighting, etc. Nothing could suit us better. Just have a little patience and we will see to it that this shall be accomplished. We are all Socialists now."

admit that they considered themselves the "state." They conveniently forgot to say that the "municipality" meant the "property owners."

The long string of ridiculous "demands" is in consequence being displaced by a few terse statements of measures calculated to directly benefit the working class. Measures, not demands. And it is pointed out that the enforcement of these measures is entirely contingent upon the election of Socialist candidates to office, and the amount of power with which they are endowed.

Little can be done in any town, county, city, or even state, while capitalism remains supreme at Washington. Socialists know it and feel no reluctance about saying so, though what can be done will by no means be neglected. The chief value of Socialist participation in local elections is, first to register the growth of socialism through the vote, and second (more particularly in case of local victory), to show practically to the working class, that while the central authority remains in the hands of their exploiters the capture of an outpost is in itself of little importance.

The evolution of local Socialist platforms constantly tends to embody more and more the declaration of Marx that the first step in the social revolution is that the working class shall make itself the ruling class. Some of the events which have led to this perception we have endeavored here to set forth.

THE NEW CENTURY.

One hundred times has the earth made its circuit round the sun and the period known as the nineteenth century has gone to join its predecessors in its appointed place, the past of human history and human achievement. At such periods naturally enough the minds of men turn towards what has been accomplished in the past, as a sort of guide to the possibilities of the future, and the public press, which on the whole reflects the opinions of those whose lines have been cast in pleasant places, has recounted the marvellous strides made in the last hundred years in every branch of knowledge, the wonderful inventions which have been applied towards the satisfaction of human wants, the natural forces which man has harnessed to do his bidding, and in short, every factor which has contributed towards what is known as human progress has been exhibited in chronological order in the columns of the press for purposes of comparison, with the accomplishments of previous centuries.

It is only when the question of how far the human race as a whole has benefited from this conquest of the productive powers of the world that doubt is cast, not upon the reality of the progress made, but upon whether the sum total of human happiness, security and contentment, has been increased in consequence. We think that to this question a negative answer must be returned.

and that the industrial revolution which has transformed the face of the world is as truly the child of the past as it is the parent of the future. The application and invention of the steam engine, electricity, the telephone, telegraph, etc., were no haphazard discoveries. They sprang from the economic conditions which demanded them and which stimulated the thought necessary for their production.

Those who mostly deny that happiness, the reasonable satisfaction of the physical and mental wants of the human race, is the end and object of society, generally attempt to show that all who have contributed to making possible the triumphs of the century just passed have been sharers in the benefits produced. To a very limited extent this is true, to a very large extent unqualifiedly false.

And it is the recognition of this fact, (not indeed expressed in these words), that alone casts a doubt upon the brilliant prospects marked out for the twentieth century by those who have profited through the labor of the nineteenth. An enormous mass of human beings deprived of their just portion of the wealth which is the creation of their own hands and brains, and gradually recognizing the reason of this deprivation in an unjust system of distribution, may well appear as a menace to those who affect to regard the present economic system as permanent.

The nineteenth century has solved the problem of production, the task of the twentieth will be the solution of the problem of distribution. The scientific knowledge of the present is also the property of one class, who control the means of livelihood of those who devote their labor to augmenting the sum of human knowledge. To apply this knowledge for the benefit, not of individuals, but of the entire community is a task which the twentieth century will see completed.

As the basis for what was accomplished in the last hundred years is to be found in the centuries preceding, so the nineteenth century has formulated the problem of the twentieth. "Shall the results of the social labor of mankind be appropriated by a small portion of society or shall they be the common heritage of all?" This is the question that must take precedence of all others in the immediate future. It cannot be evaded or suppressed. Economic necessity will compel mankind to deal with it, and there can be but one answer. The method of distribution must be made to harmonize with production. The twentieth century must complete the work of the nineteenth by substituting socialism for capitalism.

Central Music Hall Lectures.

The lectures on the ethical aspects of socialism by Prof. Geo. D. Herron begin at Central Music Hall next Sunday afternoon, January 6th, at 3:30 o'clock. Judging from the interest already manifested, Central Music Hall will be well filled to greet Prof. Herron at his first lecture. Prof. Herron is one of the most powerful and untiring advocates of the cause of socialism in the country, and no pains should be spared by Chicago Socialists to see that there is a great attendance at the Sunday lectures. All lectures are free. Cards advertising the same may be had at the Social Crusade, 609 Ashland block.

