

The number with which your subscription expires will be found on your wrapper. This issue is No. 110. If the number on your wrapper corresponds with this number your subscription expires.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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. For this purpose only it appears.

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

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 110

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

A PLACE FOR WOMEN

The Socialist Movement Affords Them Full Scope.

ON EQUAL TERMS WITH MEN.

Suggestions For Facilitating the Entrance of Women Into the Organizations.

It is a well-known fact that there are very few women socialists. In talking the subject over with others to find out the reason for this, I have had various answers. From women whose husbands are socialists, who themselves are not, I have had replies of this sort: "None socialist in the family is enough." "My husband drives all my friends away talking socialism; he can't think or feel of anything else." "I don't see any good in it; we are just as poor as we were three years ago when he first got hold of it."

This indifference, or antagonism in some cases, is due to the fact that women do not understand that their interests are the same as those of the husband, father or brother, who has become a socialist. This must be made to understand. We women who have studied carefully into the matter see it clearly enough. How shall all other women be made to see it, too?

In Chicago there are about 1,200 Socialist party members. Of these probably not over fifty are women. It is easily seen that to carry on the work as rapidly as it should be, women must be reached through the men. If socialist men have not succeeded in converting the women nearest and dearest to them they have failed in their most important duty. "She knows me too well; she won't listen to what I tell her," says a brother of his sister. "Then you have failed to let her know the respect other people have for you who do listen to you. Our own people do not see all sides of our character. We show them often only the most common-place side, the part that has to do with the darning of socks or the dipper for soup. If the sister, mother or wife could see the side shown to outsiders, she would be filled with pride and admiration for the man whom she before only tolerated, and would be more ready to listen to what he has to say to her."

"But what is the good of interesting them?" a man asks; "they don't vote; I think a woman's place is at home looking after the house." I do not mean to offend you when I reply that the highest interests of society demand that women be converted to socialism. She has to work the same as a man; capitalism takes her away from the home and puts her into a store or a factory. It makes her compete with you or with your neighbor's children for a chance to live, and, since it does this, you must show her that she must use the same means that you use to do away with capitalism. If you cannot interest her in the subject and cannot convince her that her place is in the party with you, it will be a waste of time to argue with her further, and folly for you to think of anything more serious than passing acquaintance with her. If she is too frivolous or too unstable to grasp the principles of socialism, you may make up your mind that she would never make a fit companion for a workingman. There are plenty of young women who CAN grasp the ideas of socialism, and who realize that they must study it in order to better their conditions. "But," you may say, "I don't care for a young woman who is so solemn as an owl all the time; I want somebody that can laugh and have a good time." There are plenty of young women, capable of serious thinking, who are also full of fun and high-spirited, and as life is filled with serious moments and grave responsibilities, a woman who is not willing to think seriously could not be a fit wife for any man.

For this reason the wives of socialists must interest themselves in the problems which interest their husbands. The unity of the family depends upon it, and the proper education of their children depends upon it. It is a fact that the wives of socialists are almost strangers to each other. There are plenty of instances where men have been active in the movement for years whose comrades do not know of the existence of wife or children. "It is also true of men who are not socialists," some one replies. Yes, but that is different. Capitalism is already here and does not need the interest or support of the wives of capitalists to keep it in power.

The welfare of the working class depends upon the knowledge that each business being in it must work for the interests of that class. A man who is a socialist neglects one of his nearest and most important duties when he leaves his wife and babies at home always, while he bustles himself elsewhere in the cause. He can, at least, stay at home a part of the time and take care of the babies while his wife gets a glimpse of the world which so continually interests him, and the whole family will be reached by the change. He can, at least, stay at home a part of the time and take care of the babies while his wife gets a glimpse of the world which so continually interests him, and the whole family will be reached by the change. He can, at least, stay at home a part of the time and take care of the babies while his wife gets a glimpse of the world which so continually interests him, and the whole family will be reached by the change.

natural born socialists, and need only to be allowed to develop naturally, and not to be cramped by conventionalities and capitalist ethics, in order to become socialists. Or, if it is impossible for either parent to leave the children, let the home be made the center of a socialist circle for propaganda. I think it is safe to say that no better way can be found of making converts than to do it by inviting friends into the home and talking over there the different phases of the subject and its bearing upon the daily life.

The husband should insist that his wife share all of the pleasures, duties and privileges known to the movement. The wife should insist upon having them, and give up, if necessary, other less important things in order to have them. And outsiders should be considered enough of the family life to go to the homes of the socialists instead of claiming the attention of one parent to the exclusion of the other outside of the home. A woman who is prejudiced against socialism can never be won over to it by having her husband's attention taken more and more from her and given to something in which she feels she has no part. If it is simply impossible to interest her in it, and she has no pride in her husband's work, and if it is a bone of contention between them, it will be better that they ways separate, and no one who understands the situation, will blame either of them for so deciding.

A man true to the interests of international socialism will not cling to the old idea, which is a survival of the feudal society, that a woman's only function is to cook the meals and bear children. She is also the best educator, and, being such, her chances for improvement and cultivation should equal, if they do not exceed, those of her husband. A beautiful example of a home life, where the wife and children shared the father's study and privileges is shown in Liebknecht's Memoirs of Marx. Mrs. Marx was her husband's most highly valued adviser and companion. Their home—for many years a tiny two-room apartment in the poorest quarter of London—was the resort of the brainiest of the political refugees, and Mrs. Marx was honored as an equal. Liebknecht pays a very high tribute to her memory, and, among other things, says: "She is and always will be my ideal of a wife and mother."

And why should not such ideals be honored? The woman's work and the man's are equal and their interests identical. Our work in the Socialist party should be a work of and in families—in HOMES, the institutions we are trying to preserve. Let our work in the branches be modeled after them—the men and women working side by side, equals in everything. Any other division is an unnatural one. Each will be helped by the presence of the other. It has been argued that neither can work as well together as they can in separate organizations, because they each feel a restraint. The women will not talk or take part because they feel that men know more than they do, and they are afraid to do anything. Of all the women who have gone into the work with the men, I have yet to hear of the first one who can complain of any ill-treatment from her men comrades. I have heard much of this sort of talk from women who will not join, or have not joined the same organization with the men. But two women, who can and will work in the men's organizations are worth two dozen who work by themselves. They become clearer in their ideas of what socialism really is and they are more self-reliant. If a woman can't do anything but sit and listen in a regular branch, she had better do that than try to take part in an organization for women alone. For, if she is capable of using her wits at all, she will soon be able to do it to good advantage. When women are in the movement in greater numbers than they now are, it will be necessary for them to guard themselves against the pitfalls which the men have fallen into—the party strifes, jealousies, envyings and personalities. Self-glorification is no part of socialism. The movement is first and the individual, as a personality, is last.

The co-operative commonwealth will come if we socialists should all die tomorrow. Perhaps it would not come so soon, not in the way we wish it to come, but it will come because it does not depend upon any ONE man or woman, no matter what part he or she may be taking in the movement today. The people who are suffering the most from the evils of the present system, know nothing of this man or that woman whom we consider "prominent." And it is because of this fact that I would urge so strongly upon each earnest worker that all differences except in principles be forgotten; there is more than enough for each of us to do, and we can work along the line that our abilities best fit us for. And if we do our work thoroughly, we shall have no time for petty gossip and bickering. No one but a socialist can understand the hardships and self-denials which many of us practice for the sake of the cause. And, remembering that, and honoring every comrade for it, let us give wide encouragement for deeds well done. Instead of an ungrateful sneer, which may be mistaken for envy, let us give the hearty hospitality, which means so much to us comrades in socialism.

SOCIALIST PARTY.

First General Committee Meeting After Election.

LARGE ASSEMBLY IS PRESENT

Affiliates With the Springfield N. E. C. While Retaining the Name Socialist Party.

The General Committee of the Socialist party of Chicago met in regular session last Saturday night at Jung's hall, 104 E. Randolph street, with Comrade J. B. Smiley in the chair. It being the first meeting of the committee after the election, there was an unusually large attendance. It was an interesting session, and matters of importance both to the movement in Chicago and throughout the country came up for consideration. The question of national unity, having been warmly agitated throughout the country for the past few months and the prospects for the consummation of unity of all socialist forces being most favorable, it seemed imperative that the comrades in Chicago state their position in the matter and take steps toward entering a national convention. It seemed the best policy on the part of Chicago socialists, who have stood independent from all national bodies since the presidential election, to affiliate with one of the national parties. Better work would be done for national unity in the ranks of a national party than by retaining an independent organization. Accordingly, on a motion of Comrade Frederick G. Strickland, seconded by Comrade Thomas J. Morgan, the general committee voted unanimously to affiliate with the national executive committee of the Social Democratic party, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass., the organization to retain the name "Socialist Party."

The following changes in the personnel of the general committee were accepted: Ninth and Tenth wards, Morris Kaplan and Louis Hechtman, in place of J. Weiss; Seventeenth ward, J. B. Smiley, in place of J. B. Smiley; Twenty-third ward, R. Rothman, in place of S. Sparks; Twenty-seventh ward, No. 3, John Goebel, in place of John Sefron; Thirty-third ward, Neil Anderson.

The increase in the party membership since the last meeting of the general committee was very gratifying. Seventy-eight new members were proposed and accepted.

A communication from the Twenty-seventh ward branch was read proposing Comrade J. H. Bard for organizer of the North district, with the request that they ask the other branches comprising the North district to concur with them.

A communication from the Ladies Auxiliary recommending Mrs. John Collins for lady organizer and concurring in.

Comrade M. H. Tait, of South Chicago, tenders his resignation as a member of the executive committee for the reason that on account of lack of time and inadequate street car service, it was impossible for him to regularly attend its meetings.

City Organizer August Klenke reported that fraternal relations have been established with the Polish Central committee. He also reported that a movement was on for organizing a socialist body among the Lithuanians. The request of the Lithuanians asking for affiliation on the same conditions as the Polish comrades was concurred in. The organizer was authorized to take all steps necessary to procure permits for holding outdoor meetings and was instructed to make complete arrangements for such meetings.

The executive committee was instructed to prepare printed forms, to be used by delegates in submitting the reports of the various ward branches. A communication from the national executive committee of the S. D. P., with headquarters at Springfield, Mass., levying a special tax of ten cents per member in order to liquidate the large indebtedness accrued during the last national campaign, was approved, and a copy of the communication was ordered sent to each branch, with instruction to remit to the financial secretary.

A resolution from the Seventh ward branch recommending that the tickets for the next Workers' Call picnic be issued immediately, was referred to the executive committee for action. A call for support to an Italian socialist paper to be published in New York was referred to the executive committee, as was also a resolution calling for the publication of the platform and constitution in book form.

Foolish Optimism.

The special legislative committee appointed to investigate the private employment agencies in this city, in examining three such "bureaus" on Co. street, discovered that the books of these institutions showed that there were not applicants for such positions

filled. Notwithstanding this showing, the optimistic investigators expressed their opinion as follows:

It is the belief of the committee that all applicants could find positions if the location of the free agencies were advertised among employers.

That is all that is wanted. If the employers only knew where these wonderful institutions were located, the "problem of the unemployed" would be solved at once. But is it not rather strange that the agencies don't advertise their business, when by so doing they would increase it tenfold?

