

# THE WORKERS' CALL

THE WORKERS' CALL is published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago and has for its aim the education of the working class in the line 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. 116

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, MAY 2 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## SYMPTOM OF DECAY

### The Economic Significance of John Alexander Dowie.

## FUNGUS GROWTH ON SOCIETY

### Religious and Political Impostors Who Thrive Upon the Decadent Middle Class.

It might be well to call the attention of those individuals who suppose that the religious impostor John Alexander Dowie is at last on the run, to the old proverb which advises all and sundry to refrain from "hollering" until they are out of the wood. While it may be very true that all falsehood is merely temporary, it is none the less expedient to remember that religious humbug is in its very nature exceedingly elastic and not at all liable to disappear under the frown of "public opinion" as suddenly as those engaged in the same business would like. In contemplating Dowie and his followers to immediate extinction, because his theory of healing has failed in several well advertised instances to produce the results claimed for it, these parties are fairly open to the suspicion that "the wish is father to the thought."

Were Dowie the only humbug in modern society, and as such, an abnormal quantity, out of harmony with conditions as they exist today, the satisfaction expressed over the anticipated disappearance of his particular cult, might be said to have reasonable grounds for its justification. But such is merely a representative of one particular form of deception, in an entire world of mental and religious shams reared on the structure of a worn-out economic system.

This particular impostor is merely a fungus growth which denotes the rottenness and decay of present society, and his kind may be expected to increase instead of diminish in the years to come. Throughout all history the appearance of multifarious quacks and charlatans has ever been the herald of coming social revolution. Even if it were possible to obliterate Dowie and all his works in an instant, "society" would immediately produce a similar brood to take his place, and a competitive struggle between them extending over a few years would determine which was fittest to survive according to the law of natural selection. It is only in a soil mentally and morally rotten and putrid, that such growths can thrive, and those best adapted to the particular surroundings and environment will always outgrow and overshadow their rivals, just as in the mercantile competitive world. Any one who has observed the growth of the crop of Mesias, Elijahs, incarnations, healers, prophets and miracle workers, which has sprung up on all sides during the last ten years, some to wither away in a year or two, others to attain a partial and still others a marked success, will appreciate the truth of this statement.

Now, what was the particular soil in which Dowieism took root and flourished? Was it amongst the great capitalist class, the captains of industry, the men who reckon their fortunes in millions of dollars? Undeniably not. John Alexander Dowie with all his shrewdness is not clever enough to exploit the great exploiters. Any of the large respectable orthodox churches will supply their "religious" needs abundantly.

Neither did Dowieism make a specialty of getting the disinherited, propertyless, wage working class into its ranks. In a double sense there was nothing to be got by recruiting in that field. The "workingman" whose chief dereliction in the eyes of orthodox capitalist pulpits is that "he doesn't go to church," was not likely to find anything particularly attractive in the Dowie creed, more than in any other. Besides, if he did come, he came empty-handed, and there was able to contribute little to Dowie's "greatness," which is really consists in the million dollars worth of property, more or less, which he is credited with owning and controlling.

It was mainly amongst the so-called little middle classes, that the "over-seer" grew and flourished like a green bay tree. It was there that he found, unconsciously begotten of an unstable economic position in the modern social structure, the necessary credulity that was to make him great—and a sufficient amount of property to make him rich. His present adherents were almost without exception drawn from other congregations throughout the city, the empty exhibited towards him by the regular shepherds, and perhaps is also responsible for the resignation of some of them on the plea of insufficient salary, their poverty being reflected to some extent in the amount of wealth controlled by the "healer."

The element that he attracted looked upon "religion" as a reality which had been more or less distorted by false teachings. Though they were unable to comprehend its economic basis as a means and shaping its different forms, they were nevertheless able to

## A STRENUOUS FRAUD

### Roosevelts' Opening Speech at the Buffalo Exposition.

## A STRING OF EMPTY PHRASES

### Some of His Utterances Illustrated in Reference to Current Events of the Day.

The Buffalo Fair, opened under the constellation of expansion, naturally showed the fingerprints of this policy daubed all over it. The opening festivities were perfectly saturated with imperialistic lye (lie). Strenuous Roosevelt's speech formed the centerpiece of the oratorical spread. Of course, he dwelt in general on the "common interests" of all American republics, and in particular on the "grave danger" threatening the prosperity of the United States and her sister republics through old world powers that might wish to acquire new territory over here.

His speech furnished such good material for socialist propaganda that we quote a few nuggets from it:

He extols the "vital truth that freedom is the necessary first step, but only the first step, in successful free government." In the light of past and present experiences this is another way of saying that government must be free to use more militia, more riot guns and more policemen's clubs in satisfying the demands of the workmen for industrial freedom. Bullets, bull pens and injunctions must play a more prominent part than heretofore in the bill of fare for hungry stomachs.