"Call" Hustlers.

Comrade Alvin Appel, of the C. C. C. of San Francisco, Cal., sends us an order for 100 copies of the Workers' Call for 16 weeks. The comrades on the Pacific coast are interested in what Socialists are doing in Chicago.

Comrade Thos. M. Purcell, of Long Beach, Cal., renews his subscription and writes an interesting letter on local affairs. Long Beach has a promising local of 24 members.

Mrs. Turner of Colorado, sends us a list of thirty subscribers from the mining districts of that state.

Comrade E. G. Knauer of this city turns in a club of seven yearlies and six half-yearlies.

Five six months subscribers were put on our list Monday by F. Boersma of Pullman. Comrade Boersma also equipped himself with eight postals.

Geo. Lype, of Fairbury, Ill., sends us a list of 11 half-yearly subs from his town, and writes that more will come later. You may bet that Fairbury will have a number of Socialists by the time the grass grows.

Robt. Plotter, of this city, sends us another club of ten.

Fifteen yearly postal cards go to Comrade Anton Baumgartner, of Centralia, Ill.

The Campaign Fund.

Previously reported \$21.50, Mike Schur 50, Geo. Beckour 50, Total \$22.50.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

And now comes the news from Europe that insurance companies absolutely refuse to take further risks on the crowned heads of Europe, the murder of the King of Italy being the event which mainly prompted this decision. It is not stated that Kaiser Wilhelm has attempted to bring his "less majesty" statute into action against the insurance companies upon this account, though he is ever ready to apply its provisions to a Socialist editor or writer. And yet socialism could make the life of Kaiser Wilhelm more secure than all the insurance companies in the world, provided he was willing to produce an equivalent for his physical and social wants. But then of course both emperors and insurance companies would have to go out of "business."

It is also stated that the insurance companies are now contemplating the introduction of special rates for millionaires, owing to the numerous attacks upon the "rich" which have recently occurred. The "rich" man is thus recognized as an object of special hatred, and his murder an event somewhat more likely to happen than ordinary. This would seem to bear out the Socialist assertion that under capitalism a man is not judged by what he is, but by what he has.

The infamous Estabrozy, notorious through his connection with the Dreyfus case, is said to be perishing from cold and hunger in London. His fellow scoundrel, Mercier, may consider himself fortunate that he was not compelled to "invade" England in a similar manner.

The opening of the new century is to see an attempt made for the wholesale "evangelization" of the United States through the co-operative effort on the part of the existing churches. One week of "united prayer" is to inaugurate the attempt, which is declared will result in one of the greatest religious "awakenings" ever known in the history of the country. Two million "souls" and incidentally twenty million dollars are to be garnered before January 1st, 1902. The fact that the chairman of the movement is known as "the business man evangelist" may perhaps give the casual reader some idea as to which of the two objects are most likely to be secured.

The capitalist class may perhaps be induced to open their purses for the furtherance of this scheme, but we do not hesitate to prophesy that the results will not come up to expectations. The "business man's" evangel shows signs of being played out as a drawing card. If the exploitation of the workers is to continue, the exploiters who attempt to hypnotize them into a state of non-resistance, will find that the present occupies their attention considerably more than any hypothetical "hereafter." The twentieth century will not be devoted to preparations for life in another world, so much as to making the present one habitable and decent for those who live on it. The "good tidings" of socialism will shortly supplant the discredited evangel of the "business man" and all that it now represents.

Following the example of Rev. Mr. Sheldon, an English clergyman tackled the editorship of a London daily for one week and then quit in disgust. He gave it as his opinion that it "was impossible for a daily paper to live without gambling," and that this would not be necessary if Christians were not "dead."

We wonder what use the reverend gentleman will make of this discovery. Will he inquire into the reason why these things are so, or will he merely remain "disgusted?" Or will he in time recover from his disgust and again endeavor to sow seed on the stony ground? Most probably the latter course will be adopted. A wealthy and influential congregation, together with a good salary are generally sufficient to blind the average clergyman to the fact that capitalism has assimilated what is known as "Christianity" and that divorce can only be obtained through the medium of socialism.