The truth of the matter is that the committee believe no such thing. They only say they believe it. If they really did believe it, they would be far better qualified for a residence at Kankakee than for a committee of investigation. And the proprietors of the agencies in question themselves know that such a statement is utterly ridiculous. They advertise widely in the daily press of the city, and every one of them distribute and circulate printed cards by the thousands amongst employers of labor soliciting the latter to procure what employees they may need at the address given on the circular, and assuring their prospective customers that by so doing they can avoid being pestered by hordes of unsuitable applicants. The "investigation" that failed to discover this palpable fact doesn't speak well for the ability of those to whom it was entrusted.

Organizers' Notice.

Warm weather being now at hand, preparations must be made for outdoor agitation at once. We need a large number of speakers to conduct the necessary work, and therefore all comrades who are willing to speak in public for socialism are requested to send their names and addresses to this office. All branches should select a suitable street corner in their ward for the purpose of holding their meetings, and, to prevent confusion, notices of the location and dates of such meetings should be sent to the executive committee, who will arrange accordingly. All branches which have not yet turned in campaign subscription lists are requested to do so at once, and comrades holding Commune Festival tickets should at once return them to enable the committee to settle accounts.

Branches are also requested to report their vote on the restricting plan, or if they have not yet voted, to do so at their next business meeting. Send all returns to the committee on referendum, 36 N. Clark street.

AUGUST KLENKE, Organizer.

Special May Day Issue.

We desire to inform the comrades and readers of The Workers' Call that arrangements are being made for a special May Day issue of the paper, and articles will be published from the best socialist writers that can be induced to contribute. All branches and comrades desirous of procuring bundles of the May Day issue for use in propaganda work, are requested to notify the business manager of the paper as to the number required, not later than Thursday, May 2d. Prices, as usual, 50c per hundred.

Gains in Quincy, Ill.

On April 2d the socialists of Quincy, Ill., under the name of the "Socialist Party" polled 22 votes for their ticket, on which William Heimann ran for mayor. The combined vote of the S. D. P. and the S. L. P. last November in Quincy was 75. This good showing was the result of faithful and persistent agitation on the part of the Quincy comrades, who have displayed a most remarkable activity in propaganda since the national election.

From Massillon, Ohio.

Comrade Refruss of Massillon, Ohio, sends us a report of the election just held in that city, which shows that the socialist vote for three offices, city marshal, city solicitor, and city treasurer, was 25, 25 and 15 respectively. The comrade states that the party has succeeded in securing a column in one of the local dailies for the dissemination of socialist news and ideas and expects good results therefrom.

That "Emperor" Again.

Some weeks ago Professor Hadley, of Yale college, deplored the lack of public sentiment to regulate the trusts and said unless it turned its activities in that direction twenty-five years would produce an emperor at Washington. "Oh, no," says Prof. Draper, of Illinois, "a fixed democratic idea holds the minds of the people making for better things. Pauperism, equal and vice have decreased proportionately in the large cities in 100 years, for in 1800 one-twelfth of the population of New York and Philadelphia needed public assistance." Let our college presidents continue to pour this flood of light upon the problems of the nation. Arousing public sentiment. If this emperor sits in the white house he will be the emperor of industry controlled by the producers. "Hush!" says Draper, "this hint of Hadley's must be aborted. There will come nothing of the sort, for see, 124 years show a slight proportionate decrease of equalizer; won't that keep our thoroughly democratic people satisfied?"

DELUDED PILGRIMS.

British Wage Slaves To Inspect American Workshops.

EXPENSES PAID BY MASTERS.

To Convince Them That They Must Work Harder To Retain Something They Don't Possess.

One of the "problems" which our "reformers" never feel called upon to handle, but which is often of much interest to the socialists of a speculative turn of mind, may be found in a study of the question as to whether the audacity of the exploiter or the stupidity of the exploited, is the more wonderful. A scheme which is being hatched in England for the purpose of vitalizing British trade is thus worded in a press dispatch:

"London, April 25.—The managers of a number of iron manufacturers of the Manchester district have decided to send out a picked party of British workmen to the United States for the purpose of studying American methods of workmanship in the automobile-tool trade. The districts of New England, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Chicago, and other steel centers, will be visited, in the hope of convincing the British workmen of the necessity of improved methods if THEY DESIRE TO RETAIN THEIR SHARE OF THE WORLD'S TRADE."

Hundreds of thousands, probably millions, of American workmen must have read this notice, coming as it did through the ordinary channels of information controlled by the Associated Press, which secured its publication in every important daily paper in the country. But out of the multitude, how many recognized the extraordinary assumption with which it ended?

Possibly a few thousands only—and it is safe to say that of these few thousands 99 per cent were socialists. "The British workman's 'share of the world's trade'!" How much is that? We know what is coming to us, thanks to the kindness of Hanna, Dewey, and others of their ilk, who informed us last fall that the PROMISE of a full dinner pail was about our limit. But the British workman seems to be getting a "share of the world's trade." If that is the case, he is evidently better off than we are, and yet he is sent here to see for himself what tools we work with, and imitate our example by adopting the same. Yet it is said that it will be for his benefit, and, if so, it follows that the "share of the world's trade" which he now gets and hopes to retain, is inferior to the promise of the full dinner pail which we enjoy.

It would seem as if there is some contradiction lurking in this matter. Let us see if we can discover it.

Are these workmen coming over here of their own accord? No. "The managers of a number of iron manufacturers" are sending them. What is their object in going to this trouble? According to the dispatch they hope that the visitors will be convinced that the condition of their class will be improved by adopting the improved tools which they will see in operation over here. The tour, therefore, is purely philanthropic in character, being engineered solely for the interests of the British workman. Those who send the party across and pay its expenses, do so with no interests of their own in view. They merely desire that the aforesaid British workman may, through what he observes here, be enabled to "retain his share of the world's trade." They themselves don't want any more than they have now got. The expedition is, therefore, not a "business" one in any sense. It is gotten up solely by a few altruists who are willing to spend their substance doing good and hoping for nothing in return. It is only, of course, a strange co-incidence that these philanthropists are all engaged in the iron industry themselves, that is, so far as taking profits can be described as engaging in industry.

This explanation will, of course, be scouted as absurd by those who read it. But, nevertheless, it is exactly what the dispatch declares without any ambiguity whatever, and in the plainest possible language. And yet there are few workmen so stupid as not know that these manufacturers are really looking after their own interests instead of those of the workmen, and still fewer, who are watchful enough to detect the fact that the wording of the dispatch makes its meaning appear precisely the reverse.

It is only necessary to take this paragraph in its literal sense to show that it is an absurdity, and that it states what everybody knows is untrue. Why, then, is it worded in such a manner? Because those who construct it rightly assume that a lie, by constant repetition, will be received as "truth" by workmen who are too indolent to examine it for a moment. It is merely one of a thousand phrases by which the falsehood that the laborer and the capitalist have identical interests, is propagated.

Every American workman knows that the British workmen have "no share in the world's trade." He knows perfectly well that not only do they work for wages, but for less wages than are paid on this side. The capi-

talist politicians themselves have told him this over and over again when expatiating upon "prosperity." And he knows also that what wages they do get have been only secured after desperate struggles with the employers through the trades unions. Yet, in spite of this knowledge upon his part, the lie is published with the certain expectation that it will be swallowed without examination and leave the desired impression on the reader.

The party of workmen who are to visit this side of the Atlantic are "picked" by their masters for that purpose. That is to say, they are men who can be made to entertain the delusion that their class has a "share in the world's trade," and they will see just as their masters want them to see. From this it may be safely inferred that there are no socialists amongst them.

The modern wage worker is not engaged in "trade." He does not own the tools with which he produces, much less the product created by his labor. When that product is completed, he has absolutely no further concern with it. It belongs to those who own the tools and raw material with and upon which he labors. It is they who do the "trading." It is they alone who have anything whatever to do with the process of exchange. The function of the wage worker lies entirely within the process of production. And every time that a labor organization bases its demand for higher wages upon the assertion, that their masters are making big profits, they are speedily informed by the said masters that workmen have nothing whatever to do with that matter. The process of exchange by which profits are secured, they say, is a matter which concerns the capitalist alone. But when occasion demands, they find no difficulty whatever in reversing this position and declaring that the workman has a "share in the world's trade."

And as with this, so with every other proposal made by the capitalist to the working class. Schemes based upon the falsehood of identity of interests can only be propounded in the form of a falsehood. Under capitalism the increased use of improved machinery serves the interests of the ruling class alone, and at the same time renders the slavery of the worker still more intolerable by eliminating his skill and thereby diminishing his economic power of resistance to oppression. But, nevertheless, it brings compensation in strengthening the political revolt against capitalism and forcing upon the working class a recognition of the fact that while their "share of the world's trade" is a myth, the possibility of acquiring not a "share," but the full product of their labor, becomes a reality, the accomplishment of which depends upon the united efforts of their class in the political field.

Latest Voting Returns.

The total vote of the Socialist party in the recent election amounts to 5,423, with a few precincts missing. However, this total is approximately correct and shows an increase of 741 over the first published police reports. We have not yet received the count for the S. D. P., but a total of 2,000 will most probably come close to the real figure, while the S. L. P. vote will total 700 or thereabouts, making a combined socialist vote of over 8,200, which is the largest ever cast in Chicago.

Meeting Competition.

The Daily Mail, a London capitalist organ, declares that the billion dollar steel trust recently formed in this country contains no danger to British capitalist interests which the latter are not able to defend themselves against successfully. This defence has been already begun, and it consists in a general reduction in the wages of the British miners and iron workers, amounting to between 11 and 21 per cent out on present rates. In the month of February, for instance, increases in wages affected 3,242 persons, averaging 34 cents per week increase to each individual, and decreases in wages affected 21,381 persons, at an average reduction of 14 cents per week. It is not difficult to see that the main defence of the British capitalist against the American combination must take the form of a reduction of the laborer's share in the value created, and the cheerfulness with which the British employer adopts this course irresistibly calls to mind the patriotism of the individual who was willing to sacrifice all his wife's relations in order that the Union might be preserved.

From Glen Carbon, Ill.

The socialists of Glen Carbon, Ill., have nominated the following ticket for the coming municipal election in that town: For mayor—M. B. Faith. For trustees—Simon Bernfeld, Peter Wekman and John Herbasook. For village clerk—George Zimmerman. The comrades of Glen Carbon have elected John Morgan as literary agent. Comrade Morgan is said to be an able and convincing socialist speaker.

The little capitalist who can see no possibility of a success in less than a thousand years usually finds no difficulty in perceiving all "wonders" at Washington in twenty-five.

BEFORE AND AFTER

Harrison's Empty Message to the Council on Franchises.

ORGANIZED LABOR IGNORED.

Municipal Ownership Promised Before Election, Vanishes When the Office is Secured.