## Weekly Subscription Report.

| For week ending May 11  |               |        |         |
|-------------------------|---------------|--------|---------|
| Wards                   | Subscriptions | Papers | Total   |
| 1.....                  | 1.35          | .....  | 1.35    |
| 2.....                  | .....         | .....  | .....   |
| 3.....                  | .....         | .....  | .....   |
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| 8.....                  | .....         | .....  | .....   |
| 9 & 10.....             | 2.50          | .....  | 2.50    |
| 11.....                 | 2.50          | .....  | 2.50    |
| 12.....                 | .....         | .....  | .....   |
| 13.....                 | 1.00          | .....  | 1.00    |
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| 16.....                 | .....         | 2.75   | 2.75    |
| 17.....                 | .....         | 3.45   | 3.45    |
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| 25.....                 | 4.51          | 1.00   | 5.51    |
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| 99.....                 | .....         | .....  | .....   |
| 100.....                | .....         | .....  | .....   |
| Total City              | \$51.81       | \$7.35 | \$59.16 |
| Donations               | .....         | .....  | .....   |
| Socialist Temple        | .....         | 7.16   | .....   |
| Ladies Auxiliary        | .....         | 10.20  | .....   |
| 19th Ward Branch        | .....         | .....  | .....   |
| "Call" Fund per Element | .....         | 3.00   | .....   |
| Total                   | .....         | .....  | .....   |

"Mother Lyons" the procreant, has been found guilty, but the business man who employed her hasn't been found anywhere or anything.

## SOUTH SIDE ACTIVE

### Organizers and Workers Meet in Conference.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR AGITATION

### Season's Work Planned and Started. Open Air Meetings for Next Week. Financial Report Etc.

The second meeting of the Workers and Organizers of the South Division held at 355-63rd street was a worthy second to the good beginning made a week ago. Nearly all of the thirteen wards were represented and the plans of the South Side Summer Campaign are taking shape very fast.



TWO WAYS OF SPREADING SOCIALISM. WHICH DO YOU PREFER?

liberty and happiness? What about the crime of protecting private property in the means of production for the benefit of a class of leisure Americans, and clubbing and bullying the producing Americans into starvation, suicide and lunacy?

"During the last century we have made long strides in the right direction; but we have much yet to learn." You have, indeed. Especially you will have to learn pretty soon that the people cannot be fed on high sounding oratory any longer.

Peace on Earth will come, but only through the brotherhood of the workers who can dispense with armies. The fraternity of capitalists of all countries needs force of arms for its maintenance and means only the deeper enslavement of the working people. Against the federation of International Capitalism there is only one salvation—International Socialism.

Reflected "Prosperity." Taking its cue from Correspondent Curtis' glowing account of "prosperity" in the Southern States the Record-Herald publishes a cartoon representing "King Cotton" in the act of presenting a ragged negro laborer with a ponderous bag of dollars, which the latter receives with a delighted grin. Underneath is the following rather inappropriate legend, quoted from the optimistic Curtis:

"The present prosperity of the South is unparalleled. You see it on the face of the landscape, on the plantations, as well as in the towns. The fences show it; the new machinery and implements; the wagons, with their bright colored paint, that you see along the highways, as well as the GARMENTS of the people and other outward manifestations. Even the little brooks and the birds are singing songs of prosperity and 10-cent cotton."

## THE SAME OLD GAME

### Bursting of the Texas "Oil Boom" Brings Usual Results.

## RUINS THE SMALL INVESTOR

### The "Oil of Joy is Turned to Mourning" and the Little Speculator Hasn't the "Ghost of a Show."

The oil "boom" in Beaumont, Texas, has collapsed, and the "crazy" speculators referred to in a recent issue of this paper are now undergoing the process of having their reason restored. This is how it is done, according to press reports:

Beaumont, Tex., May 15.—(Special.)—Now that the gambling stage has passed, investors in oil stocks and oil lands in the Beaumont field are looking into outlook, from the point of view of the majority, anything but promising. Speculators have made fortunes in a day, but somebody will have to pay for it, and the small investor is awakening to a realization of the true condition of affairs, and is fast learning that it is his money that has gone to make up these fortunes and that his chances for getting it back are not so bright as he thought they were two weeks ago. The small investor has purchased oil stock. Classed as small investors are thousands and thousands of widows, seamstresses, clerks, children, and even domestics, who have poured their savings into the treasury of some one or more of the oil companies here. What they will get is best told in the words of one of the most prominent promoters on the ground, who has made a fortune:

"I have just left my old friend Brown," said he, "and I tell you he's a sorrowful sight. He bought Beaumont oil land last week and is already out just \$45,000 on the deal. He spends his time now asking every one who comes to see him if that well they are boring two miles from his land has 'come in.' Of course it hasn't, and he knows it, but he asks just the same, and when he gets 'no' for an answer he pours some more cold water over his head and sits down to wait for the next visitor."

"I certainly feel sorry for old Brown, but his case is not half so pitiful as that of the widows and orphans who have been robbed out here. Robbed? Yes, that's the word, for they never had the ghost of a show to win out."

"It's a swindle, and that's all there is to it. The oil is here and money is to be made, but the small investor is not being given a ghost of a show."

This is no doubt an exceedingly doleful state of affairs for the small investor, but so more than might have been expected. It seems as if fate has decreed that the small investor will retain his faith in "business methods" until his petty capital has been swallowed up beyond hope of return. Whether it is boom or panic, the result for him is ever the same. It may be an extremely painful method of impressing the necessity of socialism upon him, but the socialist cannot be held accountable for the results. That he is doomed to be crushed out of the capitalist ranks into those of the wage earners is a matter for which the system alone is responsible. It is the business of those who wish to appropriate his petty capital to assure him of the safety of the concerns in which they are interested, just as Mr. Schwab holds out the hope to the working class employees of the steel trust, that if they invest their "savings" in the business they can become wealthy in time. But to quote the language of the oil field speculator, "It's a swindle, and that's all there's to it."