The "midnight ordinance" which requires that saloons and other places where liquor is sold shall close at 12 p. m., is to be enforced, at least while the "crusade against vice" is at its height. The papers record the startling fact that many of the "better class resorts" have closed their doors just the same as those of evil repute. A large proportion of the former owe their reputation mostly to the fact that higher prices are paid for the liquor consumed in them. The sacrifices made by the mayor and police officials in joining the army for the "suppression of vice" are generally unappreciated by the public. Diminished revenues and the loss of their grip on the political bums and heifers are by no means to be regarded as trifles when political exigencies are up for consideration.

Dun and Bradstreet's reports show a large increase in the number of business failures for 1900. As usual the immense majority of them were concerns with less than \$5,000 capital.

The "fall dinner pail" doesn't seem to be affected by the disappearance of the little business cookshops, which have given way to the larger and better equipped concerns. The passing away of the middle class is a matter of small importance to the wage worker. When the latter finds his dinner pail empty with the first touch of the coming crisis he will be able to discern the cause

much easier, because of the absence of the small kitchens.

The close of the century has given the capitalist newspaper scribblers and other notoriety seekers an opportunity to voice their opinions as to what the new century will bring forth. With striking unanimity they can see only the interclass of the present ruling class in the future. The wage-earners are ignored altogether or vaguely told that their lot will improve.

This is as it should be. To the proletarian there is no new century. Another era will only begin for him when his class have made themselves supreme in city, state and nation, and use the power thus acquired solely to safeguard the interests of those who produce wealth.

A newspaper trust is now threatened. The big English editor, Mr. Harmsworth, who is now visiting this country gives it as his deliberate opinion that a single newspaper cannot much longer be profitably conducted, and that it requires the ownership of at least three daily journals to make profitable exploitation of the news business possible. It is a curious coincidence that the rabid anti-monopolist Hearst, comes nearer fulfilling the requirements of a newspaper monopoly than any other journalistic concern in the United States.

BOOK REVIEWS.

A SOCIALIST'S VIEW OF RELIGION AND THE CHURCHES, by Tom Mann; International Library Publishing Co., 23 Duane St., New York; price, 5 cents.

This work contains in plain and simple language perhaps the best statement of the attitude with which a large and growing number of the working class regard what is today termed "religion" and the "church." Although it cannot be truthfully said that every particular count in the indictment is original, it is none the less true that not one of them have ever been refuted by the apologists for what is popularly, though falsely, described as "religion." The alliance of the modern churches with the upholders of the present economic system, the tendency to minimize, ignore or justify, the appalling social contrasts of the age, the soporific cant by which it is attempted to persuade the plundered victims of capitalist class rule, that suffering here brings reward hereafter, the nauseous hypocrisy which prays for the kingdom of God to come on earth, and at the same time insists that the prayer is impossible of realization, are all used by the writer to justify the hostility with which Socialists, as well as large numbers of non-Socialist workmen, regard the "religion" of the present day, and the "churches" through which it finds expression. The book should, if possible, be placed in the hands of ministers of all denominations. Whatever they may think of it, there is no doubt that it represents largely what workmen think of the institutions for which they speak and whose existence they are supposed to justify.

HOW TO WORK FOR SOCIALISM, by Walter Thomas Mills; Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.; price, 5 cents.

The appearance of this, the latest addition to the well-known "Pocket Library of Socialism," is at the present time exceedingly opportune. A work of this sort has long been needed, and will be found full of valuable information by those having grasped the truths of socialism and who feel the necessity of spreading its principles. There can be little doubt that a large amount of attempted propaganda work is either lost or wasted by injudicious methods of presenting it to those whom it is designed to influence, or failure to choose those most susceptible to its reception. The writer points out in simple, though elegant language, the best methods of reaching the unregenerated. Valuable pointers are given as to Socialist equipment, selection of audiences, manner of approaching the subject, literature, correspondence, organization, and other factors necessary to successful Socialist propaganda. No comrade who intends spreading the light to the best of his ability, should fail to provide himself with a copy of "How to Work for Socialism." It is perhaps one of the most practical of the entire series of the Pocket Library, and in view of the nature of the work now before the advocates of socialism, it has appeared, as we said before, just at the right time.