Carter Harrison has been re-elected mayor of Chicago by the votes of the workmen of the city. Thousands of them were influenced by the fact that the platform upon which he stood contained a "municipal ownership plank." The speakers and writers of the Socialist party tried to make plain the fact that it was meaningless, but the great majority of the working class voters who put Harrison in office either did not hear or heed the warning. Now, however, Harrison himself comes forward to corroborate the statements of the socialists. It may, perhaps, interest those that have been deceived by his pre-election promises to read what he has now to say on the subject. Here is his position, now given in his message to the council:

There is nothing in the 99-year act, however, to prevent the city from granting franchises to competing companies to duplicate every mile of rail now laid in the city. Moreover, this act does not apply to all the old lines, and for these reasons the companies are so well entrenched that they may attempt either to dictate terms to the city or to refuse reasonable terms offered them by the city. "There is no desire on the part of the vast majority of the citizens of Chicago to occupy the attitude of confiscating property or repudiating obligations already assumed. The results of the last two mayoral elections state in plain, unmistakable terms what the citizens believe in and insist upon as a satisfactory settlement of the street car franchise question. The public might be summed up as a demand for: "Compensation to the city based upon a percentage of the gross receipts."

"A reduction of fares during the rush hours of the day."

"A betterment of accommodations."

"A distinct waiver of all claims under the existing franchise act, and particularly the members of labor organizations, to discover, if they can, where their interests come in in the above statement. We ask them to discover, if they can, any resemblance between what is here stated, and the position taken by the Chicago Federation of Labor on this question, who announced that the organized workmen of this city were absolutely in favor of municipal ownership as the best and only means to realize trades union demands for the workers."

These were: Better pay, shorter hours and improved conditions of labor for the men employed in public transportation. Only last Sunday the legislative committee reiterated the demand for at least trades union conditions. Can these things be found in the mayor's message? No. Not one word, even remotely, relating to them is contained there.

And we would also ask, if they consider that the men who voted the ticket headed by John Collins, the candidate of the Socialist party, "threw their votes away?" John Collins in the mayoral chair would have voted the interests of labor on this question, but Harrison, as the socialist will know, would upon the same question speak and act as the mouthpiece and agent of the capitalist class. He did so, and now we would make the final inquiry, "how many more lessons of this sort will be necessary before the workmen begin to see that the only way they get nothing is because they place their enemies in office by their votes?"

From Glen Carbon, Ill.

The socialists of Glen Carbon, Ill., have nominated the following ticket for the coming municipal election in that town: For mayor—M. B. Faith. For trustees—Simon Bernfeld, Peter Wekman and John Herbasook. For village clerk—George Zimmerman. The comrades of Glen Carbon have elected John Morgan as literary agent. Comrade Morgan is said to be an able and convincing socialist speaker.

The Little Capitalist Who Can See No Possibility of a Success in Less Than a Thousand Years Usually Finds No Difficulty in Perceiving All "Wonders" at Washington in Twenty-Five.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

Published every Saturday at 56 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. The Workers' Call is published for and under the control of the Chicago Socialist Party...

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One year \$3.00, Six months \$1.75, Three months \$1.00, Single copies 5c.

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

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS: To secure the return of unused manuscripts should be enclosed. Communications must reach the office by Monday morning preceding the issue in which they are to appear.



Once more the socialist turns to the laborer after the election and asks: 'Did you throw your vote away?' and then, 'What did you get out of it?'

So far as unity is concerned, the election showed that the laborers of Chicago were pretty well united in their ideas, of which one of the socialist parties stood for a solid front of all workers.

FUTURE LOCAL AGITATION.

The time is now here when the open agitation will begin. While almost everyone admits the great value of such agitation, there is generally altogether too little work given to preparation.

ANNEXATION SENTIMENT.

A son of the notorious usurer, Hetty Green, has just returned from Mexico, where he has been spying out the land with an eye for future exploitation.

convinced that annexation to the United States is inevitable and are decidedly satisfied with the prospect, as there are 'vast natural resources' in the Southern republic which need 'developing' by American capital.

THE LIMIT OF SUBSISTENCE.

It is not particularly strange that a band of reformers dubbing themselves a 'Social Economics Club' should undertake the discussion of the question as to the possibility of a human being existing on \$2.50 per week.

HOW TO SECURE UNITY.

The result of the recent election shows beyond dispute that socialism is slowly, steadily and surely gaining the attention of the working class in Chicago. But while this in itself is eminently satisfactory, it should never be lost sight of that what has been accomplished is after all trifling in comparison with what yet remains to be done.

can expect anything more than the cost of their subsistence from day to day, becomes for them a further use, there may be some grounds for believing that the 'reformers,' who occupy their time in determining the subsistence point for the laborers, will not be able to pose much longer as 'friends' of the working class.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

Say, what has become of those criminal prosecutions against G. T. Swift and the Armour Packing Co. for stealing water, that the Chicago American was talking so loud about a while ago.

The same thing that happened to the water thieves will happen to the 'tax-dodgers,' about whom the same Chicago American is making such a tremendous howl.

The suppression of the Cuban newspaper 'Discussion' for the publication of a cartoon representing Cuba crucified between two thieves, labeled respectively President McKinley and Governor General Wood will come as a shock to those shortsighted though patriotic American citizens who urged the war with Spain in the name of 'humanity' and 'Cuba Libre.'

Not so long ago every large city in the United States, where a municipal election was pending, started a 'vice crusade' in the interests of 'public morality.' The efforts of Chicago reformers in this direction dwindled perceptibly when it became apparent that as between Harrison and Haney, the capitalist class had no particular choice, and after election it promptly and totally disappeared.

It is worse than useless to cry: 'Peace! Peace!' when there is no peace. It is a waste of time attempting to induce certain individuals to 'swing their followers' into line for united action when it is recognized that they have power to do so.

One George E. Rusby, a prominent citizen in New York state, has resigned his position as a trustee of a Methodist church. Mr. Rusby objects to the propagation of the gospels and gives his opinion as follows: 'I hold that it is not the true mission of our church to propagate creeds and claim that their acceptance will insure salvation.'

Chicago postoffice employees took the opportunity afforded by the appointment of a new postmaster to protest against the length of their hours of labor. The latter appealed to them to continue for a short time and he would see that relief would be shortly forthcoming, and, as the report states, 'his eloquence and soothing words' prevailed.

Yerkes has astonished the London labor skinner by the energy he displayed in getting his scheme for the Charing Cross and Hampstead underground railway into operation, and in pursuance of this laudable object he has, it is said, sat continually at his desk for 12 hours per day.

public, of course, makes him a formidable competitor to the slow-going Briton, who will now have to fight for the privilege of shearing the flock which he had heretofore regarded as his special property. But, as under capitalism, the survival of the fittest is assured, it would seem as if Yerkes stands a good show of getting his shears into the wool first.

It is reported that fully three thousand Russian students have been forcibly drafted into the army as a punishment for their part in the recent revolutionary disturbances. The Russian government will shortly awake to a realization of the fact that they have been unwittingly distributing the leaves of socialism in the most advantageous position for performing its work.

Always willing to add its testimony to the reality of existing 'prosperity,' the Chicago Bureau of Charities asserts that 'the number of professional beggars is unusually large in the residence districts of the city,' and demands their arrest on the ground that 'some of them are much surprised and grieved when asked if they will work for a meal or the price of a night's lodging.'

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech. Comrade Collins wants a rest, but there is no rest for the agitator. The vote on the west side is very encouraging.

Socialist Temple Notes.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech. Comrade Collins wants a rest, but there is no rest for the agitator.

public, of course, makes him a formidable competitor to the slow-going Briton, who will now have to fight for the privilege of shearing the flock which he had heretofore regarded as his special property.

It is reported that fully three thousand Russian students have been forcibly drafted into the army as a punishment for their part in the recent revolutionary disturbances.

Always willing to add its testimony to the reality of existing 'prosperity,' the Chicago Bureau of Charities asserts that 'the number of professional beggars is unusually large in the residence districts of the city.'

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

public, of course, makes him a formidable competitor to the slow-going Briton, who will now have to fight for the privilege of shearing the flock which he had heretofore regarded as his special property.

It is reported that fully three thousand Russian students have been forcibly drafted into the army as a punishment for their part in the recent revolutionary disturbances.

Always willing to add its testimony to the reality of existing 'prosperity,' the Chicago Bureau of Charities asserts that 'the number of professional beggars is unusually large in the residence districts of the city.'

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Ann Arbor, Mich.

Editor The Workers' Call: Monday, the 1st of April being customarily known as 'April-Fools' Day,' was fittingly celebrated by the majority of the workers here in this section.

It is reported that fully three thousand Russian students have been forcibly drafted into the army as a punishment for their part in the recent revolutionary disturbances.

Always willing to add its testimony to the reality of existing 'prosperity,' the Chicago Bureau of Charities asserts that 'the number of professional beggars is unusually large in the residence districts of the city.'

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

The after-election rally on April 24 was an enthusiastic gathering. Comrade John Collins started the next campaign with a stirring speech.

Socialist Pointers

The Chicago crowd is for union. Did you hear anything drop? Look about you anywhere, and you will find arguments for socialism.

We are coming, Messrs. Springfield Committee, 6,000 strong and solid for union.

No matter what definition the dictionary may give, a socialist is one who votes the socialist ticket.

Watch young Alderman Palmer and see whether he ever cast any other than a class-conscious vote.

The 'Commoner' does not carry the union label, but what is the use when it is such a long time till election.

Tom Johnson evidently is not one of those who think the democrats can win without the aid of the socialists.

Now is good time for the branches to look about them and pick out good corners for a soap box campaign.

Now while the other fellows are not looking is a good time circulate the Workers' Call and make socialists.

Now that patriotism does not compel us to remember the Maine, let us all remember the picnic for a change.

Possibly the workmen were too busy getting their golf outfits ready to take much interest in the city elections.

Having re-elected Carter Harrison, it must be that the workmen did not contemplate having many strikes this summer.

A socialist party that can put 600 watchers at the polls is a movement that is to cut some figure in the near future.

In these days of prosperity every member of the party should be able to sell at least one Workers' Call card each week.

All who are in favor of doubling the Workers' Call subscription list, send in a subscription this week as an evidence of good faith.

The handwriting on the wall is to the effect that all who oppose union had better get out of the way or they will get run over.

The Potter Palmers have been ruling the city all of the time. One of their number more or less will make no difference to the workmen.

Of course you bought a \$30 spring hat for your wife. According to the capitalist papers no women can live with one that costs a cent less.

As soon as the department stores consolidate, a few clerks and floorwalkers, who know it all now, will have a chance to learn a few more things.

The capitalists are fixing Aguinaldo so they can use him to help exploit the little brown man. Even a rebel is not a bad person if they can use him.

The decision of the court that the gas company could charge one dollar in Hyde Park goes to show that the constitution is class-conscious to some trifling degree.

Who Will Assist Him? Comrade Charles D. Raymer, of Minneapolis, Minn., is preparing a scrap book of biographies of socialists and would be pleased to have comrades look over old files of papers and magazines and send him such material along that line as they can find.

Illustrated Lecture. A lecture upon 'The World's Struggle for Religious, Political and Economic Freedom' will be delivered at Educational Hall, corner Armitage and Milwaukee avenues, on Sunday, April 21, at 8 p. m., by Walter Thomas Mills. The lecture will be illustrated by a series of 150 historical pictures bearing on the subject under the management of E. Warmbold. Admission, 25 cents.

