

# THE WORKERS' CALL.

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THE WORKERS' CALL is published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago and has for its aim the education of the workers along the lines of scientific, class-conscious revolutionary socialism.

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

THIRD YEAR.—V H' LE NO. 105.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

## CAMPAIGN WARMS UP

### General Committee Meeting Like a Small-sized Parliament.

## LOCAL ACTIVITY INCREASES

### Enormous Growth of Movement Renders Imperative New Methods of Organization Work.

The most interesting and most largely attended meeting of the general committee of the Socialist Party of Chicago since its reorganization took place last Saturday night at 104 East Randolph street. No better index of the progress of socialism in Chicago and the prosperous condition of the Socialist Party is needed than the increased interest manifested by the various branches throughout the city in the sessions of the general committee. Since there are forty-one organizations in the city represented in the councils of the party, and since each organization is entitled to two or more delegates, the sessions of the general committee present all the aspects of a small-sized parliament.

As a result of the activity of the past two weeks ninety-five applications for membership were received and accepted. This record for two weeks exceeds anything accomplished in the past by the comrades in Chicago.

There were fifty delegates, representing thirty-four branches, who responded to the roll-call. Besides these there were the following new delegates who presented credentials and were seated: Third ward, John McEachan and Louis Deigaard; Twenty-third ward, S. Sparks and A. W. Martin; Twenty-first ward, W. T. Russell in place of J. Minwagan; Thirty-third ward, H. Deboer; Twenty-seventh ward No. 5, P. Whammond; Twenty-eighth ward, Adam Harvey in place of J. M. Stewart; Thirty-first ward, A. Rasmussen and M. L. Marjani; Thirty-fourth ward, H. P. Keusch and N. D. Ward. The Seventeenth ward branch, recently reorganized with a membership of fifteen, was accepted and delegates Sol Siegel and Otto Becker were seated. Comrades Otto Vogelstein and E. Hewartz were seated as delegates from the new Eighth ward, German branch, which was recently organized with 36 members. Comrades E. Richter and T. J. Morgan were seated from the new Eighth ward, which has organized with 14 members. The reorganized Twenty-fourth ward branch, with a membership of nine, was accepted and Comrades Eugene Knauis and John A. Roberts were seated as delegates.

A communication from the Polish Central committee defining the attitude of the Polish comrades on the question of national unity was received. A resolution was passed endorsing the position of the Polish comrades. The executive committee was instructed to draft a suitable reply to the communication. Comrade August Klenkie was elected delegate to the Polish central committee.

Probably the most interesting action taken by the general committee was in regard to dividing the city into agitation districts, each district to have a regular organizer who shall devote all his time to the affairs of the party in his district. It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the general committee, on February 16, a resolution was received from the Twentieth ward branch recommending the division of the city into three or more agitation districts and the election of district organizers. The matter was referred to the executive committee for action.

The executive committee, at its regular weekly session, Monday, Feb. 25, prepared the following plan, which was submitted to the general committee:

### "REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

"In considering the plan submitted to you by the Twentieth ward branch to divide the city into three or more agitation districts and in turn referred by you to your executive committee, we find after due deliberation that the plan is not only feasible, but a necessary one that the full extent of the party workers' activity may be utilized.

"Under the present arrangement of one central organizer endeavoring to cover the whole territory not much is possible. With 25 subdivisions in the city and some 40 separate organizations that now constitute the socialist organization of Chicago, the question of proper supervision of propaganda is a stupendous one and a burden altogether too much for one individual. The duties of an organizer are of such a nature that it necessitates his presence at all of the business and agitation meetings of the various organizations, but as it often happens that from five to seven meetings take place in one evening, and as he cannot visit more than two of such meetings during one evening, he cannot properly fulfill his duties as an organizer, nor can the branches avail themselves of his services or receive proper benefits from an office they are called upon to sustain.

On some he has too much to do, on others his services go begging.

"In the course of natural development of the organization it will become of prime importance to so constitute the movement that every voting precinct shall have its own working force with an official at its head, who in turn will be in direct charge of a ward organizer whose paid services will be at the disposal of the branch. This, however, cannot be done at present. Such a stage can be reached only after a while, when the movement shall have assumed larger proportions. Though this method is in its inception in one or two wards, yet, as a whole, it is still in the future, while the one now in vogue belongs to the past when the city was only partly organized and easily attended to by one central organizer.

"In view of these conditions your executive committee begs leave to submit to you the following plan for adoption:

"First (a)—The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, and 33d wards shall constitute the first organization division.

"(b) The 21st, 22d, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th wards shall constitute the second organization division.

"(c) The 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 24th, and 35th wards shall constitute the third organization division.

"(d) The 15th, 16th, 17th and 28th wards shall constitute the fourth organization division.

"Second—Each division shall have headquarters located at such a place as the membership of each division may decide upon.

"Third—The management of propaganda and the carrying out of the business of each division shall be vested in a division organization committee composed of the organizers of branches located within the limits of such division.

"Fourth—Each division shall be subdivided into agitation districts composed of one or more wards.

"Fifth—The management of the agitation of each district shall be conducted by a committee of five members, in districts composed of one ward and three members from each ward, where a district is composed of two or more wards. The ward organizer of each ward shall be included in such committee or delegation.

"Sixth—Each division shall be provided with an organizer who shall receive a weekly salary in compensation for his services.

"Seventh—Each division organizer shall receive from the party treasury the sum of five dollars per week for services in addition to the sum he shall receive from the membership of his division, but the total salary of an organizer shall in no case exceed the sum of fifteen dollars per week.

"Eighth—The duties of the division organizers shall be:

"(a) To supervise agitation in their respective divisions.

"(b) To strengthen ward organizations by all means at their command and as soon as possible adopt the precinct method of organization.

"(c) To furnish the executive committee with a complete list of members of branches in their respective division every three months.

"In conclusion we would recommend that the tendency should be to gradually reduce the number of agitation districts and place such work in the hands of individual ward branches; also to reduce the size of organization divisions and increase the number of organizers, and eventually make it possible for each ward branch to have a paid organizer continually in the field.

"Fraternally,  
The Executive Committee,  
A. W. Lindgren, Sec."

The above plan was thoroughly discussed by the members of the general committee. It was unanimously approved and submitted to a referendum vote of the membership. The branches were instructed to vote on it as soon as possible and to send in the result of the vote to the executive committee. All returns must be submitted to the executive committee on or before April 15.

### ORGANIZER'S REPORT.

City Organizer August Klenkie submitted a lengthy and very interesting report on the progress of the movement for the preceding two weeks. The activity of the party is greatly on the increase, as can be seen by the list of meetings in each issue of The Workers' Call. Preparations are being made for an active and energetic campaign in nearly all the ward branches. Much good work has been done with the first number of the campaign leaflets, the branches using the blank space on the last page of the leaflet for an announcement of agitation meetings. A little over 70,000 of these leaflets have been taken by the branches. Nearly 20,000 are yet on hand at The Workers' Call office and should be distributed by the comrades as soon as possible. The following branches have not bought any campaign leaflets yet: 1st, 2d, 9th, 10th, 12th, 24th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

Since the last meeting of the general committee, Feb. 16th, the following wards have been reorganized: The 17th with 15 members, 24th ward (German) with 36 members, 24th ward with nine members, 27th ward with 24 members.

Up to Saturday evening, March 2, the

## COLLINS FOR MAYOR

### Union Men Who Vote the Socialist Ticket Make No Mistake.

## EXAMPLE FROM MARSEILLES

### Attitude of a Socialist Mayor Towards Strikers. Will Harrison or Haney Imitate It?

Union men are requested to read the following European dispatch carefully and follow it up with some hard thinking:

"Marseilles, Feb. 28.—Several steamers arrived here from Algiers and Oran, Algeria, with early fruits and vegetables, and are unable to discharge their cargoes owing to the strike of dock laborers, 2,000 of whom yesterday voted to declare a general strike to-day on account of the refusal of contractors to dismiss certain overseers. The strikers met to-day and ENLARGED THEIR CLAIMS. They now demand a reduction in the hours of work and increased pay. THE STRIKERS ARE ENCOURAGED BY THE SYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE OF THE MAYOR OF MARSEILLES, A SOCIALIST, WHO IS PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL DOCK LABORERS' UNION."

Next month a mayor will be elected in this city. Amongst all those proposed for the office there is but one who bears any similarity to the mayor of Marseilles. The candidate on the Socialist ticket, John Collins, is both a socialist and a member of a labor union, and his stand towards striking workmen in case of election would be identically the same as that of the mayor of Marseilles.

Do you expect that Carter Harrison will take such a position? Do you remember how the "sympathy" you got from him during the recent lockout, materialized? Do you remember how the police cracked the skulls of your fellow trades unionists at the Merchants' Loan Building last June by his orders? Do you recollect his command to the judges and justices that those of you who were arrested for trying to better their material conditions should "get the limit"? Do you call to mind his protection of the "scabs" upon every building in Chicago during that period? Do you recall that street professed composed of police officers transformed into artillery men, and trailing behind them, cannon and galling guns? Do you know it was gotten up expressly for your benefit and that it marched through the streets where your headquarters were situated so that you might be suitably impressed? Do you understand that this was done by order of Harrison, and that in these acts he showed his "sympathy" for your cause? Have you any conception of the colossal nerve that Harrison must be possessed of to ask you to reelect him after such a record as this? And have you any idea that Haney would express his "sympathy" in a different manner from Harrison? Is not Haney known to your organizations principally as an issuer of injunctions?