Edward Cudahy, the Omaha packer whose son was recently abducted and ransomed, has, according to press reports, just received a communication from the thieves, stating that if the reward offered for their arrest and conviction is not instantly withdrawn, they intend to capture one of his daughters in the same manner. A deal of silly talk has been expended upon the fancied woes of the wealthy, but here at least is a grievance which is certainly genuine. And yet even here the advantage lies with those who are able to pay the ransom demanded. Numberless children of the working class have been snatched away from their parents by preventable diseases, which the latter, through poverty, were unable to cope with. The conditions of capitalist society make away with more children in one week than individual child-stealers could in a hundred years.

The receipt of a sample copy is an invitation to subscribe.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The International Bureau.

Editor Workers' Call:—At the request of the N. E. C., please publish the following: To the Locals of the Social Democratic Party:—Comrades:—The Paris Socialist International Congress has adopted a resolution creating the Socialist International Bureau, with headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. The chief duties that will devolve on this bureau will be to draw the Socialist parties of the world into closer relations, receive reports and make arrangements for the International Congress. Its other functions will be defined later.

The Socialist party or parties of each country, which adhere to the resolutions of the International Congress, may be represented at the International Bureau by two delegates, or secretaries. In pursuance of this resolution the locals are hereby called upon to make nominations of candidates for two secretaries. Each local may nominate only two candidates. Any member of the party in good standing may be nominated. In nominating candidates the comrades will bear in mind that the secretaries may be called upon to pass not only upon matters concerning the Socialist movement of our country, but upon questions concerning the movement of other countries.

The officers of the locals are requested to forward the NAMES and ADDRESSES of the candidates nominated to the National Secretary, not later than February 9th, 1901. Fraternally, Leonard D. Abbott, Morris Hillquit, Henry L. Slobodin, Committee.

Wm. Butcher, Nat. Secy. -New York, Dec. 24, 1900.

Cincinnati Unity.

Editor Workers' Call:—Branch Four of Cincinnati, with forty members, has until recently been a strong supporter of the Chicago Board. A large percentage of the members are brainy men and active workers for socialism. Since the presidential election the question of unity has been freely discussed, with the result that the integrity of the Chicago Board has been strongly impugned by all. The only substitute for the Chicago Board, "loyal" members is that they have had no faith in the Springfield Executive Committee, but none have a sufficiently vivid imagination to see in any of the acts of that body the slightest sign of aversion to unity.

The call by the Chicago Board for a convention in January, is looked upon by its followers here as a move to track unity propositions. Branch Four elected a delegate to the convention, but it is now practically decided that no delegate will be sent.

It is generally conceded that the instigators of discord are to use a common expression, "dead ones." The outspoken sentiment of Cincinnati Socialists is that it is time to drop the discussion of unity, and unite. Optimist. -Cincinnati, O., Dec. 24, 1900.

A Socialist Sunday School.

Editor Workers' Call:—Did your readers ever hear of a Socialist Sunday School? Well, the Fifteenth Ward branch started one last Sunday morning. Before long you will hear Socialist songs from one end of the ward to the other. The little ones may perhaps be able to spread socialism even better and quicker than public meetings, for they will be practically pleading for their own future. Have you any children, reader? If so send them here or start a similar school in your own ward. Teachers should be easily secured, as there certainly must be many public school teachers who long for a chance like this where they can teach unhampered what they feel and believe. Every child is naturally a Socialist, and would remain so but for the influence of the public schools, where the education given is entirely controlled by the capitalist class. The Socialist Sunday school will do much to correct this evil. Fraternally, Olaf K. Jorgensen.

The Socialist Vote.

The total vote of the Socialist parties in the recent presidential election is given as follows, according to the official count:

Table with 4 columns: State, S. D. P., S. L. P., Total. Lists states from California to Wisconsin with corresponding vote counts.

Total 94,522 33,450. To the S. D. P. columns should be added the vote of the Territory of Oklahoma, which increases the figures by 789, making a total for the S. D. P. of 95,311.

The small business men will no doubt find much comfort in the fact that when the delayed payment of the teachers' salaries at last took place, 1,100 of the latter, according to the newspaper reports, at once made tracks for the department stores, and helped swell the business of the latter to no small extent through their purchases.

BUNDLES OF THE WORKERS' CALL.