A "Startling" Report. A Washington chemist employed by the Government to investigate the use of food preservatives has made what is described as a "startling report" which will appear in the forthcoming year-book of the Department of Agriculture. From the newspaper account of the matter it appears to be merely the old story of poisonous acids being used as preservatives with some special features for which recent discoveries in chemical science are responsible. One would imagine from the manner in which "society" is being prepared to hear "startling reports" that such episodes as the "embalmed beef" scandal of three years ago had never taken place before. It looks as if "society" stood in need of periodical "startling reports" and "thrills of horror" at stated times, just as a sick man needs a tonic, but it is safe to predict that when the report in question appears, its "startling" effect will not be quite so apparent as the molders of "public opinion" pretend to believe. "Society" is getting too well used to its capitalist medicine to regard it in any other light than a matter of course.

A sample copy asks for your subscription.

## THE NIGHT SCHOOL

### Comrade Kleindienst suggested a speakers' practice club, and comrade Mills offered to give the tuition in the Thursday Night School to any of the south side comrades who would join in speaking and take regular work for the summer in the south side campaign, the practice in speaking being now a leading feature of the night school work, the one dollar each for the printed lessons being the only charge to such comrades.

## SOME GOOD POINTS

### Among the good points which were made in the conference, here are a few from the many worth remembering:

Comrade Richter of the 7th Ward said: "No other work can be so important at this time as enlarging our organization and extending the circulation of the Workers' Call, and whatever is done should be planned with regard to these two things."

Comrade Anderson of the 32nd Ward said: "What is wanted is not something to take the place of the Ward organizations—nothing can take their place. The plan should be to help the ward organization to do its work, not undertake to do this work for it."

Comrade Dreisvogt of the 4th Ward said: "There are comrades who cannot attend these meetings but they are willing to furnish the money to pay the bills if we send for it."

## THE WAY TO DO IT

Attention was called to the process by which new members are secured. It was discussed at some length and the following was the general sentiment of the meeting and it was so agreed—If application for membership is made at the regular ward meetings, the questions on the back of the application blanks should be read by the Chairman and answered by the applicant who should also sign in the place provided on the back of the blank. But it is frequently the case that applications are signed outside the ward meetings and in such a case the worker who takes the application should be very careful to read it and explain the force of the printed pledge to each applicant. The application with at least one month's dues will be reported by the worker to the Ward organizer, who will give the name and dues to the financial secretary of the ward and return the application to the Division committee and the financial secretary of the ward will at once make out a membership card, affix the dues stamp for the month paid and mail to the new member. The application will be turned over by the Division Committee to the General Committee at its next session, but it is understood that all applications are accepted, and members who apply and pay dues at at once become members of the party, unless notified to the contrary by the secretary of the General Committee immediately after its first meeting succeeding the report to it of the application. If this is the way to do it, it only remains to do it times enough and the Socialist party will give us Socialism.

## WORKERS' STATEMENT

### The Division Organizer reported for the week:

|                           |         |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Expenditures:             |         |
| Car Fares .....           | \$ 0.70 |
| Hall Rent .....           | 3.90    |
| Workers' Call Cards ..... | 7.70    |
| Organizers' Salary .....  | 15.90   |
|                           | \$26.45 |

## RECEIPTS

|                            |         |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Workers' Call Cards—       |         |
| Sunday .....               | \$ 7.75 |
| W. Pullman .....           | 2.75    |
| Other sales .....          | 0.50    |
| Collection (Sunday) .....  | 6.87    |
| W. Pullman Do .....        | 1.93    |
| Organizer's Fund—          |         |
| 5th Ward, per M. Morris .. | 2.00    |
|                            | \$21.60 |

## THE NEXT MEETING

Next Sunday, everybody will be provided with blanks and the Conference will not need to last so long nor be so fully occupied with the details of the work. It should be understood that every socialist of the south side should report his name to this conference, if he is willing and able to work at least one evening each week for the party.

## PROGRAM FOR SUNDAY

Next Sunday the meeting will commence at 2:30 and for half an hour our comrades will practice singing Socialist songs. Quite a delegation from the German singing societies will be present to assist in this work. There will be five minute speeches (the speakers are up) on the following topics: "Women's Work with Women—Suggestions," led by Mrs. G. Forsberg; "How to sell Workers' Call Cards," led by A. Rasmussen; "How to explain the Pledge on the back of the Application Blank," led by T. J. Morgan; "How to Get a Good Collection from a Street Meeting," led by M. H. Taft.

## REMEMBER NEXT SUNDAY

Don't fail to be there! The place—355 East 63rd street, the hour—2:30 p. m.

More prospective recruits for socialism. Over 1,300 high school graduates in Chicago will get diplomas next month. Diplomats however don't necessarily mean jobs, and in trying to discover why, many of these cultured youths will acquire other information of much more value than diplomas.

Out Door Meetings. Meetings were arranged for at the following places: Saturday evg., May 26th, 63rd and Halsted sts., Speakers, Mills, Shawe, and Miss Shawe.

At 82nd and Commercial ave., Speakers, Berlyn, Taft and Johnson.

At 11th and Michigan ave., Speakers, Collins, Gehra and Boswell.

Sunday evg., May 27th, at 60th and Cottage Grove ave., Speakers, Mills, Pierce and Mrs. Forberg.

Saturday evg., June 1st, at 63rd and Halsted streets, Speakers, Wanhope, Taft and Johnson.

At 82nd and Commercial av., Speakers, Mills, Millar and Roberts.

At 11th and Michigan ave., Speakers, Berlyn and Meier.

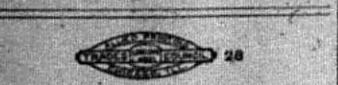
All of these places regular meetings will be held, and occasional meetings at a large number of other points which the committee has now under consideration.