Campaign Fund. Previously reported \$204.97. George D. Herron \$5.00. List 125, per F. Haupt \$2.10. List 237, per E. Cope \$1.75. A. Eisenman \$1.00. H. Leaver \$1.25. F. A. Schroeder \$1.00. 25th Wd. Brch., list 10 \$1.50. Total \$262.92.

Open-air Meetings. SUNDAY-3 p. m., North and California avenues. SUNDAY-8 p. m., Peoria and Madison streets. SUNDAY-3 p. m. and 8 p. m., State and Van Buren streets. SATURDAY-8 p. m., Paulina street and Milwaukee avenue.

The scheme for living upon \$2.50 per week meets with some editorial opposition in the capitalist press, which declares that the true proposition should be 'How not to live on \$2.50 a week.'

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

A Century of Economic Development.

Translated from the Polish.

(Continued from last week.)

With the development of the new form of production, commerce grew to be of ever greater importance. For the classic handicraft and peasant form of production, commerce was not indispensable. The peasant and the artisan could buy their means of production directly from the producer and sell their commodities directly to the consumer. The more capitalist production develops the more important and indispensable becomes the evolution of commerce.

The whole present production, as well as the maintenance of the population, depends upon the normal condition of commerce. To-day its significance for the entire social life has grown to dimensions so colossal that even war is becoming less possible. In case of its outbreak, the interruption of commerce would bring to the people much greater destruction than even the most powerful guns or the battlefield. Of no less importance became the development of credit. The latter has entirely changed its economical significance. The medieval usurer was nothing but a parasite on the body social. The credit of the nineteenth century grew to be one of the most powerful levers of economic evolution. Financial institutions and banks became the reservoirs into which there flows all the moneys of the non-capitalists, and from which they come into the hands of capitalists for the purpose of enlivening production and commerce. Thanks to these reservoirs, the riches of the churches and nobility alike, with the savings of servants and laborers, are transferred into the hands of the capitalists, enter into the process of production and commerce, and become thus capital. On the other hand, the surplus capital accumulated by the capitalists themselves, who are not in a position to use them in productive enterprises, passes through these reservoirs into the hands of other capitalists. Thus the least stimulation is able to spread industry more quickly than ever before. But on the other hand, credit is to-day more sensitive than ever. It serves not only to enliven the process of production and to sharpen the economical contradictions, but it shakes also the foundations of the whole mechanism of production at the moment when the creditors, in fear of losses, begin to withdraw their capitals from the financial institutions.

The ever closer connection of commerce and credit with production has not only caused the latter's previously unheard-of development, but has also brought about a further division of economic functions. The merchant confined in his person, not only the functions of buying and selling, but he also imported commodities, divided, assorted, and stored them. Now there not only exist separate wholesale and retail divisions, but also separate transportation and storing enterprises (transportation companies' elevators and store-houses). At last buying and selling have so largely separated from each other, so is this independence only a superficial, a legal one.

In reality, however, the dependence of the various economic functions does not lessen the dependence of the different economic classes, but increases it.

The weakening of one of these functions suffices to bring all the others to a standstill and dissolution.

In this manner the economy of one country and—with further evolution—of the whole world grows into one great and exceedingly intricate mechanism, which is growing every day more and more sensitive to the slightest disturbances. In truth, no other mode of production ever required such a systematic and strong organization as the capitalist; because none was so intricate and sensitive. The present mode of production requires that all the wheels of the big productive and distributive mechanism, no matter how small and insignificant they may be, work regularly, under the penalty of a crash of the whole artificial edifice. While economically the separate individual enterprises become more and more dependent upon each other, legally they remain independent. Owing to this, the adjustment of the different groups, the regulation of economical life is left to the action of FREE COMPETITION, which, by the means of vicissitudes and catastrophes maintains the movement of the economic mechanism.

At last one of the most important steps in the economic evolution of the nineteenth century was the coming forth of industrial capital to the first rank. The two first kinds of capital, commercial and bank (credit) capital, drew their income and grew by means of percentage and commission for various services rendered in different spheres and stages of production. The

surplus value. With the development of industry grew the importance of the industrial capital, which is to-day the main source from which comes the wealth of not only the factory owner, but also that of the whole capitalist class. Whoever desires to understand the present true character of capital, must accept as the starting point of his studies the investigation of industrial capital. The income from industrial capital divides itself between several categories of the proprietary class. A part of that income goes to the landowners under the name of ground rent. The ground rent owes its existence not so much to the natural limitation of the earth's surface, but cannot be increased at will, as to the fact that land, so necessary to agriculture and industrial production (building-ground for factories, etc.), became a monopoly, before it was taken for the above uses. The capitalist wishing to build a factory or house must rent the ground or buy it, and is thus compelled to divide his profits with the landlord, or to use the current language, to pay him the rent.

For this reason ground rent is the higher, the more desirable, becomes the land to the industrial capital, the nearer to the industrial centers is its situation, and reaches its climax in the modern populated cities, where it causes the so-called tenement question.

On the other hand, land, under like conditions, brings a higher income the more fruitful it is and the better its situation. Therefore, by reason of the economic evolution of the nineteenth century in all the civilized countries, there took place a rise of rent, and the development of the agricultural credit—land with a higher ground rent could not bear the competition of the land of the industrially undeveloped countries, where the ground rent was lower.

The further consequence of the economic evolution of the twentieth century was the increasing of profits as the result of the increased productivity of labor and the fall of the rate of interest from capital, or, to say the same thing in a different way, the lowering of income from a given unit of capital.

At present, for the purpose of conducting an enterprise, a greater amount of capital is necessary than previously, an amount that is constantly increasing, proportionately to the development of technique. For this reason the amortization of the ever-larger capital becomes slower and the rate of interest smaller. But this does not mean that the capitalist draws a lesser income, but that it is becoming ever more difficult to the small capitalist to compete with the big one. Because, even if the rate of interest should be limited to a minimum, the millionaire will always have yet a big income, and the larger his capital, the greater will be his income. The fall of the rate of interest leads to ejecting the small capitalists from those fields of production or exchange in which that fall has taken place. Therefore, the immediate result of the fall of the rate of interest is the concentration of capital.

The small capitals thus ejected, either disappear entirely (as during the commercial and industrial crises) or turn to the fields in which production on small scale prevails, and in which there is no need of a big capital, or they create new branches of small production and exchange. When a certain point of evolution is reached, great capitalistic enterprises do not increase in number, but rather decrease. When this point is reached and the single enterprises have attained colossal dimensions, there comes a time when these great capitalistic enterprises begin to combine into one organism of production or exchange. While there may be some difference of opinion as to the usefulness of competition to the whole of society, there is certainly no doubt that to each group of capitalists competing with each other in the same market, competition is a hindrance, and in order to remove it, they combine and regulate production in a manner, not to oversupply the market and to uphold prices at a certain profitable level. The birth of such combines may be hastened and even artificially caused in countries with high tariffs, which protects the combines from foreign competition and aids their formation.

The most liable to combinations were the most important branches of industry, coal and iron mines. At the same time arose the tendency of combining not only one branch of industry into one enterprise, but the bringing of different branches under one management. Many of the railroad corporations possess their own mines, sugar factories and even raise their own sugar beets, etc. Another way leading to the combinations of capital and enterprises under one management is through stock companies. These latter are very characteristic because of the disappearance of the individual capitalist, while capital itself remains. And as credit became a means of putting small savings into the service of the economic evolution, so now the stock companies by the division of shares into small parts, contribute to the gathering of small capitals. In the interest of the big capitals and great enterprises, which thus grow more rapidly into economical power and make the whole social life dependent upon them.

When to all that, we add that the great capitals have the tendency to

the nineteenth century—the disappearance of the small capital from the main fields of the economic life on the one side, and on the other the concentration of the capitalist enterprises, with the individual capitalist disappearing.

No century has ever seen such a magnificent development of the productive forces as the nineteenth century. But this development has marked a road full of heavy sacrifices and catastrophes, in which number the commercial and industrial crises are especially to be mentioned. They are always caused by overproduction, by the tendency peculiar to the capitalistic system to produce and reproduce on an ever larger scale and the ever larger production of commodities. The continuous expansion of the markets, the creation of the international market, the evolution of technique, and credit, etc., have favored the growth of production and exchange.

With the growth of production and the greater distances of the market, the economic mechanism becomes more and more sensitive to the slightest irregularities and disturbances. Favorable circumstances that cause the growth of one branch of industry suffice to call into existence a number of other branches, but, on the other hand, some disturbance in one branch (the closing of a foreign market, for instance) is liable to produce a sudden crash in all the fields of economic life. In such times there took place a terrible loss of energy, commodities lost their value, small capital vanished, production fell, only to begin its race anew at a much rapid pace. Beside the sudden crises, which sweep along the field of production like a destructive violent gale along the sea, there ought to be mentioned the less terrible chronic crises, with their chronic overproduction and never-ceasing loss of energy.

Overproduction could also happen in the previous centuries. But commercial crises in the nineteenth century are inevitable; they are simply a consequence of the law of accumulation of capital, and the necessity of continuous production. The productivity of labor grows incessantly; the big capital enters ever new countries; wealth which the capitalist may turn into capital and invest in enterprises, increases yearly, all he needs is to find a market. The ever-increasing market is the necessary condition of capitalist production, a condition which evolves from the constantly accumulating capital. As the enlarging of the market has not always kept pace with the growing of capital, therefore, during the nineteenth century there very often prevailed long chronic crises that have spread much misery and suffering among the working population and had not less a brief effect than the sudden and hurtful crash. Meanwhile, new markets are getting scarce and their evolution is growing slower, countries with highly developed industries have sent the accumulated capital to countries where industry was not equally highly developed and capital could find opportunity for investment.

But all the fields of action in Europe and America are too narrow for the surplus of the accumulated capital. Therefore, the evolution of the colonial policy of the last decades of the last decades of the nineteenth century.

It is reported that the ubiquitous J. P. Morgan is laying plans for a vast combination of dry goods and department store interests, at the instigation of John Claffin, the principal stockholder in the H. B. Claffin Company of New York.

Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, is quoted as saying that the employers' liability laws of the various states are practically worthless as a means of protection to injured employees. Wright always discovers something after everybody else knows all about it.

Charles R. Flint, the rubber magnate, says that he favors industrial combinations for the reason that they prevent panics, stimulate exports, lower prices, and sustain wages. With the usual modesty of his class, he mentions nothing whatever of profits in his summing up. But, of course, everyone knows that profits occupy a very insignificant space in the minds of our modern capitalists of industry.

The new Perham loom is being placed in mills at Lowell, Mass. Unlike others, it has no gears, occupies a third less space and is speedier by 50 to 100 per cent than the most rapid modern loom of today. Placed in an establishment employing 1,500 "hands," one-third are displaced. This, in connection with reported wage reductions in New England is increasing the misery and hardship of the textile workers.—The Advance.

Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen are strengthening their trust, having absorbed the independent Canadian union, thus bringing its membership up to 107,000. The boot and shoe workers have also reached across the border and grabbed four unions in Montreal with 3,000 members, two large unions in St. Hyacinthe, and in Quebec and Three Rivers the same result is expected. Concentration is the order of the day.—Cleveland Citizen.