The mayor of Marseilles belongs to the working class, was elected by the working class for the express purpose of looking after the interests of the working class. He knows this, and more important still, he knows that they know it also. And it is because of this that they are able to ENLARGE THEIR DEMANDS, even while the strike is in progress. Who was it that were enabled to "enlarge" their demands during the recent lockout in Chicago? Was it the union men or the contractors? What has been the result to the opposing organizations? Does the end of the fight leave the Building Trades Council stronger and the Contractors' Association weaker, or vice versa? And upon which side did Harrison cast his influence in the struggle? Whose interests did he represent, yours or the contractors?

Harrison was not, is not and cannot be your representative any more than Haney. Both of them belong to the other side—to the people who fought you in the recent struggle—the business men, the contractors, the capitalists. They may be "good men" from the standpoint of the class they represent, but they owe you no duty, except perhaps to punish you for your folly in electing them.

If you know as much as the longshoremen in Marseilles you will elect John Collins, socialist and trades unionist, to the mayor's chair next month. And the knowledge necessary to elect him will also be sufficient to enable you to make him do his duty to you when elected.

### Signatures and Leaflets.

To the Members of Ward Branches: The energies of all comrades from now on should be confined to securing names for the town and aldermanic petitions. Enough signatures have been turned in on the city ticket to secure his position on the ballot.

Comrades are requested to carefully note that all petitions must be

## MEETING A PROBLEM

### Negro to Be "Educated" in Cotton Manufacture.

## A CHECK ON WHITE WORKERS

### Southern Capitalists Quietly Take Steps to Insure a Constant Supply of Cheap Labor.

Experiments that have been so far made in utilizing the negroes of the southern states in the textile industry have shown that while cheap labor power undoubtedly exists there in large quantities, it is not, however, of such character as to secure the exploiter a reliable and constant supply. Emancipated from chattel slavery only a generation ago, it is not particularly strange that the negro yet sees in idleness and leisure a state of happiness. He has not had time to assimilate the idea that "work" in itself is a thing to be desired, an idea that only takes root after several generations of wage slavery, and intermittent idleness, with its necessary adjuncts of want and suffering, have accustomed men to confuse the opportunity to work with the work itself.

Consequently those who have invested capital in the new cotton factories of the south now begin to discover that the negro prefers steady work at comparatively high wages to the constant employment in the new factories at low wages, and the question now is how to eradicate this, in capitalist eyes, criminal tendency. The Boston Transcript, in an editorial dealing with this subject, unwittingly exposes the intentions of the southern factory owners to "emancipate" the colored race from "idleness and worthlessness."

The paper draws a contrast between the constant labor supply of cotton mill operatives in the eastern states and the uncertainty of this commodity in the south, and asks what will the southern manufacturers do when "the demand for labor is equal or greater than the supply of white workers." The danger which the capitalist anticipates from this condition of affairs is stated by the Transcript as follows: "They (the white workers) will then have it in their power to insist upon the reforms for which they are at present agitating in a tentative way."

That is just where the trouble lies. And in order to counteract the demands of the white workers, the southern capitalist is resolved to exercise his philanthropy by "helping in practical ways the industrial education of the negro." This is the solution of the industrial enigma, and as it is exactly the work of Booker T. Washington is doing, it explains the reason why that educated decoy duck is persona grata to the southern capitalist. He is helping to the best of his ability to make efficient wage slaves of his race for the use of the new industrial capitalist, the successors of the slave holders of forty years ago, shaping and moulding from colored labor an instrument which can not only be used for cheaper production but which can be manipulated to pauperize and degrade the white workman by competition.

So the negro is to be "instructed." What for? For his own interest? Not a bit of it. The Transcript does not conceal the object of the new training. Here is how it puts the matter: "With training schools offered by competent instructors the average negro can be taught, it is claimed, enough of cotton manufacture to ENABLE THE MILL-OWNERS TO HOLD THE WHITE WORKERS IN CHECK, and enable them to resist for a while longer, perhaps, demands which would otherwise have to be acceded to."

The "idleness and worthlessness" of the negro only become apparent when his labor power becomes an object of value to the mill owner, only when it can be used to hold in check those who are neither "idle nor worthless," his competitors in wage slavery who happen to be born with a white skin.

Ever since the civil war the ruling classes of the south have resisted every attempt to educate the negro. They had nothing to gain by it and everything to lose. The advent of modern industry, however, changes the situation completely. The negro is to be "educated" up to the point where his "education" will enable the mill owners to hold the white workers in check.

"Why is this desired? It is the old story of the fight for the product of labor, the struggle between the exploiter and exploited, between capitalist and working class. And, although the latter do not yet see it, their masters know well the nature of the object aimed at and are pushing it forward quietly, systematically and persistently. The first step has already been largely accomplished in the disfranchisement of the negro, the next, his "education," a sufficient knowledge of the cotton manufacture, is under consideration, and this completed, the capitalist sees ahead a long vista of exploitation, undisturbed and peaceful, for the reason that

## TO MEET COMPETITION.

### Lower Wages and Longer Hours Demanded by British Masters Will Be Met by Similar Demands Here.

We have heard a great deal about American competition in iron and steel abroad. It was not to be supposed that the foreigners would shut up their shops and surrender the field to America. So now we learn through Consul McFarland of Nottingham, England, that the competition is to be met in the usual way—by grinding an increased amount of labor out of the English workmen. Mr. McFarland says:

"Incidental to the general discussion of American competition in iron and steel and the effect of that competition on the British industry, it is suggestive to note that on Saturday, January 26, the men employed at the Denby iron furnaces, near Derby, received fourteen days' notice to leave their work. It is officially stated that the object is to bring the men's wages down to the old level and increase the hours of working. There appears to be a combination among the employers, and many hundreds of workmen are affected."

Later on we may hear that the American manufacturer must reduce wages in order to offset the effect of "pauper labor of Europe."

And so the beauties of competition go on multiplying. Still, there are thousands of our fellow toilers who will continue to vote for the parties that uphold this criminal system, at the same time regarding as "enemies" of society the logical and humane men and women who advocate Socialism—public ownership and use of the tools of production, with the object of emancipating the working class from the present slavish condition, and with the further objects of manufacturing without waste of energy and at the cheapest price to the consumer.

T. J. TANNER.

### Don't scab on election day. Vote the Socialist party ticket.

### Meetings for the Week.

The following meetings have been arranged for the coming week:

Sunday, 3 p. m., Central Music Hall, Speaker, Prof. Geo. D. Heron; subject, "The Reality of Spiritual Equality."

Sunday, March 10th, 3 p. m., Socialist Educational Club, 1132 Milwaukee avenue. Debate.

Sunday, March 10th, 8 p. m., Twenty-second ward, 608 S. Clybourn avenue. Speaker, Walter Thomas Mills.

Sunday, March 10th, 8 p. m., Twenty-fifth ward, 869 Sheffield avenue, near Belmont avenue.

Sunday, March 10th, 8 p. m., Thirty-eighth ward, Socialist Hall, Armitage avenue, four doors east of Milwaukee avenue. Speaker, Ben T. Wilson; Singing Society, 19 a. m. Children's Sunday School, 11 a. m.

Sunday, March 10th, 8 p. m., Thirty-first ward, 608 S. Halsted street. Speaker, John Collins.

Sunday, March 10th, 8 p. m., Third ward, 2555 State street. Speaker, Aug. Klenkie.

Sunday, March 10th, 3 p. m., Seventeenth ward, Aurora Hall, corner Milwaukee and Huron streets. Speaker, B. Berlin.

Sunday, March 10th, 8 p. m., Socialist Temple, Speaker, Professor Geo. Heron.

Every Monday night the Thirty-fourth ward meets at Socialist Temple.

Monday, March 11th, 8 p. m., Old Twelfth Street Turner Hall, 12th street, opposite Union. Speakers, W. A. Mills and A. M. Simons.

Tuesday, March 12th, 8 p. m., Millie Night School of Social Economy, 1132 Milwaukee avenue.

Tuesday, March 12th, 8 p. m., Socialist Temple, 129 South Western avenue, near Madison street. Speaker, Walter Thomas Mills and A. M. Simons.

Wednesday, March 13th, 8 p. m., Night School of Social Economy, Schiller Building, 103 Randolph street.

Friday, March 15th, 8 p. m., Twenty-eighth ward: Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee avenues. Speaker, Walter Thomas Mills and A. M. Simons.

Saturday, March 16th, 8 p. m., Millie Night School of Social Economy, 608 S. Halsted street.

Saturday, March 16th, 8 p. m., Eighth ward, Sherman Hall, 3169 Commercial avenue. Speaker, Ben T. Wilson; subject, "The Religious Element of Socialism."

Monday, March 18th, 8 p. m., Karl Marx Club, 296 Larabee street, near North avenue. Julius Valitsch speaks in German on the Labor movement of Europe and America.

he has rendered his victims incapable of resistance.

But why is it that the southern capitalist endeavors to conceal his object from the public and leaves it to be blurted out by the Transcript? That paper concludes its editorial as follows: "This (the scheme of education above referred to) is said to be the view taken by many FAR-SIGHTED mill men in the section, THOUGH THEY ARE NOT PROCLAIMING IT UPON THE HOUSETOPS, and it will not be surprising to see them helping along negro industrial education, and in other practical ways, paving the way for this new emancipation of the race—emancipation from idleness and worthlessness," which is only another way of saying that the mill owners are CLASS-CONSCIOUS and rely upon the blindness and folly of the white workers to enable them to carry out their designs undisturbed and unhindered. The fact that they are so careful to conceal their philanthropy in this case arises not from modesty, as might be supposed, but from the recognition of the element of danger which its publication would entail in forcing upon the white workers what practically amounts to a choice between Socialism and slavery.

Vote for John Collins, candidate of the Socialist party for mayor.

### Let Us Free Ireland.

Let us free Ireland!  
Never mind such base, carnal thoughts as concern work and wages, healthy homes, or lives unclouded by poverty.