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Advertisements: A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be accepted. Rates will be made known upon application. Editorial Announcements: To secure the return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed. Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.



Recent census returns show that the population of Ireland has decreased something over five per cent in the last decade. Conditions exist there which render the raising of cattle and sheep more profitable than the raising of human beings. The surplus Irishman must seek other countries where his labor-power will more than repay the cost of its production, and the American capitalist stands ever ready to confer upon him the blessings of exploitation, which cannot be procured in his native land.

One hundred and nineteen divorce suits before the supreme court of New York is the record for one day last week, but so far, the Reverend Newell Dwight Hillis has not availed himself of the opportunity for "denunciation" presented by these figures, but then Mr. Hillis is evidently a specialist who devotes his attention solely to the family affairs of Socialists. Even if his practice in this direction is rather limited, he is wise enough to know that it is more lucrative than handling a multitude of ordinary cases of capitalist family wrecking. "Be ye therefore as wise (and as venomous) as serpents."

The wage slaves who operate the trains of the Chicago and Alton Railway have not been giving entire satisfaction to the officials of the road, and in consequence will forfeit their individual shares of a total premium of \$5,000 which would have been "divided up" amongst them had they expended more labor power on the property of the company. The money is stated to have been turned over to the shop fund for repairing engines and cars, the train crews having been informed that they must exercise more care in future if they wish to secure the prize. The theory of "incentive" works both ways for the capitalists. If the reward is given it is supposed to stimulate the employes to greater efforts in the future. If it is withheld the same result is expected.

Mail advices report a "shocking condition" of affairs in the province of Honan in Northern China. Boys and girls are being sold into slavery by their starving parents who are forced to do this to procure food. Just why this should be described as a "shocking condition" is rather difficult to see. The South is said to be enjoying "unparalleled prosperity" and yet multitudes of children of tender years have been sold into the wage slavery of the thriving cotton factories of the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, that their starving parents may procure food. The same dispatch states that "important developments" are taking place in China. Perhaps the above "shocking condition" is one of them. Anyhow it cannot be denied that "important developments" of the same sort are taking place in the Southern states as well.

One Alexander Brown, a conductor in charge of a freight train belonging to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, has been fined \$50 for violating the ordinance which provides that a street crossing must not be blocked for more than five minutes by a railroad train. The blockade in this instance cost the lives of seven persons who were burned to death in a tenement house, the closing of the crossing having prevented the fire department from reaching the building for more than ten minutes. Had there been no fire no notice would have been taken of the violation, as the blockade of street crossings for more than five minutes is an event that occurs scores of times daily through out the city, without exciting "public opinion" beyond the extent of some growling on

the part of a few score street car passengers. Conductor Brown is evidently at a disadvantage compared with boiler and building inspectors, though he is even less responsible for the fire, than they are for the accidents for which they are paid to guard against.

"MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM"

Leadville, Colorado, has gone the "municipal socialist" one better than ever dreamed of. As befitting a "duodecimo edition of the New Jerusalem" its streets have been found to be paved with gold. The municipality has leased the mining privileges in these streets for a royalty that it is estimated will reach \$2,000,000 a year. This will be amply sufficient to give free water, free paving, free lighting, etc., but also to afford a surplus for distribution as dividends. Now if there was anything in the position of the step-at-a-time gentlemen this should be all that their dreams have ever held forth. But still we have not heard that poverty had ceased, unemployment vanished, bankruptcy disappeared, or that any of the essential features of competition remained undisturbed.

Perhaps a side-light is thrown on the matter by the fact that this surplus is distributed among "PROPERTY HOLDERS." That is all that all present society. The surplus above subsistence is distributed among "property holders."

OUR ANNUAL REUNION.

As the date of the annual Workers' Call picnic is less than two months distant, we would call the attention of those comrades who have not yet provided themselves with tickets, to the fact that they can always be obtained at the office of this paper, 36 N. Clark street, at the meetings of the ward branches, and from many of the party members. Every comrade is expected to do his part towards making this annual institution as successful as possible, and no better way to accomplish this can be devised than by each party member doing his utmost to dispose of tickets for the occasion.

Apart from the mere pleasure which the day affords, the annual picnic of the Workers' Call possesses a great value in bringing together on one day in the year, the elements comprising the strength of militant socialism in Chicago, and this annual reunion has a direct effect upon the vigor with which the propaganda is carried on afterwards. To state in print that there are over 5,000 Socialists in the city is by no means as convincing as the actual materialization in bodily presence of these 5,000. Old comrades in the cause who, perhaps, may not have met each other in the preceding twelve months, find their activity renewed and stimulated by actual contact, which brings the assurance that they are still battling shoulder to shoulder for the interests of their class, while new comrades receive encouraging impressions of the strength of the cause which they have espoused, by viewing a goodly multitude holding the same ideas as themselves. Last, but not least, the finances of the Workers' Call are strengthened in proportion to the success of the day, thus making possible the appearance of larger numbers of Socialists at every recurring picnic, and helping to bring nearer the establishment of the future society which is the common object of all Socialists throughout the world. These "incentives" should be sufficient to induce all good Socialists in Chicago to take hold by providing themselves with tickets for disposal and thus making the picnic successful even beyond expectations.

THE "RIGHT" TO "BLACKLIST."

It is rather strange that the repeated decisions given against workmen through the courts, should have failed to convince them of the plain and apparent reasons for such decisions, outside of the flimsy pretext of "rights," which is always put forward when brother capital and brother labor appeal to the law to decide their differences. Last week in a Chicago court, the much talked of "blacklist" received legal sanction, the judge declaring that the packing corporations had the "right" to agree together to refuse employment to certain persons, inasmuch as a single corporation possessed that "right" there was no reason why a combination of corporations should not also exercise it in the same manner.