100 copies 50 cents, 50 copies 35 cents, 25 copies 20 cents. This offer is for bundles mailed to one address. Have you any Call postals in your pocket?

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Its Claims to Special Prominence in Local Socialist Platforms Cannot Be Sustained.

The fact that the municipal platform of the Chicago Socialist party does not contain a declaration in favor of "municipal ownership of public utilities" has aroused considerable comment and some objections.

To be sure there is still a third form of objection which has been put forward by a little handful of people, who masking under the name of socialism are seeking to disrupt all Socialist activity and organization.

Regarding those objections which are put forward in good faith, it may be said that the first one stated above was the one upon which the most of the debate of the convention was concentrated.

They could here be shown a traffic in human flesh of such enormous magnitude that the well-meant efforts of their compatriots in the Shansi villages would sink into absolute nothingness.

Even then the marvels of modern cannibalism would still remain unexhausted. Another phase more wonderful still could be brought forward for their astonishment and admiration.

Looking Backward. The various comments of press and profession on the century just closed remind one of men raised in low-ceilinged cellars.

Speaking about the basic elements underlying cities—industry and commerce—the Tribune has the following to say: Indeed, searching discussion of these elemental matters has been left during this generation largely to various protesting schools of radical thought.

Do you not think that 100 copies of The Workers' Call coming to your town every week would help your cause along? You can have them with but a very little trouble.

NOT IN THE SAME CLASS.

Where China Falls Behind the Modern Methods of Using Human Raw Material.

Latest advices from China state that "capitalism prevails in the province of Shansi and that human flesh is offered for sale in many villages."

It may be that the progressive inhabitants of Shansi are merely trying to accustom themselves by degrees to the altered conditions which may be looked for when the "civilized" powers agree amongst themselves as to who shall exploit Shansi.

Of course it could not be expected that Shansi could possibly adopt at once the most improved methods of utilizing human flesh, such as are practised by those who have brought to China the light of capitalist civilization.

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"DUTY" OF THE "RICH."

Ex-mayor Hewitt Advocates Increased Alms-giving, As a Remedy for Economic Evils.

Now and then as some individual member of the ruling class look over the economic field, he becomes "conscience-stricken" when the terrible contrast between wealth and poverty rises up before his mental vision.

Ex-mayor Hewitt started off by saying that "The rich have not begun to do what they ought to do."

Then what "ought" the "rich" to do? In his next sentence the ex-mayor shows two things. First, that his statement that the "rich have not begun, etc." is false.

Men that I almost worship for their generosity and solicitude for those that have less are not giving in proportion to their wealth.

First these people have "not begun to do." Next it seems that they are giving, but in proportion to their wealth, less than half the amount that their families gave a generation ago.

If Ex-mayor Hewitt had been addressing an assembly of young men starting out in "business" life he would never have cast a doubt upon the "right" to take the product of the labor of others.

Socialists have been constantly reproached with want of respect for "good intentions," with intolerance and want of consideration for those who were described as "doing their best" to ameliorate and make more tolerable the social conditions of the age.

"Good God! Can this be the end to which we have been working all these centuries? For heaven's sake, is this the result of our industrial development and our prosperity, as a nation, be purchased at such a staggering price?"

Possibly, like most of his class, Ex-mayor Hewitt has been confronted with the philosophy of socialism, and like them he has most probably dismissed it as visionary and impracticable.

LABOR ITEMS

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

The four big Bible printing houses in England have formed a trust and raised the cost of "the book" 25 per cent.

Over in Indiana the Populists, Silver Republicans and Union Reformers, or what is left of them, will flock together next month and hold a confab.

At every election held in Germany during the past few months the Socialists have been either victorious in the matter of winning seats or increasing their votes.

There are more tramps and paupers in the United States today than there were men, women and children in the original thirteen colonies at the time of the Revolutionary War—Eric People.

It may not be generally known, but it appears to be a fact that Denmark is the best organized country in the world. Recent statistics show that 76.7 per cent of workmen and 12.7 per cent of the women are trade unionists.

A few thousand workmen at the iron mills have been made superfluous. A new machine that welds couplings is being placed in the mills.

Sausagemakers in Philadelphia went on strike in a plant because the bosses searched them to see whether they had any sausages concealed about their persons when they quit work.