Let us free Ireland!  
The rackrenting landlord; is he not also an Irishman, and therefore should we hate him? Nay, let us not speak harshly of our brother—yea, even when he raises our rent.

Let us free Ireland!  
The profit-grinding capitalist, who robs us of three-fourths of the fruit of our labor, who sucks the very marrow of our bones, when we are young, and throws us out in the street, like a worn-out tool, when we are grown prematurely old in his service, is he not an Irishman, and mayhap a patriot, and therefore should we think harshly of him?

Let us free Ireland!  
The land that bred and bore us, and the landlord who makes us pay for permission to live upon it.

Whooop it up for liberty!  
"Let us free Ireland," says the patriot who won't touch socialism.

Let us all join together, and e-r-join the b-r-r-utal Saxon. Let us all join together, says he, all classes and all creeds.

And, says the town worker, after we have crushed the Saxon and freed Ireland, what will we do?  
Oh, then you can go back to your slums, same as before.

Whooop it up for liberty!  
And say the agricultural workers, after we have freed Ireland, what then?  
Oh, then you can go seraping around for the landlord's rent, same as before.

Whooop it up for liberty!  
After Ireland is free, says the patriot who won't touch socialism, we will protect all classes, and if you can't pay your rent of course you will get evicted, same as now. But the evicting party under command of the sheriff will wear green uniforms and the harp without the crown, and the warrant turning you out on the roadside will be stamped with the arms of the Irish republic.

Now, isn't that worth fighting for?  
And when you cannot find employment, and giving up the struggle of life in despair, enter the union, the band of the nearest regiment of the Irish army will escort you to the workhouse door to the tune of "St. Patrick's Day."

## Socialist Pointers

### Capitalism is the emperor. McKinley is only the fighead.

The Socialist party has to have its family jars occasionally just to prove that it is human.

King Edward seems to be trying his best to make socialists. Perhaps he is jealous of Germany.

If your ward is not doing what it should this spring, it is not the fault of the central committee.

We will not be able to elect a socialist president by the easy and inexpensive plan of wishing for it.

Meet a man who is posing as our "friend" turns out on closer inspection to be our friend, the enemy.

Comrade Vall of New Jersey seems to be the proper man to give the trusts a whirl in their native land.

The corporations are not going to lose sleep over the prospect of municipal ownership twenty years hence.

Bobbie Burke is just that considerate of the workmen that he would like to do all of their thinking for them.

If you are proud of The Call in its new form, send in a club of subscribers so that The Call will be proud of you.

If socialism is unAmerican and contrary to the spirit of our institutions, what would you call imperialism?

Chicago can be made a storm center of socialism by hard and constant work on the part of the comrades.

The workman should think twice before again deciding to throw away his vote on Carter Harrison.

If Andrew Carnegie wants to die happy, as well as poor, let him give his wealth to the cause of socialism.

It is not likely Duke Faron will have the time or the inclination, particularly the latter, to reply to Comrade Strickland.

With the ballot in his hand, the American workman has no right to kick on conditions. He can alter them any time he sees fit.

Between Harrison and Haney the workmen have no choice. Both represent capitalism, whose symbol is the policeman's club.

Bryan is certainly an ideal democrat, for he does not seem to learn any lessons from the history that is being made before his eyes.

My poor down-trodden friend, working for \$1.10 a day, do you think you will be raised to \$1.15 if Harrison is elected and the traction question is settled "right"?

Readers will observe that some of the McKinley prosperity has struck The Workers' Call. We were afraid for a while there would not be enough to go around.

Both the republicans and democrats were careful not to put any workmen on their local tickets, yet without the votes of the workmen neither could elect.

They used to tell the little boys to be good and they might grow up to be president. Now they tell them to be industrious and grow up to be a trust manager.

Aside from the fact that he has appointed some leaders to office, can you find out any particular spot in which Carter Harrison is a fit friend of the workmen?

The campaign fund is suffering from that tired feeling so common in the spring. Go down into your pocket and see if you cannot find a little medicine that will do it some good.

It will take some hustling to get names enough to put aldermanic candidates on the tickets in all of the wards. Have you got a petition in your pocket? The names must be all in by March 15.

Capital seeking investment in Cuba is afraid of a government of the natives, and that is the secret of the whole trouble. It knows the United States government would be good to it.

McKinley is going to give you four years more of the full dinner pail, if you juggle out and get it. How do you like, anyway, to have McKinley take all the credit for it just because you get enough to eat?

The business men want a business man's candidate and a business man's administration. All the more reason why workmen should want a workman's candidate. If it is good for them, it is good for you.

Why should workmen get mad and want to throw things at Admiral Sampson? His letter only represents the view that the capitalist and the possessing class takes of the laboring man. Sampson is class-conscious. That is all that is the matter with him.

It is an insult to every man who has reached middle age and is not drawing a salary of \$55,000 a year to point out the example of Frick. The average minister of the gospel does not get that salary, notwithstanding his arduous and disinterested work for humanity and capitalism.

Vote the Socialist party ticket. No other ticket, and nothing but the Socialist

(Continued on page 4)

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SOCIALIST PARTY MUNICIPAL TICKET.

For Mayor—JOHN COLLINS. For City Clerk—F. G. STRICKLAND. For City Attorney—M. H. TAFT. For City Treasurer—D. H. DALY.

The business interests of Chicago are satisfied with Carter Harrison. They have tried him through a long and bitter strike and have learned that for them he is the right man in the right place.

The Socialist party is not asking for votes under any false pretenses. It is a man does not believe in the social revolution, the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

The rash to Florida is greater this year than during any previous season. The people who are doing the rushing are those who live off the labors of the workmen.

Officers of the labor unions are very angry because the senate did not take action on the labor legislation before it. Let us hope their anger will not have cooled down by the time another election rolls around.

If the little brown man in the Philippines can live on sympathy, he is welcome to the best we have in the shop, but business is business.

The New York crusade against vice has fallen by the wayside. It must have run up against the business interests. The good people rent the building to the divekeeper.

The workmen of Montana are incensed at Senator Clark because he has not lived up to his promises and want the senate to bar him from a seat.

Who will direct the affairs of this country during the next four years? McKinley? No. Mark Hanna? No. Congress? Not on your life.

How shall we reach the great body of workmen of this city? It is inconceivable that if they understood the philosophy of the socialist movement they would be found voting against their interests.

The municipal authorities of any American city would be greatly amused if striking workmen were to ask the city government to assist them during the strike.

needs from the same source. Our "duty" to these undeveloped peoples, our mission as pioneers of civilization and the gospel are now being relegated to a secondary position.

Mayor Harrison is beginning to talk much more "reasonable" on the street railway franchise question. Confession, he assures the companies, is no part of his programme.

A WARNING APPARITION. Now that the inexorable development of capitalist production has reached the point where the billion dollar steel trust appears on the scene, the champions of vested interests begin to vaguely perceive the spectre of socialism loom up on the political horizon.

The very nature of these comments is essentially capitalistic. In the imagination of the writers, the formation of certain combinations of capital, such as the new trust, which has caused these predictions, is determined solely by the will of those who own and control the material elements which enter into its composition.

And so the watchdogs of capitalist interests set up a warning howl against the menace, which they discern lurking in the shadow of the great trust. But this warning will fall upon deaf ears.

LAYING ASIDE THE MASK. A general survey of the manner in which the subject of expansion is now being handled by the capitalist journals will unavoidably leave the impression that its advocates already consider the battle won.

The defeat of Harrison somewhat clears the atmosphere. At least we will not have so sloppy a campaign. The "good" people will not be weeping on each other's necks.

As regards the Philippines, the same reasoning holds with the "loggers of public opinion," and the justification of American interference in China proceeds from the same source.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE. The labor element of Montana are threatening to make trouble for Senator-elect Clark, who they claim, bribed them with a promise of certain legislation in their interest.

And the only reason for this gigantic folly lay in the lack of class-consciousness amongst the workmen of Montana—the inability to understand that the interests of labor cannot be delegated to those whose business it is to exploit the laborer.

Forty thousand men, duped, hounded, because they could not even comprehend the plain and palpable fact that their numbers could not only have elected a senator, but every official in Montana from the governor down.

There is all the difference in the world between "reform" hoped for by voting for "the best man" among the old capitalist party candidates and revolution desired by voting for the Socialist party candidates.

From Minneapolis. Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 26.—Local Minneapolis of the Social Democratic Party at its last business meeting elected the following officers: Organizer, S. M. Holman; recording secretary, Anna Maley; financial secretary, C. O. Huntress; Treasurer, W. E. Brown; literary agent, Chas. D. Raymer.

"Legitimate Enterprise." The chairman of the committee on military affairs, Congressman Hull of Iowa, admitted during the debate in the house of representatives on the army bill that he had money invested in a lumber company organized to develop the Philippines.

A geologist of Harvard college, Prof. N. S. Shaler, predicts that in 50 years the gold output of America will be quadrupled. Mayor Harrison says that in twenty years we will have municipal ownership.

The Chinese exclusion act expires in 1903. By that time Messrs. Morgan and Rockefeller will be able to decide whether they want it renewed or not.

Both Chicago and New York furnished somewhat similar illustrations of "prosperity" last week. In this city a large emaciated man, to quote the press description, went into a restaurant, ordered and devoured a substantial meal and then declared his inability to pay for it.

AS TO SOCIALIST UNITY.

Executive Committee of the Socialist Party States Its Position on This Matter. There was an interesting session of the executive committee of the Socialist party of Chicago last Monday night at 26 North Clark street.

"STATEMENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO REGARDING UNITY. In view of the fact that two of the three national boards of Socialist parties of this country have now under consideration plans for the holding of a joint convention of all socialists, the Socialist Party of Chicago deems it wise to make the following statement of its position:

"First—The necessity for the overthrow of capitalism and for the success of the socialist movement imperatively demands a real and organic union of the socialist forces of America.

"Second—For the attainment of such unity, a joint representative convention of all socialists of the United States is necessary.

"Third—Of the two proposals submitted for the holding of a joint convention, the earlier of the two, that proposed last December by the N. E. C. of the Social Democratic Party having headquarters at Springfield, Mass., appears the wiser and more just for the following reasons:

"(a) The method of representation proposed is the fairer and more democratic.

"(b) The place and time for holding convention are left to a referendum vote of all socialist bodies wishing to take part in the convention instead of arbitrarily being decided in advance.

"(c) The alternative proposition gives a single one of the parties to the convention, power to overthrow its decisions.

"Fourth—While respectfully suggesting an early date for holding the convention as desirable and Chicago as the best location owing to its central situation and strategic position industrially, we yet urge that each of these decisions should be left to the socialists of the country.

"Fifth—Should a spirit of courtesy, or a desire to yield minor differences, seem to require from the committee at Springfield a departure from these principles, we would suggest that at least the following points must be maintained if a joint convention is to be truly representative or have any valuable issue:

"1. Representation in the convention to be proportional, and no member of the convention to have more than one vote.

"2. The act of participation in the convention to be equivalent to a pledge to abide by its decisions, disunion among socialists thus ceasing with its close.

"3. The act of participation in the convention to be equivalent to a pledge to abide by its decisions, disunion among socialists thus ceasing with its close.

"4. The act of participation in the convention to be equivalent to a pledge to abide by its decisions, disunion among socialists thus ceasing with its close.

Mr. Bryan says that the republicans "can destroy every trust if they desire to do so," but so far the republicans have shown no inclination to commit political suicide in that fashion.

SOCIALIST PARTY PLATFORM.

In view of the fact that the municipal elections in Chicago are to take place in April, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, once more affirms its allegiance to the principles of international revolutionary socialism.

In calling upon the working class to rally to the support of the principles of socialism, the Socialists wish to emphasize the fact so often reiterated, that until the complete triumph of the working class, which can only find expression in the overthrow of the capitalist system, be accomplished, any temporary palliatives must of necessity be partial and insufficient.

1st. The employment of all unemployed citizens by the municipality.

2nd. That the municipality shall furnish support and assistance to all workmen upon strike, and aid them with every public power which can be used to help them accomplish their object.

3d. That school facilities be made adequate for every child of school age in the city of Chicago, including free books, clothing and meals, and that all children of school age shall be registered, and that there be a strict enforcement of the law prohibiting child labor by the municipality.

4th. That adequate medical and hospital care be provided free of cost for the sick and injured.

5th. That the accomplishment of our ultimate purpose, we pledge every effort of the Socialist party for the immediate improvement of the condition of labor, and also for the securing of its progressive demands.

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

FIFTEEN SOULS FOR \$1,000.

Address by Fred G. Strickland at the Socialist Temple, Sunday, March 3, 10:30 a. m.

"Not long since this temple was owned by Duke M. Farson, and was known as the 'Holiness' Tabernacle. The canvass signs announcing Bud Robinson of Texas are still in the basement. These men and others are now holding in our city an evangelistic conference. Mr. Farson offers a forfeit of \$1,000 if he and his co-workers cannot start a religious revival in any church, provided the pastor keeps out of the way.

Mr. Farson is reported as saying: 'God, we believe, is anxious to reach humanity and save it. The preachers stand in the way. They say that revivals cannot be held. They are afraid. They are afraid of their official boards, afraid of pewholders, afraid of everything in sight.'

"In the first place, the ministers, whatever their shortcomings, should be defended from this wholesale onslaught of Mr. Farson. They are some of the most helpless victims of the commercial and social system which is fattened by Mr. Farson and the rest of the bankers. By years of study and training, they are fitted for the ministry and unfitted for anything else.

"In the second place, when the ministers declare that revivals cannot be held, they are nearer the truth than Mr. Farson, who denies the statement with a bet of \$1,000 cash. The cold figures of ecclesiastical statistics are on the side of the preachers, rather than on that of Mr. Farson. The old revivalism does not revive. This is simply the truth about it, and honest men say so.

"But why has the old evangelism failed? First, because the people are tired of a religion which makes them 'good' or 'holy' while the rich that support it go through their pockets. Uncle Tom was a more valuable asset because of his religion. For this reason the irreligious capitalist gladly contributes to the support of religion today, because the wage laborer when 'saved' gives seldom any trouble.

"In the next place, the people are instinctively turning to the religion of brotherhood and a heaven on earth to be realized now. They are awaiting the evangelism that will announce a kingdom or government where men can go forth to be brothers. They are hungering for the co-operative ideal. Because of this, the people no longer want an individualistic salvation. They desire the salvation of the common life. They know that the race must go up or down together. The future heaven of a few saved souls must take its place with the other myths of the past.

"The striking fact about this whole matter is that the newspapers do not write anything grotesque in this \$1,000 forfeit. Mr. Farson is a banker and bond dealer. If he believes in, as well as lives by, the commercial system which makes him a wealthy man above his fellows, then he believes it is right for one man to gather up as much as possible of those things upon which all men must depend for a living. He has but to transfer this belief to the realm of the spiritual, and he would then believe that some men have the privilege of special claims and rights in God. Believing this we would expect the announcement of a close partnership with the Almighty, so that the privileged one, Mr. Farson in this case, would become the dispenser of God's spirit to the people, as he and his class are the dispensers of God's bounty, the land, the forests, the coal, and the minerals to the people. Behold, we have not only this announcement, but Mr. Farson puts up his wealth as a forfeit that it is true! If in this case, as in the former, Mr. Farson acts as specially representing the Almighty, then God and Mr. Farson are staking their money on their ability to save the people. And the whole matter becomes not only grotesque, but a miserable blasphemy.

"The people do not need and will not have this kind of saving and this sort of religious mountebanking. The religion now coming into the temple of the people is a class-consciousness which will at last abolish all classes and set the workers free—free from every kind of special privilege, in land, or machinery, or God. The solidarity of the workers, whether of hand or brain, becomes the new enthusiasm of humanity. The rebellion of Jesus against the oppressors of the poor becomes the new evangelism. A new scourging of the temple is here. We do not bet about it; we place no forfeit. The old religion moves out, and we move in. We are here, we need no further proof."

"The salvation that we speak is that of economic freedom to the people, and the converts that we want are converts to socialism. The organization every worker should join is the Socialist party. The man who is staying outside the party until it is perfect, will not be needed when he comes.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Henry Swanson, Chicago, Ill.—The capitalist exploits labor power. The capitalist restricts production. There is no necessary contradiction between these statements. The only reason why the capitalist does not exploit the unemployed is because he cannot. The product extracted from the workers must be disposed of in the market—at a profit. The limitation of the market produces the unemployed. Let the capitalist but secure an unlimited market and he will set all the unemployed at work—in other words, exploit them. Otherwise their exploitation has no object for him—he cannot sell the product which he extracts from them. As to your second question, permit us to observe that it requires an inflated imagination to consider a "socialist pointer" in the light of an "article." It would be an impossible task to put the entire principles of socialism into each two, three or four line squib, which appears in The Call—and we have never attempted it. Neither will the "pointer" you refer to bear the construction you put upon it. It merely makes a general statement of a fact. It contains not the slightest reference to "dividing up," neither does it hint that what socialists ask is a "little bit more," though it seems to have made that impression upon you. Time and again The Workers' Call has contained articles (not pointers), in which these ideas have been combated and overthrown. You ask if in case the millionaires became generous enough to divide their millions amongst all the people, could this paper explain how the working class would be better fixed in consequence? Well, to put it shortly, we could not. The job is too difficult—and we have our limits. Perhaps, through some charitable organization could demonstrate the benefits arising from such an event as you mention, but it is away beyond our ability. Besides, as the supposition is yours and not ours we don't feel inclined to attempt it, and we doubt if there is anything new in this. Will read The Workers' Call, Henry, and don't use a microscope to do your reading with. You don't need it, if you want to be well posted on socialism, Call again.

Nothing New—Nothing Doing. Only a few months ago Carter Harrison was a most prominent advocate of "municipal ownership" of street railways. Then the "vice crusade" got under way and Harrison was subjected to such a fierce "roasting" by the big capitalist journals, that he gradually retreated from his uncomfortable position, until he now stands as the advocate of franchise extensions for a period of not more than twenty years. While admitting that the "people" must be considered first, he declares that the corporations have rights which are unassailable and must be protected, and then sums up his "reform" as follows:

"I recognize the fact that the traction companies have rights as well as the city. The city should be dealt with fairly, and that the franchise question should be dealt with on a business basis. I favor putting into the ordinance a clause permitting the city to acquire the franchise when it expires. THERE IS NOTHING NEW IN THIS. AS THE OLD FRANCHISE ORDINANCES PROVIDE FOR IT."

"Nothing new! Just a case of 'as you were.' And so the reformer flutters out 'on a business basis' and the 'municipal ownership' bait is laid away carefully for the use of the next batch of political suckers.

THE PRESENT ECONOMIC SITUATION.

Battle for Commercial Supremacy. Economic Crises in Europe. Menace of the Unemployed. Exploitation Through the Wage System. Capitalism Hastening to Its End. Europe Face to Face with Socialism.