Since the great railroad strike of 1894 this "blacklist" question has almost continually occupied a prominent place in labor journals, and not one that we remember to have seen has discussed it from a different standpoint than that taken by the judge who has just stamped its operation with the approval of law. It has been treated essentially

as a question of abstract "right" equality by the representatives of capital and labor, as well as by the legal fraternity, who are conveniently supposed to constitute an impartial tribunal for the settlement of such matters. It has never been discussed as having any relation to the economic system of today, but always as an isolated and unrelated question, a proposition which contained sufficient data to furnish its own solution.

That its advocates should be perfectly satisfied to have it considered in this light is not wonderful, but that its opponents should also agree to occupy the same ground, may appear somewhat strange owing to the fact that in every case they have been balked or defeated in their attempts to have it legally condemned from the standpoint of "right."

But after all there is no mystery upon the matter. The discussion of the question of "blacklist" in connection with the whole modern structure of society, would inevitably lead to the Socialist view of the matter, by challenging the "right" of private property in the means of production as the source, from whence the "right to blacklist" is incontestably derived. An inquiry started upon lines which would logically lead to socialism, evidently carries with it more terrors for the average "labor leader" than his zeal for the abolition of blacklist is able to overcome.

The "right of private property" once admitted, the "right" to debar certain persons from using that property, follows as a matter of course. Those who object to the latter, while still insisting upon the "sacredness" of the former, have no reason whatever for questioning the correctness of the judicial decision. If capitalism is "right," blacklist is also "right," and there is no middle ground left to stand upon. The abolition of the one logically involves the abolition of the other, and only those who see and understand their connection, and manifest it through working for socialism, have any title to be regarded as genuine combatants for the overthrow of blacklist. While workmen still remain simple enough to appeal to capitalist law against the workings of capitalism, they will be continually reminded of their folly through adverse legal decisions. When, instead of appealing to laws made by their oppressors, they unite for the purpose of securing the law-making power for their own class, the question of "blacklist" will not only disappear, but the conditions from which it springs will also vanish with it.

THE ALBANY STRIKE.

After twelve days marked by riot and bloodshed, costing the lives of several people, and the maiming of many others, the great street car strike at Albany, N. Y., has at length been settled, and as the capitalist press says, "if the agreement is kept," peace is assured for at least three years. The union men have obtained the greater part of their demands and have in turn made some "concessions" to the company. The three thousand troops who were sent to the city to maintain law and order and incidentally protect "scabs," have been returned to the places from whence they came. The dead have been buried, the wounded are progressing towards recovery in the hospitals, and the harmony between capital and labor has been restored for a period of three years—"if the agreement is kept."

There is nothing about this strike to distinguish it from many others of a similar nature that have taken place, except perhaps the alacrity with which the capitalists resorted to armed force for the protection of their "sacred" property, which from first to last has been created and operated by the labor of the working class alone. The speed with which the strong arm of the law was put in action in this case shows conclusively that the capitalists are beginning to recognize that the status of private property in the means of production is being gradually weakened at its foundation by the socialist thought that it is now permeating the country and that if it is to be preserved, the armed hand must be resorted to without delay. No time is wasted in scolded arbitration on either side, though it is pretended that an "agreement" made under the muzzles of rifles may possibly last three years.

It would be useless and misleading to enter into a discussion of the relative merits of either side of the case. While the cause of the inherent antagonism between capitalist and working class remains unknown to the latter, their attempts to destroy property are the natural expression of their economic ignorance, while the efforts of the capitalists to protect their property by

every means in their power are equally natural. It is beyond the power of either in present conditions to prevent the recurrence of such incidents, and as the capitalist class have recognized this fact to the full, their determination to settle such matters by the shortest possible method is easily understandable.

These inevitable collisions between antagonistic classes clear the road for socialism in many ways, and while the socialist can neither prevent or advocate them, he nevertheless is well aware of their import to the movement in which he is interested. No body of workmen emerge from a strike of this sort in the exact mental condition in which they entered it. After the battle is over a few men will always be found who have been forced to recognize to some extent the underlying causes of these outbreaks, and such men must necessarily approach the socialist view of the structure of modern society.

The prompt resort of the capitalist class to armed force, cannot but attract the attention of some of the more intelligent of the strikers to the fact that the possession of the power of the state in its totality, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive, is the source from whence capitalism derives its strength. This conclusion once arrived at, it is comparatively easy to see that this possession is in turn derived from the votes of the workers, and when once this fact is grasped, the necessity of socialism, the organized united power of the working class exercised for the material interests of that class, becomes easily apparent.

In another and different manner, these collisions prepare conditions for the establishment of socialism. The cost of the suppression of this strike, amounting to some \$40,000, will fall upon the "tax-payers" of Albany County, the owners of small properties and petty capitals. None of these men need be told of the difficulty, nay the impossibility of compelling large corporations to contribute what is called their "just share of the burdens of taxation," and as for the working class, which is even now almost propertyless, it is evident that it is still more impossible to look for any relief from that source. A class which receives in wages the bare cost of its production and maintenance as a class, cannot be levied upon, for the very good reason that it possesses nothing. Quarrels between the great capitalist corporations and their employes, in which a display of armed force plays a part, therefore tend to eliminate the small capitalist and property owner, who is forced to bear the greater part of the expense incurred in the protection of the private property of the great corporations and the re-establishment of the status quo.