The unfortunate "tax-payers" of Hyde Park have come off second best in their encounter with the gas trust. They wanted 1,000 feet for 72 cents, but the trust wanted \$1 and will get it. A temporary injunction restraining them from charging more than the former price was set aside in the Appellate court on the grounds that the circuit court, which issued the injunction, had no power to interfere with prices. The middle class seems to be getting much the same deal in the law courts that labor organizations usually receive, and both will have to learn the truth that the machinery of law exists solely for the interest of the great capitalist class.

Under the present system the more productive the machinery, the more precarious is the existence of the workers, and the more are they divorced from their means of subsistence, and consequently, on account of greater production and less employment, the periods of overproduction are brought closer together, and, finally, we get into a stage of constant overproduction and depression. This, then, makes it apparent that the real question before the workers is not politics, but the use and ownership of the means of production and distribution. The interests of all the workers is a common one, and from these interests, the needs and conditions of the working class, the socialist movement springs.

It calls on the workers to become class-conscious and intelligent as regards their interests, to join hands for the emancipation of their class from wage slavery, and the inauguration of the co-operative commonwealth.

In order to achieve this end, which can only be accomplished by the subjugation of the political powers by the workers, organized as a class-conscious body, it asks them to follow the lines of least resistance, namely, the ballot and the political field.

LABOR ITEMS

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

Colorado Social Democrats are adopting the name of Socialist party.

The socialists of Evansville, Ind., recently polled 433 votes for their ticket in that city.

The strike of marine engineers on the great lakes is nearing a settlement, according to press reports.

The mine barons of the West and Canada are combining to destroy the Western Federation of Miners.

City and County of Saginaw shows 223 socialist votes on April 1st, an increase of 500 since November.

Ann Arbor, Mich., gives 56 votes in recent municipal election. Returns in 1900 for Debs and Harriman, 20.

Labor commissioner's office in Nebraska has been practically abolished, the legislature refusing to vote money to run it.

Socialists of Japan held a national convention last month, discussed the situation and laid plans to spread their propaganda.

Municipal election in San Diego, Cal., records 151 votes for the socialist candidates. Last November 119 votes for Debs and Harriman were cast in that city.

Pennsylvania socialists have entered the field with J. Mahlon Barnes of Philadelphia for state treasurer, and Chas. Hendrick of Erie for judge of the supreme court.

It is estimated that the knocking out of the law compelling contractors in New York to pay the "prevailing rate of wages," which means the union scale, on all public work will save these capitalists \$100,000,000.

International Typographical Union has decided by referendum vote to adopt the arbitration agreement with the National Publishers' Association. The vote stood 12,544 for the proposition and 2,233 against.

Cigar trust cut wages in one of its factories in Binghamton, N. Y., and then received 1,300 applications in one week from people who wanted jobs. The "old dinner pail" is not being used.

It must take into the market and sell to some master for wages.

These wages are a peculiar thing. Labor produces all wealth, and has produced all wealth since the beginning of time, even to the very things owned by the capitalists themselves, and which they graciously allow the workers to use for wages. Under the era of modern steam production the worker is simply a machine tender. He is the superintendent of the mechanical agent and placed to watch that it works correctly and makes no mistakes. In doing this part of himself, namely, labor power, is embodied in the finished article. The worker himself is purely part of the raw material, which enters into the finished product. To make up for this wear and tear and build up new labor power for a day's work, he is paid wages, that is, he receives back a portion of that which will be just sufficient to keep him alive, and allow him to get back sufficient strength.

He receives in wages just the cost of his production. As these wages do not equal the full amount of that which he has produced, he finds when he enters the market that he can not buy back all that he has produced, and as the class he belongs to are in the same boat, and they are by far the majority of society, it means that, as they are unable to buy, overproduction is bound to take place.

First slowly and then faster and faster the stocks begin to pile up. Soon the granaries, the mills and mines have stock upon stock on hand, and as there are not purchasers enough, the wheels of industry come to a stop and then the laboring class is punished for having produced too much of the good things of life, and, like good philanthropists, leaving it go out of their hands.

Production is being carried on to-day to sell things at a profit, and not to make them for use, and so during this period of overproduction these things will be held to be sold at a profit, even though they may not, and the working class be starving. During this time of overproduction the workers are looking for work, but they are told that as long as the glut in the market exists and no more things can be made to sell at a profit they cannot be employed. It makes little difference though they and their families be starving, the means of production and distribution are owned to grind out profits and dividend, and unless these are in sight the worker cannot be employed, no matter how willing he may be to work.

To the worker, however, in order to ward off starvation, access to these things is absolutely essential, and so the possession of the machine becomes an absolute struggle to the death—a struggle for existence.

Under the present system the more productive the machinery, the more precarious is the existence of the workers, and the more are they divorced from their means of subsistence, and consequently, on account of greater production and less employment, the periods of overproduction are brought closer together, and, finally, we get into a stage of constant overproduction and depression. This, then, makes it apparent that the real question before the workers is not politics, but the use and ownership of the means of production and distribution. The interests of all the workers is a common one, and from these interests, the needs and conditions of the working class, the socialist movement springs.

It is reported that the ubiquitous J. P. Morgan is laying plans for a vast combination of dry goods and department store interests, at the instigation of John Claffin, the principal stockholder in the H. B. Claffin Company of New York.

Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, is quoted as saying that the employers' liability laws of the various states are practically worthless as a means of protection to injured employees. Wright always discovers something after everybody else knows all about it.

Charles R. Flint, the rubber magnate, says that he favors industrial combinations for the reason that they prevent panics, stimulate exports, lower prices, and sustain wages. With the usual modesty of his class, he mentions nothing whatever of profits in his summing up. But, of course, everyone knows that profits occupy a very insignificant space in the minds of our modern capitalists of industry.

The new Perham loom is being placed in mills at Lowell, Mass. Unlike others, it has no gears, occupies a third less space and is speedier by 50 to 100 per cent than the most rapid modern loom of today. Placed in an establishment employing 1,500 "hands," one-third are displaced. This, in connection with reported wage reductions in New England is increasing the misery and hardship of the textile workers.—The Advance.

Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen are strengthening their trust, having absorbed the independent Canadian union, thus bringing its membership up to 107,000. The boot and shoe workers have also reached across the border and grabbed four unions in Montreal with 3,000 members, two large unions in St. Hyacinthe, and in Quebec and Three Rivers the same result is expected. Concentration is the order of the day.—Cleveland Citizen.

The unfortunate "tax-payers" of Hyde Park have come off second best in their encounter with the gas trust. They wanted 1,000 feet for 72 cents, but the trust wanted \$1 and will get it. A temporary injunction restraining them from charging more than the former price was set aside in the Appellate court on the grounds that the circuit court, which issued the injunction, had no power to interfere with prices. The middle class seems to be getting much the same deal in the law courts that labor organizations usually receive, and both will have to learn the truth that the machinery of law exists solely for the interest of the great capitalist class.

Under the present system the more productive the machinery, the more precarious is the existence of the workers, and the more are they divorced from their means of subsistence, and consequently, on account of greater production and less employment, the periods of overproduction are brought closer together, and, finally, we get into a stage of constant overproduction and depression. This, then, makes it apparent that the real question before the workers is not politics, but the use and ownership of the means of production and distribution. The interests of all the workers is a common one, and from these interests, the needs and conditions of the working class, the socialist movement springs.

It calls on the workers to become class-conscious and intelligent as regards their interests, to join hands for the emancipation of their class from wage slavery, and the inauguration of the co-operative commonwealth.

In order to achieve this end, which can only be accomplished by the subjugation of the political powers by the workers, organized as a class-conscious body, it asks them to follow the lines of least resistance, namely, the ballot and the political field.

MAINLY ECONOMIC.

Socialism Uses the Political Field Entirely As a Means To an End.

Many people look on the socialist movement as a purely political movement, when in reality it is nothing of the kind. Even many of the comrades speak of concentrating our strength in certain localities and electing men to office just as if the sole aim of the socialist movement were to elect individuals to office.

The socialist movement is an economic one, and it enters the political field simply as the means to an end. The means are the organization of the workers into a class-conscious political body for the subjugation of the political powers (government) for the use of its class: the end the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, the organization of society in the interests of the working class and the abolition of class distinctions.

It enters politics simply to storm the citadel, the bulwark of the present system, and that is the law-making power, namely, the government whose every branch, executive, judiciary and legislative, is used to further the interests of the ruling, owning class, namely, the capitalist class.

It chooses to enter politics as it wishes to proceed along the line of least resistance, knowing that the workers, being armed with the ballot, and being numerically in the majority, can at any time they see fit, by the intelligent use of this ballot, change the conditions in society to suit their own interests.

Socialists point out that classes exist to-day. They did not call them into existence, nor do they try to array them against each other. Classes are inherent under the capitalist system, and the very system itself arrays them against each other. At every point of contact there is a class of interests between these two classes. The very system itself is founded on these class antagonisms. The name under which it is known, namely, the wage system, presupposes classes; namely, those who accept wages and those who give wages. Now, it must be apparent that any man who can employ himself, or employ others, that is, be in the control of the necessities by which he can provide for his own needs, or the necessities which others must use, such as factories, workshops, mines, steamboats, railroads, telegraph lines and land, need not work for wages. Again, one who is not in control of these things is in a position where he is compelled to accept wages, simply because he has not got access to these things; and it is essential that he has in order to produce for the needs of himself and family.

So here are the classes—they who own and control but do not wish to use the things which labor must use in order to produce wealth with, who pay wages, namely, just a sufficiency for existence to labor for its entire product, and on the other hand a class having nothing between it and starvation, but labor power, brain or hand.

It is reported that the ubiquitous J. P. Morgan is laying plans for a vast combination of dry goods and department store interests, at the instigation of John Claffin, the principal stockholder in the H. B. Claffin Company of New York.

Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, is quoted as saying that the employers' liability laws of the various states are practically worthless as a means of protection to injured employees. Wright always discovers something after everybody else knows all about it.

Charles R. Flint, the rubber magnate, says that he favors industrial combinations for the reason that they prevent panics, stimulate exports, lower prices, and sustain wages. With the usual modesty of his class, he mentions nothing whatever of profits in his summing up. But, of course, everyone knows that profits occupy a very insignificant space in the minds of our modern capitalists of industry.

The new Perham loom is being placed in mills at Lowell, Mass. Unlike others, it has no gears, occupies a third less space and is speedier by 50 to 100 per cent than the most rapid modern loom of today. Placed in an establishment employing 1,500 "hands," one-third are displaced. This, in connection with reported wage reductions in New England is increasing the misery and hardship of the textile workers.—The Advance.

Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen are strengthening their trust, having absorbed the independent Canadian union, thus bringing its membership up to 107,000. The boot and shoe workers have also reached across the border and grabbed four unions in Montreal with 3,000 members, two large unions in St. Hyacinthe, and in Quebec and Three Rivers the same result is expected. Concentration is the order of the day.—Cleveland Citizen.