One of the favorite themes of the democrats and particularly of their candidate, Mr. Bryan, during the last campaign, was the friendliness of the republican party toward the trusts and large corporations, and the two together in turn to the foreign governments and foreigners generally. The plea was made that we, the people of the United States, should go ahead without the consent or advice of England or any other foreign government. Moreover, the nature of our going ahead was determined, and consisted in our opening of the mints for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold, the abolishing of tariff duties on articles manufactured by the trusts and the confining of the trusts' spheres of operation within the borders of the states in which their plants were located. If these objects could be attained we were told, everything would go well in these United States, and the little business men, farmers, clerks and laborers would enjoy large profits, plentiful employment, good wages, chances to become employers of labor, and, in short, our land would be the happy abiding place of peace and plenty (in the return of the good (?) old days, and principles of democracy before the war, which would be accomplished by democratic success).

The republicans opposed the programme of the democrats and appealed to the voters by telling them of the great advantages they enjoyed in being citizens of a country under the beneficent rule of McKinley, how superior their lot was to that of the people in other lands in the matter of wages and the absence of poverty, how these conditions were brought about by republican policy in protecting our industries, which under said protection were enabled to undersell foreign competition in their own markets, how the trusts raised wages and cheapened the necessities of life, how under a continuance of their rule these conditions would continue for four years more, "for the love of the flag" and the "patriotism of our volunteers and our regular army" in the faithful discharge of their duties were opening up new markets in the Philippines and China for the products of our farms, our factories and workshops, from and out of which come, by virtue of the ability and industry of our people, the cheapest and best products in the world. Did the people want to see these things? Did they want \$2,000,000,000 worth of products, produced above our consuming capacity annually to "go back to stagnation and poverty"? Did they want this great and gloriously wealthy country to repudiate our debts (by whose incurrence we were enabled to reach our lofty heights) by cheapening the dollar? Did they want "the flag" hauled down once it had been implanted on any spot, leaving lands containing untold wealth in natural resources, to be gobbled up by greedy foreign powers to be turned over to anarchy and confusion on account of the incapacity of their inhabitants for self-government?

Confused by the perplexities confronting them on either side the voters chose the candidate of the party which proposed to them to "let well enough alone" and be contented with fairly steady employment and the "fall dinner pail," that whatever may have been the virtue—or reverse—of the other side, the course was taken which seemed most likely to insure to the workingmen enough to eat. In other words, the republicans, knowing the dire straits to which the workingmen were already reduced, played their game by threatening that even these conditions would be made worse in case they failed at the polls. Though this was put in language as showing that the present condition of the people was "glorious," to the people who wanted to "let well enough alone" that "gloriousness" seemed bad enough, and they didn't want anything worse. So Bryan was defeated.

But how turns out the friendliness of the republicans for foreigners? The friendliness of mutual sympathy such as is embodied in John Hay and Joe Choate is tolerated while it is harmless, and humorous paragraphs and pictures are printed for the delectation of the interested public, but should friendliness go any further—should interests be affected by it—it is at once rebuked by the masters both in and out of office, for these puppets are collared and chained by the master class even while they belong to it. The function which they exercise is diplomacy for profits, and their friendliness must not exceed that function. While these men do their work, there is going on under cover of their polished manners and addresses the undermining of foreign industries by the competition of our industries. By letting "well enough alone" our slaves are piling up the goods that undersell the product of the slaves of other countries, who are not willing to put up any longer with the consequences entailed on them in having their masters supreme in the markets. So that while the markets of the world are being supplied by us (giving employment to our slaves) our prosperity is hastening crises for the foreigners. Either these crises must be averted by concerted exclusion of our products, or that falling, their entrance must hasten the seizure of their governments by the workingmen of foreign countries to protect themselves against the competition

of the cheap products of our ignorant producers. The indications meanwhile point in both directions. Specials from Europe report that from different points the cry is for concerted action by European nations in barring American products by tariff walls. Until such action can be accomplished (if it can be accomplished at all) the disturbances of industrial conditions due to American competition are hastening the solidarity of the workers and the advent of socialism. The accomplishment of either of these alternatives will check the progress of the United States. Admitting the impossibility of a tariff union, the triumph of Socialism is brought nearer. In that event the markets of Europe, so far as exploitation goes, would be closed against the United States, for with the workingmen in power they would not cut their own throats for the sake of cheaper products, and American products would find a market there only when they were needed to supply a shortage; and the United States would have to fight China single-handed in order to exploit there.

On the speedy disposition, therefore, of the Chinese problem depends the avoidance of inevitableness of the next crisis in the United States. If this question can be settled in time and China thrown open to the commerce of the world, there is little likelihood of another crisis in the United States—that is, a crisis such as were any of the preceding ones, for the combination of industries gives the managers of them the regulation of production to distribution and over-production is thus avoidable. Delay in the Chinese matter, and action either on the part of the governments of Europe, towards shutting out American products, or on the part of the workingmen in capturing the powers of government, will precipitate a panic in this country, and it will prove to be the last crisis.

What is a crisis? It is a consequence of conditions which bring active production to an end and necessitates the locking up of the tools of production until the surplus product of labor (which, finding no market, is crowding the granaries and warehouses of the capitalists), shall have been consumed by interchange of commodities between those who have commodities stored up. At such a time only those who have profited by their ownership of the tools of production, and thus have succeeded in getting the surplus products of labor, have commodities to exchange, and only those whose labor is needed to carry on this interchange of commodities between the possessors of commodities are employed. A crisis comes when labor has produced enough for the possessing class and their hirelings to enjoy for a certain period, and there, therefore, is no longer any necessity for producing—with no market yielding a profit in sight. The workers are then idle, because to pay them wages for producing would be the only way they could be employed, and as this would mean producing more surplus, still further reducing the price on that surplus, it would bankrupt the employer. Under this system labor is not worth its subsistence when there is no profit-yielding market for its product. It does not pay to raise fruit when there is piles of it rotting on the ground for the want of a market. Not until the surplus product is reduced either by exportation, or through consumption are the tools unlocked, and those of the workers who have not succumbed to starvation or disease allowed to renew production. While the burden of producing for consumption, exportation and surplusage rests on the workers, the burden of disposing of the surplus rests with the owners. And it is the harder for them to consume it because on account of the overproduction, commodities are cheap, and the surplus laborers out of employment make the services of those still engaged cheaper. Some of the owners are what is called philanthropic and their distributions in "charity" taken away from the surplus, and its cheapness eventually gets it a foreign market and it is exploded. When it has worn away sufficiently to warrant producing again, the tools are unlocked and the workers return to use the tools in piling up products once more. In return for their labor the workers are given wages—enough for them to exchange for the necessities of life. Some get more than others, according to the supply of the kind of labor required and according as the workers have the power through their unions to demand more.

But what are the wages that they get? It is money—so many dollars and cents. It is the certificate testifying to all it may concern that its holder is entitled to so much of the value of production. The owning, employing class have these certificates. When it is necessary to employ laborers to produce, they are given these certificates. These certificates were in existence during the crisis while the workers were idle, and the machines and the raw materials were in existence and the muscles of the workers were in good condition, but the owning class could not make any profits, and so they ordered the machines stopped and held back the certificates. In order to labor and produce that they may live by the sweat of their brows, then the workers must have the consent of the owners to run the machines, and after they have produced they must get the certificates

All of the workers together produce enough to redeem all of the certificates which they receive when they are presented for whatever articles, and over and above that, enough to house and clothe the owners to the king's taste, and above that again, a surplus, which accumulates as production proceeds. When this surplus amounts to as much as can be produced in a day, production must stop (in time) to the extent of time taken to consume a day's production by the workers, according to their wages, after deducting what the owners would consume in that time; e. g., if the workers produce 100 and receive 25 then 75 goes to provide for the owners and towards the surplus, say (the owners consume 50, then 25 remains. In four days this remaining 25 amounts to 100. Then, reckoning on this basis, in four days the surplus amounts to one day's production. This would make every fourth day an idle day or every fourth year an idle year. Instead of allowing such idleness however, by so great an accumulation of surplus, the owners practice all sorts of extravagance, utilizing the workers who are displaced by machinery (and the long hours of labor of the producing workers), as servants, lackeys, and in all sorts of unproductive and useless employment, and thus the product which the producer doesn't get is consumed sufficiently to keep him employed producing more, and idleness consequent on his speed and the efficiency of machinery is spread ever farther separated periods than if this extravagance was not practiced.

Besides there is the employment of labor to lay out improvements which are not consumed or are not in need of replacing often, such as buildings, systems of railroads, sewerage systems, parks, etc., and the waste resultant from the poorly organized system of doing business: all these have until within a few years kept the workers busy producing to keep up the material necessary to such conditions. But with the rapid strides in machinery improvement, the concentration of industry, etc., production has increased ever and above what is necessary to keep the workers alive and the owners in luxury, to such an extent as to cause panics or crises in rapid succession. The point is reached where only the locking up of the tools tends to relieve the abundance. This, of course, makes the workers idle, and as the only way they can help consume is to in some manner get hold of the certificates which pass in exchange for the commodities, and as the certificates will be given to them only when they produce value to the extent of 400 per cent of the value of the certificates, and as this is out of the question for the reason that there is already too much value on hand, what is to be done. Is it not time for a revolution in the methods of distribution? Will Bryan's plan of taxing exportation remedy the matter? Or will the free coinage of silver, to be used as a medium of exchange (or as the certificates, wages) fit things properly? The taxing of exports, which is Bryan's plan of licensing corporations by the federal government amounts to, would work either of two ways, it would hasten overproduction by restricting commerce (if the corporation managers could be tied by it as Bryan seems to think they would be), or it would foster monopolies which, by extorting exorbitant prices from home consumers, would be enabled to sell cheaper abroad. The fact of the certificates of wages—value being silver instead of paper based on gold, would do the workingmen no good. It is not a shortage of money that causes overproduction, but it is in the wrong hands. The owners of the surplus product also own the money (the certificates of exchange). They got them by taking part of what the workers produced. The remedy is to give the producers certificates for the full value of their product. Then, if a period of overproduction came they could quit work and consume the surplus and have the certificates to claim it, and when the certificates would be all redeemed the surplus would be exhausted and they would return to production again. Now the owners have the workers between two millstones of the system. They have the means of production and the certificates necessary for distribution. The worker produces, gets the certificate for part of the value of his product, gives the certificates for the necessities of life, which amounts to still less than the value of the certificate, thus giving the owner back the certificate and leaving him the biggest part of the product. How would creating an extra amount of certificates to be used by the owning class help out this matter? It is utterly absurd.