For these results it is folly to hold individuals or even classes responsible. The society of the future is being evolved through the clash of antagonistic material interests which will ultimately find their solution in the collective ownership of productive property, and such incidents as the Albany strike are at the same time factors in this evolution, and indications that the class struggle has reached a stage where its manifestation tends ever more to assume the form of physical force.

Harmony, Sweet Harmony.

For the benefit of those well meaning ninnyes who drive out their stale platitudes regarding the possibility of permanent harmony between capitalist and laborer, and deprecate or deny the fact of a class struggle, the following injunction issued by a Kentucky judge against striking coal miners in that state is hereby reprinted from the daily press: "You are hereby enjoined and restrained from closing down the mines of the plaintiffs, from injuring or damaging their property, from interfering with or destroying their business, from persuading, soliciting, causing, or compelling any of their employes to stop work or abandon his contract, from retaining any part of the wages of the employes or soliciting, collecting or exploiting from any person or persons any money or property, disbursing or paying or furnishing any money or property for the purpose of maintaining, supporting, or furnishing any person or persons endeavoring to injure or damage the plaintiffs' mines or business, or to cause same down, or in persuading or causing or compelling any employe of plaintiffs to stop work, or receiving from any persons any money, property, supplies, arms, ammunition, liquor, or other things to be used for any act in or in furtherance of the conspiracy alleged in the petition in this action."

The substance of this admirable document in short forbids union men from asking others to strike, forbids the collection of union dues and the distribution of food to the strikers. It is neither "infamous" nor "outrageous." It is nothing but the logical and confident expression of class-conscious capitalism using its instrument, the law, to uphold its interests.

That "handwriting on the wall," with which Dowie is supposed to be confronted, translated into English, runs this way: "Thou art weighed in the balance and the law is found wanting."

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

Ten thousand copies of the "Acts of the Apostles" in the Tagalog dialect, it seems have been lying in Hong Kong for a dozen years, waiting for entrance into the Philippine Islands, from which they were excluded by the Spanish government. As these books were the property of the British and Foreign Bible Society, there is good reason for believing that our Anglo-Saxon kinsmen on the other side were preparing for any eventualities in the way of "benevolent assimilation" which might possibly occur. John Bull is not quite so slow as some folks imagine, even if he did get left in this case.

But Dewey's guns opened the way, and the job lot at Hong Kong has at last reached its destination, the acts of the modern apostles of capitalism having preceded those of the ancient apostles of Christianity. Now watch out for the rapid evangelization of the "better classes" in our new possessions, just as soon as they come to realize that conversion to the new faith is better adopted to the new industrial conditions of exploitation which will be introduced. Ten to one we will see its first manifestation in an attempt to decrease the number of religious holidays, on which no work is done, which so well suited the indolent nature of the Spaniards in tropical countries.

According to British law, the King of England cannot take legal proceeding for libel against his subjects, and for this reason it is stated, the newspaper edited by Wm. O'Brien was suppressed. Even if the law were different, it is not very likely that the old debauchee would care to avail himself of the privilege. "The fierce light that beats around a throne" may be a fitting subject for a lickspittle poet to prate about, but would hardly bear exhibiting in a public court.

The small oil speculators who have been wiped out in the deals at Beaumont, Texas, will not be the only parties whose occupation will vanish with the find. The manager of a steamship company declares that such an inexhaustible supply convenient to tide water will supplant coal to such an extent as fuel for marine propulsion, that the stoker will be almost entirely eliminated in consequence. Three barrels of oil, he says, will do the work of one ton of coal, weighs 40 per cent less, and can be delivered on board at 25c per barrel.

Some evil disposed persons have insinuated that the officials of the First National Bank in ordering the employes to have their photographs taken for a "bank album," are in reality attempting to protect the bank against the results of possible dishonesty on the part of the clerks. That this view of the matter is incorrect, is amply proven by the fact that the photographer himself states that he doesn't anticipate that the employes will show the slightest reluctance to comply with the order. Of course if they did, it is apparent to all that the project would be abandoned, at once, as the bank officials would never be guilty of hurting the feelings of their employes by insisting upon having it carried out.

"We suspect," says the London Spectator, that before the century is old, efforts will be made to prevent these grand stock exchange tournaments, and impede the possession of systems of communications by single individuals. That the suspicions of the "Spectator" will be confirmed there is little doubt. The spectre that haunts Europe, the spectre of socialism, is the apparition which brought forth this remark from the conservative "Spectator." It will appear to others also in due time, and when they become more familiar with its outlines, they will "suspect" that it means something more than an effort to regulate stock exchange transactions and impede possessions etc. "Spectators" who really possess the faculty of seeing, have long ago passed the stage of "suspecting" as regards these matters.

Another "reformer" has started out to "elevate the lower classes," particularly those who inhabit the "levee." His idea of cleaning that unsavory district is to begin with a physical cleaning of the individual residents, and the first lecture on his series will bear the title of "How to Hygienically Take a Bath." The press reports state that the reformer in question wishing to obtain some pointers as to how to attract a crowd, applied to the experienced "Hinky Dink" for his advice and was informed at once that he might try "setting out a lunch" as an inducement, an answer which in reality contains more wisdom than was ever dreamt of in the philosophy of the average "reformer" who generally despises the materialistic methods which the "levee politician" uses with such success, and which have enabled that celebrated statesman Johnny Powers to retire with property amounting, as is popularly estimated, to a million dollars.