The unfortunate "tax-payers" of Hyde Park have come off second best in their encounter with the gas trust. They wanted 1,000 feet for 72 cents, but the trust wanted \$1 and will get it. A temporary injunction restraining them from charging more than the former price was set aside in the Appellate court on the grounds that the circuit court, which issued the injunction, had no power to interfere with prices. The middle class seems to be getting much the same deal in the law courts that labor organizations usually receive, and both will have to learn the truth that the machinery of law exists solely for the interest of the great capitalist class.

LOCAL NEWS AND NOTES.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Socialist party have arranged a meeting at the Socialist Temple Thursday evening, April 18. An address will be delivered by Mrs. C. H. Kerr, of Glen Ellyn.

Local Glen Ellyn had its most successful meeting up to date last Tuesday evening, when Comrade May Wood Simmons gave a suggestive talk on "Socialism and the New Education." The village election will be April 18, and the school election April 20. Comrade Morgan is to speak next Tuesday evening.

The German Socialist Women's Club gave an entertainment and social last Sunday afternoon at 55 N. Clark street. The programme was a very entertaining one. Mrs. Otto Luck gave an interesting recitation, and Mrs. Witt gave a humorous selection. Comrade Albert Eisenman made an interesting address on "The Woman Question."

The Socialist Saengerbund and the Singing Society Freiheit assisted in the programme. After the entertainment the floor was cleared for dancing and the younger generation enjoyed itself until the small hours of the morning. The ladies of the club wish to thank all those who were instrumental in making the affair a success.

Professor Draper asserts that the great business men of this country will not become tyrants and overthrow the government, and adds that such a proposition is absurd. So it is, Professor. You are quite right. They don't have to become tyrants because they have already attained that eminence, and why should they wish to overthrow a government which they own? It is an undeniable sign of mental progress when even a professor is able to discern an absurdity that has been already recognized as such by many thousands of socialist workmen.

In sending money to this office for any purpose make all money orders payable to The Workers' Call, and if postage stamps are used send only

Trade Unions and Socialism

By Karl Kautsky.

(Reprinted from the International Socialist Review.)

The modern proletarian movement has two kinds of antagonists: One, the straightforward but brutal antagonists, propose to suppress and to crush it by force. This kind has already experienced so many defeats, its method has proved itself to be so abortive, that it is losing to-day, with the thinking and discerning capitalists themselves—at least for the time being—ever more of its credit. All the better does the other kind prosper, that says: "Divide and rule," which, since forcible means do not avail, seeks to weaken the proletarian movement by splitting it. These opponents to the rule of the proletariat pose as its friends; they are not brutal, but "ethical," and for this reason they are all the more dangerous. They artfully try to represent different proletarian organizations as being antagonistic; they appear as advocates of sections of the proletarian movement, in order to propagate distrust and even hatred against the entire movement. Some of these precious friends of labor avail themselves of national distinctions to inflame workmen against workmen, other turn religious distinctions to the same account. However, the most intelligent and eminent among their number try to create discord between the trades union and the Social Democratic movement. These people always have in mind the example afforded by England. While on the continent of Europe the Social Democracy pushes ahead irresistibly and victoriously, in spite of special arbitrary legislation and of proscriptions, in spite of June butcheries and of bloody May weeks, the Chartist movement in England came to naught about the time when the trades unions were recovering ground, and so it happened that nowhere does the capitalist class wield to-day the political power more supreme than in England. The country possessing the most efficient, the most numerous, the best organized, as well as the freest and most independent working class in the trades union movement. No wonder that this example should excite the envy of all wide-awake capitalist politicians and national economists on the continent of Europe and that their ardent efforts should be directed towards filling the reigning classes as well as the proletarians with enthusiasm for that English pattern.

It stands to reason that one nation can and should learn from others, as it can thereby save a great deal of costly experience. However, to learn from somebody does not mean simply to imitate that person slavishly, but to profit by his experience and knowledge so as to make a sensible and free use of them. If there is a trades union to be organized effectively, it is indispensable to consult the English pattern. Of this nobody was earlier convinced than Marx, who already in 1847 called attention to the English pattern of trades unions; and, if developed so quickly, this is due above all, to the "International" and to the Social Democracy, both of them influenced most powerfully by Marx's teachings.

But if we have to determine the relation between trades union and Social Democracy, between trade and class organization, between economic and political struggles, in that case we can learn from the English nation only how that relation should NOT be.

Never has this become more evident than just at present, when, in consequence of the collapse of the liberal party, even the PRETENSE of a political influence on the part of the English working class has disappeared and when English trades unionism is anxiously striving to promote the formation of a new independent workingmen's party, in which endeavor it finds itself, however, most hampered by the instincts it itself has fostered, the instinct of trade egoism and of disregard of all efforts towards a more remote and higher aim. The present stage of the English trades union movement is the least suitable one to make its previously existing relation to politics appear in an ideal light.

It has often been remarked that the trades union movement, where it does not go hand in hand with an independent political movement, i. e., where it is not saturated with socialist thought, acquires somewhat the character of the by-gone guilds.

It has also frequently been pointed out that this guild-like character shows itself first of all in that the workingmen organized in trades unions form and constitute, similar to the old-time journeymen organized in guilds, an aristocracy of labor, which isolates itself from the unorganized workmen, which raises itself above them, which pushes them down the deeper into the social mire, the quicker it elevates itself. Where, however, the trades union movement is at work in the closest intellectual contact with the political movement of an independent labor party, there the trades unionists come to be the chosen champions of the entire proletariat, there they improve, along with their own condition, that of their class. The increase of duties, resulting therefrom, is compensated by having the economic and political basis of their achievements rendered more solid than that of the achievements of a labor aristocracy. The more such an aristocracy of labor leaves the unskilled, unprotected, unorganized parts of the proletariat to shift economically for themselves, the more they come to be the breeding centers of state who transform labor into the back-up every occasion and thus paralyze every decided action. On the other hand, the workmen organized in trades unions

It must take into the market and sell to some master for wages.

These wages are a peculiar thing. Labor produces all wealth, and has produced all wealth since the beginning of time, even to the very things owned by the capitalists themselves, and which they graciously allow the workers to use for wages. Under the era of modern steam production the worker is simply a machine tender. He is the superintendent of the mechanical agent and placed to watch that it works correctly and makes no mistakes. In doing this part of himself, namely, labor power, is embodied in the finished article. The worker himself is purely part of the raw material, which enters into the finished product. To make up for this wear and tear and build up new labor power for a day's work, he is paid wages, that is, he receives back a portion of that which will be just sufficient to keep him alive, and allow him to get back sufficient strength.

He receives in wages just the cost of his production. As these wages do not equal the full amount of that which he has produced, he finds when he enters the market that he can not buy back all that he has produced, and as the class he belongs to are in the same boat, and they are by far the majority of society, it means that, as they are unable to buy, overproduction is bound to take place.

First slowly and then faster and faster the stocks begin to pile up. Soon the granaries, the mills and mines have stock upon stock on hand, and as there are not purchasers enough, the wheels of industry come to a stop and then the laboring class is punished for having produced too much of the good things of life, and, like good philanthropists, leaving it go out of their hands.

Production is being carried on to-day to sell things at a profit, and not to make them for use, and so during this period of overproduction these things will be held to be sold at a profit, even though they may not, and the working class be starving. During this time of overproduction the workers are looking for work, but they are told that as long as the glut in the market exists and no more things can be made to sell at a profit they cannot be employed. It makes little difference though they and their families be starving, the means of production and distribution are owned to grind out profits and dividend, and unless these are in sight the worker cannot be employed, no matter how willing he may be to work.

To the worker, however, in order to ward off starvation, access to these things is absolutely essential, and so the possession of the machine becomes an absolute struggle to the death—a struggle for existence.

Under the present system the more productive the machinery, the more precarious is the existence of the workers, and the more are they divorced from their means of subsistence, and consequently, on account of greater production and less employment, the periods of overproduction are brought closer together, and, finally, we get into a stage of constant overproduction and depression. This, then, makes it apparent that the real question before the workers is not politics, but the use and ownership of the means of production and distribution. The interests of all the workers is a common one, and from these interests, the needs and conditions of the working class, the socialist movement springs.

It calls on the workers to become class-conscious and intelligent as regards their interests, to join hands for the emancipation of their class from wage slavery, and the inauguration of the co-operative commonwealth.

In order to achieve this end, which can only be accomplished by the subjugation of the political powers by the workers, organized as a class-conscious body, it asks them to follow the lines of least resistance, namely, the ballot and the political field.

It is reported that the ubiquitous J. P. Morgan is laying plans for a vast combination of dry goods and department store interests, at the instigation of John Claffin, the principal stockholder in the H. B. Claffin Company of New York.

Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, is quoted as saying that the employers' liability laws of the various states are practically worthless as a means of protection to injured employees. Wright always discovers something after everybody else knows all about it.

Charles R. Flint, the rubber magnate, says that he favors industrial combinations for the reason that they prevent panics, stimulate exports, lower prices, and sustain wages. With the usual modesty of his class, he mentions nothing whatever of profits in his summing up. But, of course, everyone knows that profits occupy a very insignificant space in the minds of our modern capitalists of industry.

The new Perham loom is being placed in mills at Lowell, Mass. Unlike others, it has no gears, occupies a third less space and is speedier by 50 to 100 per cent than the most rapid modern loom of today. Placed in an establishment employing 1,500 "hands," one-third are displaced. This, in connection with reported wage reductions in New England is increasing the misery and hardship of the textile workers.—The Advance.

Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen are strengthening their trust, having absorbed the independent Canadian union, thus bringing its membership up to 107,000. The boot and shoe workers have also reached across the border and grabbed four unions in Montreal with 3,000 members, two large unions in St. Hyacinthe, and in Quebec and Three Rivers the same result is expected. Concentration is the order of the day.—Cleveland Citizen.

The unfortunate "tax-payers" of Hyde Park have come off second best in their encounter with the gas trust. They wanted 1,000 feet for 72 cents, but the trust wanted \$1 and will get it. A temporary injunction restraining them from charging more than the former price was set aside in the Appellate court on the grounds that the circuit court, which issued the injunction, had no power to interfere with prices. The middle class seems to be getting much the same deal in the law courts that labor organizations usually receive, and both will have to learn the truth that the machinery of law exists solely for the interest of the great capitalist class.

Under the present system the more productive the machinery, the more precarious is the existence of the workers, and the more are they divorced from their means of subsistence, and consequently, on account of greater production and less employment, the periods of overproduction are brought closer together, and, finally, we get into a stage of constant overproduction and depression. This, then, makes it apparent that the real question before the workers is not politics, but the use and ownership of the means of production and distribution. The interests of all the workers is a common one, and from these interests, the needs and conditions of the working class, the socialist movement springs.

It calls on the workers to become class-conscious and intelligent as regards their interests, to join hands for the emancipation of their class from wage slavery, and the inauguration of the co-operative commonwealth.

In order to achieve this end, which can only be accomplished by the subjugation of the political powers by the workers, organized as a class-conscious body, it asks them to follow the lines of least resistance, namely, the ballot and the political field.

It is reported that the ubiquitous J. P. Morgan is laying plans for a vast combination of dry goods and department store interests, at the instigation of John Claffin, the principal stockholder in the H. B. Claffin Company of New York.