The large armies of unemployed and half starved men rioting here and there all over the continent of Europe, the impotency of European governments to work in harmony among their own bodies in relation to conducting their affairs, the fear of American competition which forces divergent interests to tentative remedial legislation—prohibitive tariffs and exorbitant inspection of imports—the antagonism of interests which these measures create, all point to early revolution throughout Europe. In America the consolidation of industries, elimination of waste and unnecessary laborers from production, and the consequent cheapening of the output call for an ever-increasing foreign market to dispose of the surplus products, and a readjustment of the hours of labor, etc. If the laborers displaced are to be taken care of, The foreign markets, if secured, would have with the industries of the other countries. Thus it is that the advancement of American production way beyond the progress of distribution and consumption will react upon the country once

foreign governments or foreign workmen realize the situation and take steps to preserve themselves. The administration, performing its duty as the machine of great capitalism, is making easy the process of consolidation by non-interference, and assistance when necessary, by reciprocity treaties. Its organs and platform orators are striving to stir up patriotism in order to win the support of the masses to military aggression for the purpose of seizing territory for marketing surplus products. A portion of the workers are asked to shed their blood on the battlefield to open markets, to fill which some others may have an opportunity of wasting their bodies in the toil imposed in order to get the bread to keep them from starving. These processes have their educational value, however, and socialists look forward to the crisis which their operation is hastening with hope. There is no pessimism in the latter analysis of the situation; only the lesson which is gleaned from the evolutionary processes is pointed out and preached, in the hope that when the crisis comes the workers will assert their power and intelligently take up their mission. In so far as the policy of the republican party of favoring the conditions under which the perfection of industry can proceed, educates the workers towards counter-perfection in organizing for their protection and for taking control in common ownership of these industries, after they are perfected as much as they can be under capitalism, that policy leads to the hastening of the peaceful social revolution. Even now the million-dollar steel combine is furnishing financiers because it is furnishing an incontrovertible argument for the socialistic propaganda.

In the face of all that is happening in Europe towards the democracy of socialism, hastened as it is by the advancement of the United States, which also is hastening the democracy of socialism here, there is abundant ground for hope that the last crisis is nearing. And when it has been passed in the triumph of the producers, they will build on the foundation of a higher civilization.

Vote for labor's candidate for mayor. Our "Want" Column. Wanted—Two hundred thousand citizens who are of average intelligence and willing to learn something to their advantage. The help needed is their votes at the polls for the purpose of making socialism successful in Chicago. This work is not hard, and bright prospects are awaiting its acceptance. When this number of men qualify for the Co-operative Commonwealth by first gaining intelligence enough to vote for it, they will, by such act of voting, open wide its doors to all. The opportunities for ADVANCEMENT will be unlimited, for the hours of labor will be short, allowing plenty of time for individual improvement. Men are needed in all the departments of activity, science and art, embraced by the Co-operative Commonwealth—none so important as not to be required in the grand work of reconstruction, which will be commenced as soon as intelligent men become tired of being slaves. Step up to investigate this proposition! Read! Study! Learn! Vote! This work MUST be done! The jobs are open! Are you out of employment, or do wish to better your position? Here is your chance!

LABOR ITEMS

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

Some of the southern cotton mills are closing to "curtail production," and the workers will soon be hungrily waiting for them to start. Raphael Duck, author of "The Emancipation of the Workers," antagonistic to socialism, has come out in an open letter stating that he has destroyed the plates of his book and turned socialist. "It does the proletariat but little good to vote as long as he votes for a system which allows others to own the means by which he exists.—Farmers' Review."

There wasn't a single union man elected at the last election. Trades unionists are boycotted on election days. That's why their boycotts are so ineffectual on other days.—Public Ownership.

Social Democrats of New York held an immense festival last week. At least 10,000 people participated. "Mother" Jones delivered an address, predicting the early advent of socialism.

Workingmen, there is no power on earth that will bring you the liberty and the comforts of life to which you are entitled except your own voices, your own strength, your own votes.—Missouri Socialist.

Chicago Federation of Labor insists that all independent local unions must affiliate with their respective national or international organizations in accordance with the wishes of the Louisville convention.

Somebody sends to this office a long article headed "Homeless Tories." The article must have reference to some foreign country. There are no homeless Tories in the United States. If you do not believe it, ask your republican neighbor.—The Crisis.

The belief that another anthracite coal strike will come is gaining ground. Operators show no disposition to go into conference March 12, but are stocking up thousands of tons of coal, while the men are thoroughly organizing their lines and preparing for a struggle.

An American officer in China complains that the Americans did not get their full share of the loot. The poor fellow is at a loss to understand why they are not permitted to treat the Chinese population as they treat the American workmen.—The People.

Iron men say that Morgan's steel trust will not try to crush out the small producer, at least they hope that it won't, and declare that Mr. Morgan himself harbors no such intention. The little fellows should try to effect an agreement with Morgan on the same lines that the rooster in the fable attempted to make terms with the horse. "Let us agree," said the fowl, "not to tread upon each other's feet."

The workmen in the Derby Iron Works, in England, says the New York People, "have been forced to accept a reduction in wages because of the decline of the British iron trade." This is one of those profit sharing works we hear so much about. Wonder if the salaries of high moguls and dividends of stockholders were also cut. It is learned from another source that British manufacturers are taking a gloomy view of the future, and doubtless they will also combine their interests soon to meet the competition of the American billionaires. There are already many powerful trusts in existence in England, Cleveland Citizen.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Comrade R. A. Morris spoke to a large audience last Sunday evening at the headquarters of the 25th ward branch, 933 Sheffield.

This week we have the seven-column paper, and now if the comrades will earnestly and persistently work for socialism, in another year we will have the daily.

The comrades of the 24th ward met at Wendt's hall, corner Divisadero boulevard and Southport avenue, last Friday evening and reorganized with a membership of nine. Comrade Eugene Knaus was nominated for alderman. The officers of the branch are as follows: Organizer, John Baskin; financial secretary, Paul Keck; recording secretary, N. L. Wagner; treasurer, John E. Naesen; delegates to general committee, Eugene Knaus, and John A. Roberts. The 24th ward branch will meet again Friday evening, March 15, at Wendt's hall.

Last week "The Workers' Call" announced that the 22nd ward branch would hold its meeting at Clybourn avenue on Sunday, March 2, at 3 p. m. This was an error since it should have read "3 p. m." In consequence many people came up at the hall in the afternoon and were disappointed. However, the comrades of the 22nd ward had made a systematic distribution of doggers and campaign leaflets announcing the correct hour, so in spite of the unfortunate mistake a good crowd assembled at the hall in the evening. The speaker was Comrade John Baskin, candidate for mayor on the Socialist ticket, who delivered an excellent address on the issues of the campaign. Next Sunday at 3 o'clock at the above address Comrade Walter Thomas Mills will speak.

The 5th ward branch held an unusually interesting meeting at Sherman Hall, South Chicago, Saturday night. Comrade Tait gave an address upon the subject, "The Inevitable Effect Upon Machine-Production Upon Social Organization," and the subject was then discussed by Rev. Wm. Carmichael, author of the "The Pullman Strike," and Professor Joseph Barnabe, principal of the Galveston School. The latter raised the question whether the people would be able to gain possession of the means of production in case they decided for socialism, but it needless to say that he was fully answered by the socialists present, who showed that the difficulties in the way of socialism will be surmounted easily when the people will have it. The speaker next Saturday evening, March 3, is Rev. J. Estlin Wilson.

LABOR ITEMS

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

Some of the southern cotton mills are closing to "curtail production," and the workers will soon be hungrily waiting for them to start. Raphael Duck, author of "The Emancipation of the Workers," antagonistic to socialism, has come out in an open letter stating that he has destroyed the plates of his book and turned socialist. "It does the proletariat but little good to vote as long as he votes for a system which allows others to own the means by which he exists.—Farmers' Review."

There wasn't a single union man elected at the last election. Trades unionists are boycotted on election days. That's why their boycotts are so ineffectual on other days.—Public Ownership.

Social Democrats of New York held an immense festival last week. At least 10,000 people participated. "Mother" Jones delivered an address, predicting the early advent of socialism.

Workingmen, there is no power on earth that will bring you the liberty and the comforts of life to which you are entitled except your own voices, your own strength, your own votes.—Missouri Socialist.

Chicago Federation of Labor insists that all independent local unions must affiliate with their respective national or international organizations in accordance with the wishes of the Louisville convention.

Somebody sends to this office a long article headed "Homeless Tories." The article must have reference to some foreign country. There are no homeless Tories in the United States. If you do not believe it, ask your republican neighbor.—The Crisis.

The belief that another anthracite coal strike will come is gaining ground. Operators show no disposition to go into conference March 12, but are stocking up thousands of tons of coal, while the men are thoroughly organizing their lines and preparing for a struggle.

An American officer in China complains that the Americans did not get their full share of the loot. The poor fellow is at a loss to understand why they are not permitted to treat the Chinese population as they treat the American workmen.—The People.

Iron men say that Morgan's steel trust will not try to crush out the small producer, at least they hope that it won't, and declare that Mr. Morgan himself harbors no such intention. The little fellows should try to effect an agreement with Morgan on the same lines that the rooster in the fable attempted to make terms with the horse. "Let us agree," said the fowl, "not to tread upon each other's feet."