Press dispatches state that industrial troubles are rife in Italy, Milan being the storm center, with 15,000 men on strike who have organized themselves into 15 battalions, each 1,000 strong. The whole movement is declared to be undeniably in the hands of the socialists, and the superfluous information is added that it is of revolutionary character. The wealthier part of the inhabitants is said to be leaving the city in large numbers and the government is unable or afraid to interfere although the military organization of the strikers is clearly illegal. The capitalist press, which a few months ago advertised the Papal Encyclical as a "Deathblow to Socialism" will evidently

ly have to guess again, and Ex-Premier Rudini, who declared that "there is no class struggle," may perhaps feel inclined to re-consider his previous opinion, in the face of the conditions which now confront the possessing classes in Italy.

Over in Ireland it seems that the institution of "trial by jury" is somewhat out of gear. The Nationalists complain of "jury packing" which excludes their followers from acting in the capacity of jurors, while the other side declares that if the jurors are not "selected" (which is a much more respectable term than "packed") it would be impossible to get a proper verdict, which is practically a confession of the fact that "might makes right" and that under present conditions, the law is simply the will of the ruling class made binding upon all.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From Comrade M. H. Taft.

To the Chicago Comrades in the Socialist cause: It is with sincerity and gratitude that I thank you for the kind words of sympathy that came to me from so many comrades at the time of my great sorrow in the death of my wife. Many of you know something of the close and perfect companionship that existed between my wife and myself, of our joy in working together for the cause, as well as of her rare and sweet spirit. The tender and sincere sympathy that you so freely know in part the greatness of my loss, has been to me a real help and makes my sorrow less unbearable. Fraternally yours, MARCUS H. TAFT, Chicago, May 15th, 1901.

Unity Negotiations.

Additional correspondence between the N. E. C. and the N. E. B.: Springfield, Mass., May 15th, 1901. Theo. Debs, Nat'l Sec'y, Chicago, Ill. Dear Comrade:—Some time ago I forwarded to you a communication relating to the holding of the unity convention, and as the time is fast slipping by, I take this opportunity of again calling your attention to said communication and request that you advise the National Executive Committee as to what decisions have been arrived at, so that proper steps can be taken for electing delegates. In order that the convention can be held in July it is necessary that our National Executive Committee know immediately the result of the deliberations of your Board, which I trust will be forthcoming in the very near future. Your prompt reply will oblige, Yours fraternally, Wm. Butcher, Nat'l Sec'y, Chicago, Ill., May 15th, 1901. Mr. William Butcher, National Sec'y, S. D. P., Springfield, Mass.

Dear Sir and Comrade:—Replying to your favor of the 15th inst., we beg to state that your former communication was referred to the Executive Board and is now under consideration. We are expecting responses daily from non-resident members, and you will be fully advised within the very near future. Yours fraternally, Theo. Debs, Nat'l Sec'y-Treas.

From Ohio State Committee.

Headquarters Ohio State Committee, Social Democratic Party, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, Ohio. May 15th, 1901. Comrades:—You are hereby notified that the state convention of the Social Democratic party will be held in Columbus on Decoration Day, Thursday, May 30th, 1901, for the purpose of nominating a state ticket, adopting a platform, finally disposing of the question of party name, to arrange for an aggressive campaign in Ohio this year, and to attend to such other matters as may come before the convention. Representatives will be three delegates for each local of 100 members or fraction thereof, and one additional delegate for additional members or major fraction thereof. Independent Socialist organizations are hereby extended a cordial invitation to participate in the convention. Railroad rates are fixed at one and one-third fare for round trip. Organizations will be notified later of hotel accommodations and place of meeting. By order of the State Committee, Social Democratic Party, Harry D. Thomas, Sec'y, Max S. Hayes, Chairman.

Music For Socialists.

We have received from S. S. Sells of San Francisco, Cal., a copy of the new labor song "Ninety and Nine," words and music complete. The regular price of this song is 25 cents, but comrades wishing to procure a copy can do so by mentioning this paper and mailing 11 cents in postage stamps to S. S. Sells, 2257 Mission St., San Francisco, CAL.

Wrote Him Down An Ass.

One of the most certain signs of the growth of socialism is the increasing number of pulpit attacks upon it which are invariably reported, or sometimes perhaps misreported, in the public press. For instance Dr. Lyman Abbot of Plymouth Church in New York is declared to have thus expressed himself in his sermon last Sunday: "Socialism argues, that so long as private property exists so long will there be ambition and striving for wealth on the part of the individuals. When we destroy this," says the socialist, "and make everything into one state—in other words, when we have abolished Mr. Carnegie and established Mr. Croker—all will be well."

From what we know of Dr. Lyman Abbot, it is rather difficult to accept this imbecile statement as an expression of his views on socialism. It is altogether more probable that the reporter instead of Dr. Abbot is the liar in this case, but so much has been lately published regarding pulpit denunciations of socialism, that it is not unlikely that many of these utterances are specially manufactured for the occasion in the hope that they will pass unperceived amidst a torrent of similar rubbish. But at the same time the capitalist press will afford Dr. Abbot the opportunity to protest against being represented as a fool by an enterprising news gatherer in search of acceptable "copy." "Deathblow to Socialism" will evidently