Carroll D. Wright, United States labor commissioner, is quoted as saying that the employers' liability laws of the various states are practically worthless as a means of protection to injured employees. Wright always discovers something after everybody else knows all about it.

Charles R. Flint, the rubber magnate, says that he favors industrial combinations for the reason that they prevent panics, stimulate exports, lower prices, and sustain wages. With the usual modesty of his class, he mentions nothing whatever of profits in his summing up. But, of course, everyone knows that profits occupy a very insignificant space in the minds of our modern capitalists of industry.

The new Perham loom is being placed in mills at Lowell, Mass. Unlike others, it has no gears, occupies a third less space and is speedier by 50 to 100 per cent than the most rapid modern loom of today. Placed in an establishment employing 1,500 "hands," one-third are displaced. This, in connection with reported wage reductions in New England is increasing the misery and hardship of the textile workers.—The Advance.

Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen are strengthening their trust, having absorbed the independent Canadian union, thus bringing its membership up to 107,000. The boot and shoe workers have also reached across the border and grabbed four unions in Montreal with 3,000 members, two large unions in St. Hyacinthe, and in Quebec and Three Rivers the same result is expected. Concentration is the order of the day.—Cleveland Citizen.

The unfortunate "tax-payers" of Hyde Park have come off second best in their encounter with the gas trust. They wanted 1,000 feet for 72 cents, but the trust wanted \$1 and will get it. A temporary injunction restraining them from charging more than the former price was set aside in the Appellate court on the grounds that the circuit court, which issued the injunction, had no power to interfere with prices. The middle class seems to be getting much the same deal in the law courts that labor organizations usually receive, and both will have to learn the truth that the machinery of law exists solely for the interest of the great capitalist class.

Under the present system the more productive the machinery, the more precarious is the existence of the workers, and the more are they divorced from their means of subsistence, and consequently, on account of greater production and less employment, the periods of overproduction are brought closer together, and, finally, we get into a stage of constant overproduction and depression. This, then, makes it apparent that the real question before the workers is not politics, but the use and ownership of the means of production and distribution. The interests of all the workers is a common one, and from these interests, the needs and conditions of the working class, the socialist movement springs.

It calls on the workers to become class-conscious and intelligent as regards their interests, to join hands for the emancipation of their class from wage slavery, and the inauguration of the co-operative commonwealth.

In order to achieve this end, which can only be accomplished by the subjugation of the political powers by the workers, organized as a class-conscious body, it asks them to follow the lines of least resistance, namely, the ballot and the political field.

Particularly in England, the industrial capital of which has already in many lines reached the limit of rapid expansion, we see signs of such reactionary tendencies, e. g., with its textile workers, who not only frequently vote for the conservatives, but who are also reactionary in an economic sense, who rave about bi-metalism and child labor, etc.

In the most striking manner, however, the reactionary tendency of some isolated trades unions of England discloses itself in the trade alliances, which since 1850 have appeared now in one and then in another trade. These alliances are based upon agreements between a trades union and a combine of manufacturers, whereby the manufacturers agree to only employ members of the trades unions, and these on their part pledge themselves to only work for the manufacturers belonging to the combine, i. e., only for those manufacturers that sell their products at the higher prices decided upon by the combine. In this way all competition against the combine will be rendered impossible. These trade alliances, which are praised by our bourgeois friends of labor as the commencement of harmony between capital and labor, propose therefore nothing less than to induce the workmen to share in the scheme of the combine to raise prices and to exploit the public. They are expected to assist the manufacturers in fleecing the community and to receive in return a part of the booty. In this manner it is not any more the capitalist but the community that would become the enemy of the workmen, or rather of the aristocracy of labor, which has turned from an exploited person into an exploiter.

However, the trade alliances between capital and labor are so

Trade Unions and Socialism

By Karl Kautsky. (Reprinted from the International Socialist Review.)

The modern proletarian movement has two kinds of antagonists: One, the straightforward but brutal antagonists, propose to suppress and to crush it by force. This kind has already experienced so many defeats, its method has proved itself to be so abortive, that it is losing to-day, with the thinking and discerning capitalists themselves—at least for the time being—ever more of its credit. All the better does the other kind prosper, that says: "Divide and rule," which, since forcible means do not avail, seeks to weaken the proletarian movement by splitting it. These opponents to the rule of the proletariat pose as its friends; they are not brutal, but "ethical," and for this reason they are all the more dangerous. They artfully try to represent different proletarian organizations as being antagonistic; they appear as advocates of sections of the proletarian movement, in order to propagate distrust and even hatred against the entire movement. Some of these precious friends of labor avail themselves of national distinctions to inflame workmen against work

The Chicago School of Social Economy.

WILL ORGANIZE A CLUB ANYWHERE.

Any comrade who will join this school as a regular correspondence student and do good work may organize a class of his own and we will furnish him the printed lessons in any quantity he may need them for the use of his students.

Such classes are now being undertaken in many places. The best time for meeting is usually on Sunday.

These lessons can be studied and appreciated by children twelve years old or over. Comrades will follow this series of lessons with a course for children as soon as we can arrange to do so.

Organize a Sunday School and we will supply you with the lessons. Comrade Herman Grobeck of Wyoming, in closing his review of the second lesson said: "These lessons are grand and I take the greatest delight in them. Better establish classes in every town of importance and then socialism will come by the overwhelming weight of public sentiment."

This is exactly what we want to do. The best way to help the coming of socialism is to learn how to get hold of the subject "by the handle" yourself.

This is the Grand Army of the wide world. A good soldier will fight best with the best arms and the best ammunition. These lessons are packed full of powder which is both smokeless and noiseless. You can tell where they have been only by the havoc they have wrought in the old school of economics and politics.

Master these lessons and no one living can entice or confound you in your defense of socialism. Get your neighbors to join a class and study together and you will carry your town for the party of socialism before you now dream that it will be possible. It will cost you only three dollars for the teacher's tuition and then at the rate of five cents a lesson for the rest of the comrades.

Send a stamp for particulars to:

THE CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY
3062 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.

any duration. These incongruities are frequently so great as to nip the endeavors towards the realization of a trade alliance in the bud. This is very fortunate for social development, for, could the trade alliances exist and grow they would inflict incalculable harm. Consider, for example, the consequences should the scheme to start a trade alliance in the coal-mining industry, as has been attempted, succeed and should the coal miners be turned into accomplices of the policy of the combine, into promoters of a coal famine—a maneuver particularly tempting under the sliding scale of wages. The entire balance of the workmen would be compelled to declare war not only against the coal barons, but as well against the coal miners! And what a prospect, if other orders of workmen in important lines of industry followed suit; if in place of the struggle between capital and labor, we should witness the struggle between different monopolies in which workmen in the pay of their organized masters would enter the field against their fellow workmen!

Any independent labor movement would be impossible, and the labor aristocracy organized in trades unions would be chained most tightly to the capitalist class and forced by its own interest to help the advancement of capitalist politics at home and abroad. Of course, we will not come to that pass, for the reason already stated, that, where the combines are the strongest there the antagonism against the workmen is also the greatest; and also for the reason that the bourgeois friends of labor will never succeed in isolating the trades unions from the rest of the proletarian movement, or to keep up such isolation where it now exists. But, in consideration of the present raving about trade alliances, it is not amiss to picture a state in which they should prevail. Entirely different from these reactionary and futile attempts on the part of isolated unions to improve the economic condition of their members in countries already approaching stagnation of capitalist production, must be the endeavors of such trades unions as go hand in hand with a strong and class-conscious Social Democracy.

The more the development of capitalist commodity production stagnates or free competition is crowded out by combines and trusts, the more a class-conscious labor movement will try not to impart by reactionary experiments a new artificial life to some lines of production; but it will endeavor to further economic development by replacing capitalist production for sale by socialist production for use. When, for instance, the coal miners, who their exclusively rely upon their trades union organization, place their hope upon a trade alliance with the coal barons, they will there, where the support of the Social Democracy, strive for an increase of political power of the proletariat for its effective use for workmen's protective laws, and finally for the expropriation of the mines.

To-day already production for the commonwealth in the shape of production for state and community becomes a factor of steadily growing economic importance. To-day it is no longer the textile industry but the iron industry upon which the entire economic prosperity of a nation depends. If the latter prospers, new life pulsates through the entire social body; if it stagnates, we have general depression. The iron industry, however, is again to a large extent dependent upon state and communal politics; state and street railroads, canalizations, army and navy orders, etc., exert a perceptible influence upon economic conditions. Modern states certainly exert this influence largely in idly wasting the means at hand, especially for militarism; they develop production, they employ the productive powers, but at the same time they permit civilization to be stunted; yes, in some countries like Italy, Russia, and Austria, militarism leads not only to a waste of products, but also of productive powers, and consequently to a shrinkage of production.

The more capitalism passes over from free competition to monopoly, the greater the number of its industrial branches that have become unable to develop adequately, the more the influence of state and community on the character and extent of production increases, the more necessary it will be for every class to gain influence on state and community, the more fatal will be the isolation of trades unions that prevents the proletariat from defending and promoting its interests effectively, the more indispensable it will be that the trades unions are in-

cluded in that the trades unions are in-

cluded in that the trades unions are in-

cluded in that the trades unions are in-

cluded in that the trades unions are in-

cluded in that the trades unions are in-

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

Secretaries will please send notice of any omissions, changes or corrections in the following list and notify the editor of The Workers' Call, 26 N. Clark street.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Koch's hall, 304 E. Randolph street. A. W. Lindgren, secretary, 1477 Roscoe st.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 26 N. Clark street, Room 1; secretary, A. W. Lindgren, 1477 Roscoe st.

BRANCHES.

The following directory announces only the business meetings of the various branches. All agitation meetings will be announced in the "List of Meetings," which will be found on the first page of every issue of The Workers' Call.

FIRST WARD—Every Tuesday night, Atlantic Hotel, southwest corner Van Buren and Sherman streets; secretary, Leo Maremont, 497 Washburn ave.

SECOND WARD—Every Friday night, 2312 Wabash avenue; secretary, Alice Washburn, 175 E. 23d street.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 2355 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 3260 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 3110 South Halsted street; secretary, Joe Trent, 259 E. Twenty-fourth street.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 3749 S. Halsted st.; Sec. George Mitchell, 1523 25th st.

SIXTH WARD—Meets Friday nights; secretary, M. Kleiminger.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets at Forester's hall, 6512 Cottage Grove ave., every Thursday at 8 p. m.; Sec., Peyton Boswell, 6097 Washington ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Every Saturday 8 p. m., at Sherman Hall, 5140 Commercial ave.; Sec., M. H. Taft, 9206 Commercial avenue.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every Monday night at 486 S. Halsted street; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 510 W. Twelfth street.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every Friday night at 294 W. Hastings; secretary, Robert Plotter, 409 Washburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Every Friday 8 p. m. at 124 Twenty-fourth street, near Oakley avenue; secretary, G. J. Sindelar, 1198 S. Albany av.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Wednesday at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue; secretary, James Lambert, 1013 Washington Blvd.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miles' Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues; secretary, E. Cope, 182 Emerson avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Headquarters at 534 W. North avenue; secretary, M. Hull, 84 Thomas street.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every Monday at 112 Milwaukee avenue, second floor; secretary, O. Beselick, 848 N. Wood street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every Sunday at 3 p. m., Aurora Hall, Huron street and Milwaukee avenue; secretary, 801 Siegel, 199 W. Huron street.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—Second and fourth Wednesday evenings at 233 Washington Blvd.; secretary, B. Rayfield, 18 N. Carpenter street.