The workmen in the Derby Iron Works, in England, says the New York People, "have been forced to accept a reduction in wages because of the decline of the British iron trade." This is one of those profit sharing works we hear so much about. Wonder if the salaries of high moguls and dividends of stockholders were also cut. It is learned from another source that British manufacturers are taking a gloomy view of the future, and doubtless they will also combine their interests soon to meet the competition of the American billionaires. There are already many powerful trusts in existence in England, Cleveland Citizen.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Comrade R. A. Morris spoke to a large audience last Sunday evening at the headquarters of the 25th ward branch, 933 Sheffield.

This week we have the seven-column paper, and now if the comrades will earnestly and persistently work for socialism, in another year we will have the daily.

The comrades of the 24th ward met at Wendt's hall, corner Divisadero boulevard and Southport avenue, last Friday evening and reorganized with a membership of nine. Comrade Eugene Knaus was nominated for alderman. The officers of the branch are as follows: Organizer, John Baskin; financial secretary, Paul Keck; recording secretary, N. L. Wagner; treasurer, John E. Naesen; delegates to general committee, Eugene Knaus, and John A. Roberts. The 24th ward branch will meet again Friday evening, March 15, at Wendt's hall.

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The newly organized 11th ward branch is composed of comrades who are enthusiastic and are second to none in the city. They opened their campaign in their ward last Sunday evening with a rousing meeting at Gilman's hall, 13th street and Ashland avenue. The comrades had advertised the meeting very effectively and the hall was comfortably filled with an audience remarkable for its enthusiasm. The speaker for the occasion was Comrade Thos. J. Morgan, who discussed socialism in its various phases. Such meetings as that of last Sunday cannot fail to have a good effect on the socialist vote of the 11th ward, if the comrades will persevere, the prospects are fine for a very large branch in this ward. There were six applications for membership as a result of the meeting last Sunday.

Glen Ellyn is a little town of 900 people, 22 miles west of Chicago, on the Chicago division of the Northwestern railroad. The local socialist branch was organized there last December, and at a meeting held Feb. 26, it was decided to put a ticket in the field for the village and school elections. Comrade James W. Ingham was nominated for village trustee, and Comrade Charles H. Rutter, Eugene Baisley and Charles H. Kerr for village trustees, and Comrade May Walden Kerr for school director. Propaganda meetings will be held weekly until election, which takes place the second week of April. The village is already considerably worked up over socialism, and while there is not enough of the wage working element in the village to make the election of our candidates probable, it is still safe to say that a healthy movement has been established.

On Tuesday, Feb. 26, Comrade John Collins, socialist candidate for mayor, addressed a large meeting in Wendt's hall, 632 Cottage Grove street, at the invitation of Local Union No. 184 Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America. His speech on the relation of trades unionism and socialism was well received and warmly appreciated by the audience judging by the applause which greeted the speaker on the conclusion of his address. On Saturday March 2, Comrade Collins spoke on the same subject at a large party given by the Linemen's union at the Elks hall, near the city hall. His remarks being enthusiastically received by those present. We confidently expect that the energy displayed by Comrade Collins in his efforts to bring the truths of socialism before the wage workers of the city will find its expression in a substantial increase in the socialist vote this spring.

The comrades of the 8th ward branch met Wednesday evening, Feb. 27, at Forester's hall, 6312 Cottage Grove ave. They organized a branch with 14 members to start. The officers of the branch are as follows: Organizer, Stanley Kiedrich; recording secretary, Peyton Howell; financial secretary, N. J. Nielson; delegates to general committee, E. Richter and T. J. Morgan. This branch promises to be a very busy infant. It has arranged for an active campaign of propaganda for the spring election, and its first agitation meeting advertised for Thursday evening, March 7, at the above address. Comrades John Collins and R. Herlyn will speak. The comrades are conducting a systematic house to house distribution of socialist literature, and it is no doubt a good crowd will be secured.

The campaign on the west side is becoming more lively each week. In another column will be found an extended write-up of the happenings at the Socialist Temple.

An exciting scene occurred on Sunday last at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor when the resolutions "scoring" Sampson for his report upon G. Morgan's application for a commission in the naval service came up for discussion. Comrade John Collins seized the opportunity to point out the futility of the proceedings, urging the very evident fact that the workers have no concern with an application for a commission in the naval service, who were all equally willing to turn their weapons against the laborers, however much they might wrangle amongst themselves. To this one of the most intelligent supporters of the report, who insisted that the matter should always be recognized, and that as General Morgan's particular merit lay in the fact that he didn't wear a corset and was, or rather had been, a trades unionist, the resolution should be adopted. The logical and earnest reply was "bring it before it, and the meeting at once began to deplore and denounce the snobbish though very natural conduct of Admiral Sampson in language which fortunately for that gentleman's peace of mind is not very likely to reach his aristocratic ears.

SOME REASONS GIVEN

Why Workingmen Should Vote With the Socialist Party in the Coming Election.

Another election looms up before us and once more the twins of capitalism, the republican and democratic parties, are bending all their energies to hide the true issues that affect the working class. In order to do this, various bogus issues are brought forward to blind the workers in regard to their own true interests and to get them once again to vote for their masters. Again we are told that it is only a municipal election and not of great importance after all. The socialist, however, claims that all elections are important and points out that, although the capture of a municipality like Chicago is only winning a skirmish, yet, by repeatedly winning skirmishes, the final great battle for the possession of all the political powers, to be used in the interests of the working class, is brought nearer, fought and won.

It is of much importance that in the coming local election here in Chicago that the working class ask itself if I vote this time what do I get out of it? If we vote this time what do we get out of it? For whichever way the laborer votes this spring, he decides just how the master class shall control him locally. Should they, as in former elections, vote the democrats or republicans into power, they have simply decided that the city affairs shall be carried on in the interests of the possessing class and that the interests of this possessing class shall be the dominant interests of the city as opposed to their own. They have at once voted into the hands of this class, which lives off their toil, all the machinery of the city government, including the police power, and how well this power will be used to protect the interests of the possessing class the organized workers of Chi-

ago has surely had cause enough to learn during the last year of the industrial history of Chicago.

The bogus issues presented to the workers to attract them, as the candle does the moth, are the vice issue and the purification (?) of Chicago; municipal ownership of street cars, gas, etc. The socialist says that the real and genuine issue for the workers is still the same, and for them it cannot change until our present system of society changes, and is, namely, the right of each one willing to work to employ himself and to be able to own and control the full product of his labor. In short, the issue for the workers is the right to work. Supposing that the city owns the street cars, gas plants, electric lights, etc., are the workers any better off if some one else still controls the job? This being a system run for profit for the benefit of the man who control our jobs, we will only be permitted to work if there is profit in it, and, even though willing to work and the wife and family may be at the verge of starvation, yet, no profits in sight, no work. So you see it is simply a question for the possession of the tools (the factories, workshops, mines, railroads, steamboats, lands, etc.). Besides, what difference does it make to me who it is that exploits me, whether it is the capitalist government or the capitalist himself. The worker should remember that he receives in wages just the cost of his production, i. e., just enough to keep him alive, and this is constantly decreasing owing to the fierce competition of the army of the unemployed. Cheapen the cost of living in street-car fare or anything else, and wages will decrease even more than the decrease in the cost of living, and, again, through cheap fare, by bringing places farther out into closer and quicker communication with the center of the city, and given a cheap fare, rents are bound to increase. The only time that municipal ownership will benefit the working class is when the means of production and distribution (which includes street cars, etc.) are collectively owned and controlled by the laborers for the benefit of their class. There is in this country, according to the statistics of the capitalist government at Washington, machinery that will do the work of 400,000,000 men, and we are assured that we can produce enough to provide for a population three times our size, and yet we have poverty, crime, vice and misery beyond compare.

Which class is it that has the poverty and misery and furnishes the majority of the candidates to the ranks of vice and crime? I think you will agree with me that it is the class to which we belong—the working class. The greater the productivity of machinery, the more labor saving it becomes, the more precarious the existence of the laboring class. More and more men and women are forced out of work into the army of the unemployed, and finally into the ranks of vice and crime, for nature has a law which all of us must follow—it is called self-preservation. Morality is simply a question of the stomach—a full stomach makes very moral people, an empty one very immoral ones, according to the standard of the capitalist morality. The republicans are out to purify (?) Chicago of vice and crime. Do they intend to remove the cause or incentive? Not much. They are simply going to suppress it till after election, and then they will continue to help turn out new candidates for the ranks of vice and crime.

The republican and democratic parties stand for the interests that demand the continuation of the present system of the private ownership of the means of life and the attendant increased breeding of vice and crime. The socialist points out that the interests of the workers do not demand the suppression of vice and crime, but the destruction of the conditions that make these things a possibility and a necessity. This can be done in only one way, namely, every woman and every man must have the right to work, not at degrading and body-breaking toil, but at the occupation they are best suited for, they to be the only judges of when and how long they wish to work, and they must be able to control, own and dispose of their own product. In order to have this, we must have the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution by our class. To achieve this we must organize a party of our own class, put men of our own class, conscious as to the interest of our class, into nomination and elect them. Our motto must be: "Workers, Unite for the Subjugation of All Political Powers of the Country for the Benefit of Your Class."

It does not suffice to be successful in Chicago, for Chicago is not the United States. It would simply be gaining a skirmish, and until we captured the state for ourselves, we could not fully control Chicago, as the state powers would bid us halt; nor could we control the state of Illinois until we captured the national government, and only then could we expect to put our programme through.