Pittsburg locomotive works have just completed two engines which are claimed to be the most powerful and heaviest yet constructed.

A New York daily paper, in treating the subject at great length, shows that the American tobacco trust has raised prices 116 per cent, absorbed all the big factories, and drove jobbers by the score out of business.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Provisional City Central Committee meets at 32 Wells street on Saturday, January 12th at 8 p. m.

Fred'k. G. Strickland can be seen any day (except Sunday) between 1 and 2, at room 84, Metropolitan Block, 153 Randolph street; phone, MAIn-3065.

The Twelfth Ward branch reports good progress. At the last meeting four new members were admitted.

All members of the Fifth Ward branch are requested to attend the next business meeting of the branch, Monday evening, January 7th, at 2701 Wentworth avenue, entrance on Twenty-seventh street.

Comrade S. Robbins has been re-elected as organizer by the Fifteenth Ward branch. Comrade Sibons has been invited by the branch to deliver a series of four lectures dealing with scientific socialism and the class struggle.

A large meeting of Woodworkers' union No. 57 met on last Friday evening at 624 S. Halsted street to listen to the address of Comrade T. J. Morgan, who spoke on the "Progress of the Workers from Slavery to Freedom."

One of the best speeches ever made for socialism in the Fifteenth ward, was delivered by Comrade Mills last Friday night at the hall of the branch, 543 Armitage avenue.

The "Petite Republique" is trying to put down sweating in the selling and distribution of its journal.

The day after Count von Buelow's speech in the Reichstag Bebel also spoke. He, too, referred to the Transvaal and showed how, looking at the famous telegram of the Emperor after the Jameson raid, President Kruger might well fancy that he would receive German support.

"We believe that immunity is extended to the vicious and criminal classes." So runs the grand jury report on existing conditions in Chicago.

WHY THE LAW "COLLAPSES."

Report of the State Factory Inspector Shows Futility of Child Labor Laws.

The annual report of the State Factory Inspector shows that nearly 11,000 children of both sexes, under the age of sixteen years, are employed in Chicago factories alone, and states also that "girls and boys of tender years are crowding out grown men and women as factory employees."

It might be asked why the law "collapses" when it is attempted to apply it to the end for which it was apparently enacted.

Is there then no remedy through law? Yes, but it depends entirely upon who it is that controls its making, interpretation, and enforcement.

A Socialist Chorus. An enthusiastic meeting of the Socialists of the Twelfth and Thirteenth wards was held at 1003 W. Madison street, Sunday, December 29.

The Schuberl String Quartette have been secured for this meeting. This meeting is held at an odd time, so that members and friends from other sections of the city may come and join the chorus.

The year 1901 promises to be as prolific of new Socialist journals as the past year has been. A new Socialist monthly, The Wage Worker, has made its initial appearance at Detroit, Mich.

A New York politician has declared in a speech delivered at a Civic Federation meeting, that "The workingmen can accomplish anything they undertake if they will make their tool the ballot box instead of boycott."

This is a rather dangerous admission from a capitalist politician, but only dangerous because of its truth.

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.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Comes in Collision with "Public Duty" and is Promptly Knocked Out of Time.

Looking over the Republican campaign text book a great many boastful statements tend to prove that the Republican party is "the true friend of labor," may be met with. Upon the number of "labor laws" passed by Republican governments special stress is laid. The eight-hour law for clerks and letter carriers in the postal service is claimed as a particular product of the energy and determination of the Republican politicians that their dear friends, the working class, should be made as comfortable as possible.

This sort of stuff was exploited ad nauseam by the Republican spell binders previous to the election of McKinley. They insisted that the interests of the workers always were and would be best served when the Republican party was in office, and the deluded but seemingly satisfied laborers despite the facts presented by the Socialists responded by electing McKinley into office and confiding their grievances to the loving care of such men as Mark Hanna and others who had shown their consideration for the workers by enacting labor legislation in their interests.

Time and again the Socialists have stated the self-evident truth that the powers of government will invariably be used for the benefit of those who control them, and that even if laws are passed that conflict with their interests they will see to it that such laws are ignored or repealed. And yet this very palpable fact it seems cannot be brought to the attention of many of the working class until they get a literal demonstration of its truth by being made victims of its operation.