NINETEENTH WARD—Every Tuesday evening at Hull House; secretary, Miss Mary Colson, Hull House, corner Polk and Halsted streets.

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue; secretary, James S. Smith, 412 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every Wednesday at 181 Wells street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 26 N. Clark street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday in the month at 58 Clybourn avenue; secretary, P. F. Eckenberg, 322 N. Franklin street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Every Friday at Garfield Turner Hall, Garfield and Larrabee streets; secretary, A. H. Schuler, 148 Dayton street.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—Every first and third Friday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary L. N. Wagner, 626 Southport avenue.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Sunday, 3 p. m., and every second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, Protestant Hall, 989 Sheffield avenue; secretary August Peterson, 983 Sheffield avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday at 1603 Lincoln avenue; secretary, A. Johnson, 233 Cuyler avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—Meets every Friday at 305 W. Wellington street; secretary, Wm. H. Leffingwell, 620 W. Wellington st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2—Secretary, J. H. Bard, 713 W. Irving Park Blvd.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—Every first and third Monday, Lind's Hall, Fifty-first avenue and St. Paul road; secretary, J. Harris, Fullerton and O'Brien.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4—Secretary, A. Elsmann, 1171 Armitage avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 5—Secretary, Daniel Zaitke, 1151 N. Fifty-seventh court.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 6—Secretary, James Charbonneau, 2165 N. Whipple street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Wednesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee ave. Secretary, Chas. Ehnborn, 170 Johnston avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Every Monday at 49 Bishop street; secretary, Niek Krump, 412 W. Forty-second street.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 628 West 70th avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every Wednesday evening at headquarters, 608 Halsted street; secretary, J. Gus Bartlett, 608 Halsted street.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets every Tuesday at 601 Halsted street; secretary, Chas. F. Lowrie, 5401 Farnell avenue.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 223 W. Monroe street; secretary, E. C. Johnson, 230 W. Monroe street.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—Meets every Monday evening at 223 W. Monroe street; secretary, E. C. Johnson, 230 W. Monroe street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Every Wednesday at Lindstrom's Hall, 48th Avenue and Lake street; secretary, J. M. Crook, 136 N. 53d avenue.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 2—Every first and third Friday evenings at Liberty Hall, corner Chicago and Hamilton avenues; secretary, F. G. Strickland, 214 N. St. Louis avenue.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evening at 292 Larabee street, near North avenue; secretary, G. Gritski, 657 N. Halsted.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets at 49th and Bishop sts.; secretary, Henry Steiner, 240 W. 46th street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 2190 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 19313 Ave. K.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina.

POLISH BRANCHES.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 454 Noble street; secretary, F. Cienciarz, 484 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 484 Noble street; secretary, M. Plock, 484 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 84th street and Superior avenue; secretary, F. Rudzinski, 8757 Market ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 18th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kosturki, 617 W. 29th street.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kosciuszki Hall, 48th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 323 21st place; secretary, Mrs. B. Felick, 352 21st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Headquarters and lecture rooms, 112 Milwaukee avenue; business meetings every Wednesday.

LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 486 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

ILLINOIS

Locals affiliated with Social Democratic Party, headquarters at Springfield, Mass.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 26 N. Clark street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 36 N. Clark street.

LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shipert, 504 Union street.

LOCAL BELLEVILLE—Secretary, G. W. Boyce, 114 N. Gold street.

LOCAL CENTRALIA—Secretary, Anton Baumgarten, Railroad No. 3.

LOCAL GLEN CARBON—Secretary, C. Demmerich.

LOCAL GALESBURG—Secretary, Jno. C. Sjoerd, 1037 E. North street.

LOCAL HERRIN—Secretary, F. R. Myers.

LOCAL MONMOUTH—Secretary, R. F. Watson, Box 199.

LOCAL MOLINE—Secretary, Paul Pfessell.

LOCAL NEW BURNSIDE—Secretary, A. O. Miles.

LOCAL PERIN—Secretary, G. F. Schmidt, 512 Court street.

LOCAL QUINCY—Secretary, William Heuman, 1229 State street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND—Secretary, H. Weyland, 1909 Fifth avenue.

LOCAL GLEN ELLYN—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr.

LOCAL SPRINGFIELD—Secretary, A. von Behrens, 1340 N. Grand avenue.

LOCAL FREEBURG—Secretary, Joe Sutton.

LOCAL TRENTON—Secretary, J. J. Shuster.

LOCAL ALTOONA—Secretary, Carl Eilon, M. D.

LOCAL BISHOP HILL—Secretary, A. F. Lindwall.

LOCAL ROCKFORD—Secretary, Henry Neavant, 609 Seventh street.

LOCAL BERWICK—Secretary, H. E. Allen.

LOCAL ABINGDON—Secretary, Thos. Wallace.

LOCAL PANA—Secretary, Henry Wulfer.

LOCAL LINCOLN—Sec., J. N. Balt.

Tuthill's Magic Pills

Stir the Soul.

I GUARANTEE TUTHILL'S MAGIC PILLS to be purely vegetable and to be absolutely satisfactory or money refunded. 3360 State

YEOMAN'S, 3360 State

INTERNATIONAL This Label

is the only guarantee that trade and other labels goods are union-made. Buy no other. Patronize only such places where you see the label on the brand. Do mind the same.

E. WARBOLD & SON

PHOTOGRAPHERS

1515 Milwaukee Ave.

Between 12th and 13th streets

CHICAGO, ILL.

505 W. Madison Street, NEW YORK CITY

Socialist Temple

120 S. Western Ave.

Campaign Meeting, Sunday, 9:30 p. m. Socialist School, Sunday, 2:30 P. M. (Advanced class taught by A. M. Simons) Chorus and Lecture, 10:30 A. M. Social Crusade, People's Meeting Sunday 8 p. m. Socialist Party Meeting, Tuesday, 8 p. m. Reading Room Open Every Evening.

John Kozlik, FINE BOOTS & SHOES, AT LOWEST PRICES. Repairing neatly and promptly done. I keep only the best quality leathers and shoes, and first quality rubbers.

339 W. Randolph St. CHICAGO

M. COHN'S ORCHESTRA. First-class music furnished for any occasion. Address 907 N. Whipple St.

KELLOGG MUSIC SCHOOL, 523 S. Western Ave. The only school on the West Side having a systematic elementary department in which beginners are prepared for a thorough musical education. It has also high grade advanced courses for those intending to follow the profession.

THE SCHUBERT STRING QUARTETTE under the direction of Wm. H. Kellogg, is prepared to furnish first-class music for parlor entertainments, parties, etc. The Chicago Symphony Club of 40 members, gives concerts for churches, lodges, societies, etc.

C. FREDERIC KELLOGG, Director. Send for Catalogue.

Peter Sissman, Attorney at Law. Telephone Main 1314. Suite 507, 100 Washington St. Residence 1095 Milwaukee Ave. CHICAGO.

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

J. J. CAPPEL, Manufacturer and Jobber of Cigars and Tobacco. (Smokers' Articles). 430 STATE ST. - CHICAGO

P. HORSLEV, Butter, Coffee, Tea and Spices. Send orders by postal card. Goods delivered all over the South Side. 6020 May St. CHICAGO

Public Ownership. A four-page, six-column, straight, anti-boss, Socialist paper, fearless and uncompromising. One year, 50c; six months, 25c; three months, 15c. In clubs of ten, 25c a year; currency or 15 stamps. Sample on request. Address 805 State St., Erie, Pa.

SOCIALIST CARTOONS AND COMMENTS. By FRED B. WARREN. Workers' Call, Chicago: "This is a series of clever criticisms of present society, illustrated by cartoons which are decidedly bright in their point of view."

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

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

WARREN BROS., Publishers RICH HILL, MO.

Names for Sale.—To any Socialist paper sending us ten cents in silver we will mail 100 Socialist addresses. Name Publishing Co., Box 308, Fortia, Minn.

Haverhill Social Democrat CONTAINS USUALLY: 1) Reports from Socialists Elected to Office. 2) Articles on the Theory and Practice of Socialism. 3) News of the Movement at Home and Abroad. 4) Editorials on Current Topics. No active Socialist can get along without the "Haverhill Social Democrat." One year, 50 cents; six months, 25 cents; three months, 15 cents. 3 Gilman Place, Haverhill, Mass.

Do You Read THE ADVANCE? Official organ of the R. D. P. from the Pacific Coast. . . . Send for sample copy. 25 cents for six months; 50 cents a year, with Workers' Call, 80 cents a year. . . . 117 Turk St. SAN FRANCISCO - - - CAL.

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 per year; 25 cents for six months; 15 cents for three months.

THE PEOPLE. 505 W. Madison Street, NEW YORK CITY



SOCIALISM IS A SCIENCE

TO comprehend Socialism thoroughly it is to be studied like all other sciences and the programme should be a systematic arrangement giving explanation as to the reason of Socialism; the facts upon which it is based; the great historic epochs giving birth to it; its doctrine, scope, purpose, aim and objects.

For this purpose THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY has been founded, and now affords a collection of

The Best Socialist Literature.

The present numbers are:

THE STATE AND SOCIALISM By Gabriel Deville

SOCIALISM REVOLUTION AND INTERNATIONALISM By Gabriel Deville

LASALLE'S OPEN LETTER By Ferdinand Lasalle

WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL By Karl Marx

The price of each of these is Ten Cents. Until May first all the four may be had for Thirty Cents.

Copies of the People's Marx may be had at \$1.50 in cloth and at 75 cents in paper. Copies of the first edition of Socialism and Modern Science are available at One Dollar.

For further information concerning the International Library send for descriptive catalogue.

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

Agents wanted for the International Library. Mention this paper.

The Pocket Library of Socialism.

A series of dainty booklets of 32 pages and cover, just the right size to slip into a letter, each covering some important point relating to Socialism, so that taken together they will go far toward giving the reader a clear idea of the Socialist movement. A new number is issued monthly. The following are now ready:

- 1.—Woman and the Social Problem. By May Wood 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 Blatchford. 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.
- 5.—Realism in Literature and Art. By Clarence S. Darrow.
- 6.—Single Tax vs. Socialism. By A. M. Simons. Shows the inadequacy of the single tax as a remedy for the evils pointed out by Henry George.
- 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 Mission of the Working Class. By Rev. Charles H. Vail, author of "Modern Socialism."
- 10.—Morals 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 "Trades 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 order.
- 19.—The Real Religion of Today. By Rev. Wm. Thurston Brown. Shows how the socialist movement embodies all that has been vital in religion.
- 20.—Why I Am a Socialist. An address delivered by Prof. 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 Charlie H. Kerr. Price 5 cents each, postpaid; a full set, mailed for 75 cents.

CHAS. H. KERR & CO., Publishers 24 First Ave. CHICAGO