Therefore, on to the skirmish! Workers, make your votes count in the coming elections by voting for yourselves and against the boss, by voting straight the ticket of THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

A system of land purchase is being advocated in Ireland which will retire the landlord in favor of the mortgage shark. Freedom is often mistaken for the privilege of exchanging leeches.

The publisher's accounts of the inauguration of McKinley bear a striking resemblance to the descriptions given a Queen Victoria's "jubilee" in 1897, of the coronation of the czar of Russia.

Campaign Warms Up

number of petitions turned in to the organizer's office are: City 5,700, West Town 700, North Town 275, Town of Jefferson 150. The following signatures have been turned in on the aldermanic petitions...

HIS FUTURE STATUS.

The Negro Must Regard Himself as a "Labor Machine," says F. Hopkinson Smith.

Colored men who believe that "emancipation" for their race came with Lincoln's proclamation will no doubt feel profoundly grateful to a literary gentleman named Smith for thus defining the limits of emancipation and the status of the negro in society of to-day.

"The new nigger, he who was born since the war, and who since infancy has had to rely upon himself, is a new factor. He may survive. But he has got to get out of politics and he has got to quit being a drone. I believe Hooker T. Washington has held the right idea. The nigger must get over the idea that he is a gentleman and the notion that he can give himself gentlemanly airs. HE MUST REGARD HIMSELF AS A LABOR MACHINE."

Smith has given a faithful picture of what the negro may expect under capitalism, and its outgrown brutality takes nothing from its truth. As chattel slave or wage slave he is equally a labor machine and adepting or accepting the politics of his masters will not avail in the least to transform him from a machine into a man.

The Campaign Fund.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries like 'Previously reported \$45.15', 'Chas. Anderson .20', 'G. Mifflin .25', etc.

Socialist Temple Notes.

The Schubert String Quartette give a concert at the Temple, 10 S. Western avenue, Thursday, March 14, 8 p. m. Tickets, 25 cents. This will be a musical treat you cannot afford to miss.

GRAND COMMUNE FESTIVAL

Concert, Living Pictures and Ball

Socialist Party kindly assisted by the "Stadtevereinigung des Arbeiter Saengerbundes des Nordwest Staates."

BENEFIT OF THE PROPAGANDA FUND

Sunday, March 17th. at Brand's Hall.

Commencing at 8 p. m. Tickets in Advance, 10c a Person; at the Door, 25c a Person.

Speaker in English, PROF. GEO. D. HERRON; Speaker in German, JULIUS VAHLTEICH

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2,500 Pages of the latest and best SOCIALIST LITERATURE for \$1.50. The International Socialist Review, edited by A. S. Simon, with the cooperation of Prof. George D. Herron, Max S. Hayes, and Prof. E. G. Lutzmann, and with contributed articles from the leading socialist writers of the world.

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 27.—Margaret Davis of the Samuel silk mills gave out the statement last night that she would REVOKE HER STRIKING EMPLOYEES TO A KIND OF INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY IF HE HAD TO KEEP THE MILL CLOSED UNTIL JULY. The thousands of mill workers now on strike realize that Mr. Davis speaks for the mill owners here, as he mill employs more hands than all the others combined. He said that all the strikers' demands will be refused, that their position is IMPUDENT, and that he will NEVER yield to them and practically will STARVE them into SUBMISSION.

Big man, this Davis—can't he? Had time to ask him for higher wages, but he knows how to eliminate "impudence" by starvation. Davis is the mouthpiece of the capitalists—the mill "owners" remember, not the "fellows who make the silk but who "own" it, and the tools used in making it. Do you think that from this declaration of Davis that you could determine whether he is a Republican or a Democrat? He might be either, might he not? Yes. The power to starve impudent strikers into submission may be exercised by either, and is so exercised, and those who vote for either party merely place the power of starvation in the hands of those who will use it against them. What would you think of a political movement which proposes to not only destroy this power, but also to give the silkworker, and every other worker, all he produces? In short, what do you think of socialism?

Sugar versus Steel.

M. de Witte, Russian minister of finance, does not propose to allow cheap American steel and iron products to come into competition with Russian products of the same kind, without payment of a high duty, and Secretary Gage gave him the chance he was looking for when he put into operation the countervailing duty against Russian sugar to offset what he considered an indirect bounty allowed by Russia to her sugar exporters. It is not clear, however, that Secretary Gage did not know what he was doing and acted purposely. A good way to do away with a hindrance, such as the Dingley bill seems to be proving to be, is to show it up. Immediately that is done a Chicago congressman, Mann, jumps up, says he is for expansion of the steel business, doesn't blame Gage for his action, but proposes to abolish the countervailing clause in the Dingley bill. There is promise that such will be done, and by the time the next session of congress convenes a great many more clauses may need abolishing. Such good friends as Russia and the United States are, can easily adjust such a little matter to the satisfaction of the ruling class.

The Right to Live.

A corporation in Maynard, Mass., has closed its mills and thrown 1,100 "hands" out of employment as a result of a dispute over a matter of \$2.50 increase of weekly wages distributed amongst thirty girls, which would amount to eight cents each per week. The Socialist would ask if these 1,100 people have the right to live. To this bald inquiry no capitalist would answer in the negative. Then the power to deprive them of the means of life is usurped by which the power of the people should be used to abrogate. But that would interfere with capitalist property in comparison with which the right to live is as nothing, says the capitalist. Exactly so, but the triumph of socialism will change things so that the right to live will be paramount and all other so-called "rights," which stand in the way, will be swept aside.

The Pocket Library of Socialism.

- 1. Woman and the Social Problem. By May Wool Simons. Shows that the emancipation of woman will only come with the emancipation of man through socialism.
2. The Evolution of the Class Struggle. By William H. Noyes. A historical study showing how socialism is coming.
3. Imprudent Marriages. By Robert Blatford. A masterly answer to the argument that "prudence" would help the laborer.
4. Packingtown. By A. M. Simons. A study of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago; how nature and man are alike scientifically exploited.
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7. Wage-Labor and Capital. By Karl Marx. The essence of the great philosopher's theory, in his own words.
8. The Man Under the Machine. By A. M. Simons. A concise summary of the argument for socialism in simple language.
9. The Fission of the Working Class. By Rev. Charles H. Vail, author of "Modern Socialism."
10. Murals and Socialism. By Charles H. Kerr. Shows how popular ideas of morals are manipulated in the interest of the capitalist class.
11. Socialist Songs. By William Morris and others. Printed without music, but adapted to familiar tunes.
12. After Capitalism, What? By Rev. Wm. T. Brown. A striking demonstration of the fact that socialism is the necessary outcome of present conditions.
13. A Political Quack Doctor. By W. A. Corey. A socialist view of the problem of dealing with the liquor traffic.
14. Socialism and Farmers. By A. M. Simons. Shows how the farmer is virtually a wage-slave and that his interests lead him into socialism.
15. How I Acquired My Millions. By W. A. Corey. A revised edition of this brilliant satire.
16. Socialists in French Municipalities. A compilation from official reports, showing what has been accomplished by the socialists who control most of the cities of France.
17. Socialism and Trade Unionism. By Daniel Lynch. With this is printed "Trade Unionism and Socialism," by Max S. Hayes.
18. Plutocracy or Nationalism, Which? An address delivered by Edward Bellamy in 1889, remarkable for its forecast of actual industrial developments and of the coming social war.
19. The Real Religion of Today. By Rev. Wm. Taunton Brown. Shows how the socialist movement embodies all that has been vital in religion.
20. Why I Am a Socialist. An address delivered by P. of George D. Herron at a Social Democratic mass meeting in Chicago, September 29, 1900.
21. The Trust Question. Its economic and political aspect. By Rev. Chas. H. Vail.
22. How to Work for Socialism. A manual of practical suggestions. By Walter Thomas Mills.
23. The Axe at the Root. By Rev. Wm. T. Brown. A sermon showing that socialism embodies the principles of early christianity.
24. What the Socialists Would Do if Elected in this City. By A. M. Simons.
25. The Folly of Being "Good" By Charles H. Kerr. Price 5 cents each, postpaid; a full set mailed for 75 cents.

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SECOND ANNUAL GRAND RECEPTION AND BALL will be given by the SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB for the benefit of the Workers' Call. at WICKER PARK HALL, 501 W. North Ave. Sunday (afternoon and evening), March 17th. Entrance at 3 P. M. Music by PROF. STERN. Tickets 25 cents a person. Tickets can be obtained at this office or at the E. C. Edwards building, 1123 Milwaukee Ave.

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.

THE PEOPLE 184 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY Do You Read THE PEOPLE Official organ of the S. D. P. from the Pacific Coast. Sent for sample copy. 25 cents for six months; 50 cents a year; with Workers' Call, 80 cents a year. 117-Tark St. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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6. The economic defense of rent, profit, interest and wages.
7. The economic theories of money and its uses.
8. The economic law of diminishing returns and theories of population.
9. The socialist trade guilds and the modern trade unions.
10. Charity organizations and the poor laws.
11. Literature and art as social forces.
12. The monopoly and debasement of religion and education.
13. Utopias, co-operative societies and colonies, in which a few people attempt to assume the functions of the whole body of society.
14. Modern science and socialism.
15. The era of invention and the rise of modern industry.
16. The world market, the international trust and imperialism.
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J. STITT WILSON, of the "Social Crusade," says:—"There can be no thousand students at once." EDWIN D. WHEELLOCK, President of the "Christian Socialist League," says:—"This is exactly the work which ought to go and Mills is exactly the man to make it go."

A. M. SIMONS, Editor of the "International Socialist Review" says:—"Socialism needs most of all a large army of effective workers. This course of lessons will be found to be the very best means for training yourself to become such a worker. It will put you in possession of the very facts and arguments you will constantly need in the defence of Socialism."

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