Future generations will look with curiosity upon these statutes, and wonder how men said to be intelligent could allow themselves to be hoodwinked into believing that their provisions were ever intended to be enforced.

The eight-hour law for postoffice clerks and mailcarriers is a product of Republican legislation. It might be thought that Republican officials would look after its enforcement with a jealous and careful eye so far as government employes were concerned.

But it seems otherwise. On Christmas day in the Chicago postoffice ten clerks to whom the legal eight-hour day was supposed to apply protested against being made to work from thirteen to fifteen hours per day. They were curiously ordered back to work. One however refused to be bulldozed, stood upon his legal rights and was promptly suspended. To a reporter who was looking for details the suspended one spoke as follows:

"I have been suspended from duty for refusing to obey an order requiring me to continue at work after thirteen consecutive hours of labor. The clerks in my section have been working from twelve to fifteen hours, day and night, Sundays included, for two or three weeks. They went to Superintendent Marx this morning and requested permission to go home, as they were unable to work any more until they rested. The request was curtly refused, and they were ordered back to work on the day set. I refused to continue work and went home. I was so worn out that I had to stop twice to rest on my way from the cars to my home.

"A great pretense was made that I was refusing a public duty. Nothing of the sort. Myself and others would have done more work if we had been permitted to rest a while. Christmas is no novelty. It comes every year and can be provided for by the postoffice officials, if they choose, without requiring men to work eighty-four hours a week and paying them for only forty-eight hours."

The simplicity which expected payment for extra work is on a par with that which could be induced to believe that the eight-hour law was ever intended to be enforced.

"But," says the superintendent, "the accumulation of registered mail would cause trouble, and the delay, financial loss."

So the interests of business were paramount to the health of the men. Business must go on even if the men die of exhaustion at their posts. There are plenty of men willing to fill the places of those who refuse to be exploited beyond the "legal" limit. Business must not be delayed. If law interferes with its course so much the worse for the law.

The men only asked for rest, but the superintendent thought only of business and possible financial losses. He knew that the eight-hour law was only on the statute books so that it could be used for election purposes, and that it was not to be taken seriously at any other time.

Those who point to the postoffice as a socialistic institution will do well to remember the experience of the suspended postoffice clerk, when they feel inclined to draw analogies between socialism and public institutions under the control of the capitalist class.

Later reports from the press show that the erring clerk is in "suspense" no longer. He has been discharged, and will now have ample time to reflect upon the value of eight-hour laws promulgated by capitalist politicians for the alleged benefit of his class.

R. A. Morris.

"Century starts with a hold-up," says a Tribune headline, in the issue of January 1st. Nothing particularly strange about that. The nineteenth century itself was one continuous hold-up of the working class. "Human nature" can't be changed in a day.

One hundred and fifteen lynchings occurred in the United States last year. Of the victims one hundred and seven were colored men. This is a fair sample of how capitalism "elevates" the negro at the close of the nineteenth century.

Third Annual RECEPTION AND BALL

For the Benefit of

THE WORKERS' CALL.

(Organ of the Socialist Party.)

SATURDAY EVE, JAN. 5, 1901

BRAND'S HALL, corner Clark and Erie Sts.

Tickets in advance, 25c a couple; at the door, 50c.

Tickets can be obtained at the Workers' Call office, 36 North Clark St., room 1.

Meetings for the Week.

The following meetings have been arranged for the coming week:

Sunday, 3 p. m., Central Music Hall, Speaker, Prof. Geo. B. Herron. Subject: "The Need of a Human Religion."

Sunday, January 6th, 3 p. m., Sixteenth Ward, 484 Noble, under Walsh's hall; speaker, R. A. Morris.

Sunday, January 6th, 3 p. m., Socialist Educational Club, 1122 Milwaukee avenue. Speaker T. J. Morgan.

Sunday, January 6th, 3 p. m., Twenty-third Ward, 308 N. Franklin street. Speakers, J. S. Brennan and D. H. Daly.

Sunday, January 6th, 3 p. m., Twenty-fifth Ward, 983 Sheffield avenue, near Belmont avenue. Speaker, A. M. Simons.

Sunday, January 6th, 3 p. m., Twenty-fourth Ward, 52 Wells street. Speaker, W. T. Mills.

Sunday, January 6th, 8 p. m., Fifteenth Ward, Socialist Hall, Armitage avenue, four doors east of Milwaukee avenue.

Monday, January 7th, Twentieth Ward, northwest corner Clybourn and Halsted. Speaker, A. Bisno.

Thursday, January 10th, 8 p. m., Mill's Night School of Political Economy, Schiller, Building, 103 E. Randolph street.

Friday, January 11th, 3 p. m., Thirtieth Ward, Michie's Hall, southwest corner Grand and Western avenues. Speaker, A. Klenke.

Friday, January 11th, 8 p. m., Twenty-first Ward, Garfield, Turner Hall, Larabee and Garfield. Speaker, W. T. Mills.

Friday, January 11th, 8 p. m., Fifteenth Ward, Socialist Hall, Armitage avenue, four doors east of Milwaukee avenue.

Friday, January 11th, 8 p. m., First Ward, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee avenues. Speaker, A. M. Simons.

Friday, January 11th, 8 p. m., Tenth Ward, 116 W. Twenty-fourth street, west of Oakley.

Friday, January 11th, 8 p. m., Fourteenth Ward, Hinchman's Hall, 364 W. Division street. Speaker, A. Somerville.

Saturday, January 12th, Provisional Central Committee meets at 52 Wells street. Delegates take notice.

Branches are requested to discontinue Sunday afternoon meetings in order to make Professor Herron's Central Music Hall meetings a success.

Notwithstanding the unlimited power of the Chicago Record want ads in supplying wants, the news columns of that paper contain the accounts of half a dozen or more suicides, (caused by inability to find employment), every week. A man must be badly in need of a thing when he will kill himself because he cannot get it. The news columns of the daily papers vouch for the fact, however, that a great many men find themselves in this predicament, and in the midst of "unparalleled prosperity," and right here in Chicago, almost every day some man ends his own life because he cannot find work. Five dollars each week for the best cartoon showing how badly 150,000 readers can be fooled into believing that there is something which does not exist—a job for everyone seeking one. Step up people and try your artistic ability. The prize is five dollars!

To Oklahoma Socialists.

The following letter was sent last week by order of the Central Committee of Local Chicago, to the territorial convention of the Socialist party of Oklahoma, called to meet at the city of Guthrie on Wednesday, December 26, 1900.

To the Socialist Party of Oklahoma, in Convention Assembled.

Greeting:—

Comrades:—At the regular meeting of the Central Committee of Local Chicago, held on Tuesday evening, December 18, it was voted to send fraternal greetings to your body, and to congratulate you upon the retention of your present name.

It is possible that not all of you are informed of the action taken at our magnificent city convention held in Chicago on December 15th. That convention voted to change the local name of the party from Social Democratic to Socialist party. This decision was practically the unanimous choice of the delegates, arrived at after a thorough discussion of the subject by both new and old members. It was the sense of the convention that the party name should clearly express the party purpose, without need of explanation or apology. It was felt that the name SOCIALIST PARTY most perfectly answers to this demand, and will ultimately be the name of a new party which finally unites the Socialists of America; also that the choice of this name will prevent conflict with other Socialists who are still unwilling for Socialist unity.

It may interest you to know that the party which bears your name in Illinois has now in Chicago alone, nine hundred and seventy-eight (778) active members, representing at this writing thirty-four of the thirty-five wards of the city. The city convention included 105 delegates, representing 23 of these wards. Before the opening of the new century, we hope to have passed the thousand mark in Chicago and to be well advanced in the aggressive campaign already begun for the spring election.

With hearty wishes for your future success and for the early union of all Socialists.

Fraternalty yours, Etc.

Central Committee.

Chicago, December 22, 1900.

How many subscribers did you get for the Call?

THOMAS J. MORGAN, LAWYER. We obtain PATENTS and are engaged in the General Practice of Law. We advise correspondence. 70 Dearborn St., rooms 228-230, CHICAGO.

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. 5 cents per year; 25 cents for six months; 15 cents for three months. ADDRESS: THE PEOPLE, 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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SOCIALIST CARTOONS AND COMMENTS. By FRED B. 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, Port Angeles, Washington: "Should be in the hands of every laboring man in the United States." PRICE 5 CENTS. WARREN BROS., Publishers RICH HILL, MO.

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