Socialist Pointers

Have you tried one of Berlin's cigars yet? If not, why not? The worst thing the socialists would do to the rich would be to put them to work. It takes a man who has never made a study of socialism to tell just what the socialists want. The new chief of police is not going out of his way to turn the rich law breakers out of town. It is by individual efforts that socialists are made. Brass bands only make democrats or republicans. The eight hour day is better than the sixteen hour day but under socialism it would be the four hour day. Why shouldn't McKinley be elected for a third term? If property is a good thing let us have our fill of it. J. Pierpont Morgan may be making socialists, but it is our business to gather them in and direct them aright. The judges by their decisions are going to drive workmen to political action whether the latter like it or not. Let Dowie continue to fight the labor unions and he will soon have the capitalist press patting him on the back. The party press is the life blood of the socialist movement. When it has a good healthy circulation all is favorable to progress. Blacklisting is all right and boycotting is all wrong, that is what the class conscious, capitalist courts have to say about it. If free text books causes the capitalist to have a fit, he would jump off the earth at the thought of the entire socialist program. No fear that the Workers' Call will receive too much money, as every cent received above expenses will go to improve the paper. Pettigrew was class conscious when he was poor and he is class conscious now that he is rich, but how about those he is exploiting? Automobiling is said to be a regular fad. Have you ordered your rig yet or are you working for less than you earn that another may ride? As we grow a little stronger just watch the politicians turning double back summersaults trying to get into the socialist movement. The president can travel from one end of the country to the other without expense, and under socialism we could all do the same thing. Carnegie transfers the labor of Americans amounting to \$10,000,000 as a free gift to his fellow Scots and he expects to be applauded for doing it. The millionaires who have volunteered to act as street inspectors will not soil their hands with toll. The job of bossing will just about suit them. The trusts will soon own everything but the votes of the people and unless the latter are class conscious they will be able to buy them when needed. If the district organizations are pushed with vigor some of the political slates so nicely figured out may be thoroughly smashed at the next election. It is announced that under no circumstances will the black man of South Carolina be allowed to vote, and still we shed tears over the unhappy lot of Aguinaldo. Now that Schwab and the rest of the millionaires have told the young men what to do, the old men in the poor houses should be held from to let the boys know what not to do. It will be observed that it was the wealthy owners of the automobile who got the credit of that trip from New York to Chicago and not the common mechanic who went along to run the machine and do the work. Making and Breaking. Those credulous mortals who insist upon legislation against the trusts, would do well to ponder the following statement from Prof. Geo. T. Ladd, professor of philosophy in Yale University: "Twenty years ago the great corporations of this country were persistent lawbreakers, but in these days they do not need to break them, as THEY MAKE THEM THEMSELVES." As an illustration of this the professor is quoted as follows: "Some years ago while in Chicago I found that if I cheated the Illinois Central railroad out of five cents I would have to serve a long imprisonment and pay a heavy fine. If an ordinary highwayman should, however, have met me on the street, knocked me down, and stolen all my money, and even killed me for that matter, he would have escaped with a much lighter sentence than I who had cheated a big corporation out of a paltry nickel." The professor has merely stated in other words the truth that socialists have always enunciated, that the law is the servant and creature of capitalist interests for all general purposes.

## Why We Are Not Anarchists.

Translated from the Polish.

(Concluded from last week.)

We have explained why the socialists recognize the centralization of production, and have shown that they base their aspirations in regard to the future social structure upon the phenomena of the present social life investigated by them. We have said that while the socialists draw their picture of the future social organization from what the reality teaches us, the anarchists spin their social ideal from their imagination, not taking into consideration that which now exists. The same objection—many an anarchist may say—which you put to me, the capitalist put to you. Don't the capitalists say that socialism is a phantasm, a reverie, a disregard of the reality?

True—we will answer—the capitalists put to us the same objection. But is this our fault that the same words may be true on one occasion and untrue on the other? If a perjurer when pronouncing the oath-formula, lies, it does not follow that everyone who uses the same formula lies also. We have shown why we reproach the anarchists with the disregard of reality, and that by demanding the perfect independence of the individual, they forget that the constant development of humanity increases even that dependence which already exists. But now we must look somewhat closer at the capitalist objections against socialism.

The capitalists attack socialism, because it does not consider the present order of society just and eternal. On the other hand, the capitalists cannot deny the truthfulness of the socialist reasoning—they cannot deny the prevailing misery, they cannot deny the pitiful condition of the working class—they cannot hide the industrial crises nor can they conceal the fact that labor is producing more and more wealth, which is appropriated by the propertied classes. They must also concede, that capital is constantly concentrating, the number of propertied men constantly decreasing, and that the present social order is leading mankind to an utter confusion. All these negative sides of capitalism—socialism—investigated, and from these investigations has drawn the conclusion that a social revolution is inevitable and that revolution only will free humanity from the sufferings which accompany capitalism. And what do the capitalists answer to that? They cannot deny that the capitalist economy carries with it pernicious results for the mass of the people, they cannot remove, or make invidious the sufferings, but they would like to retain all the privileges they now possess. And that is why they reproach the socialists with phantastic arguments. But are the industrial crises, misery, oppression, ignorance, prostitution, and destitution of the working people, etc., also phantastic things? Is the fact that the big capitalist devalues not only the earnings of the workman, but even of the small manufacturer, also an imaginary phenomenon? Is the oppression, of not only the workpeople but also the so-called middle-class or the constantly growing destitution of the laborers as well as the middle-class, also imaginary? Who dares deny this, who dares deny the socialist investigations? Who is able to conceal the sufferings felt by an overwhelming majority of society?

The capitalists boast, that the big industry saves labor, makes things cheaply, that it is able to produce large quantities, and is therefore better able to satisfy the wants of mankind, than small industry; the capitalists boast, that the big industry encourages inventions, etc. Now, we socialists readily acknowledge all these merits of the big industry, but we demand that the advantages which accrue from the machines, inventions, and centralized industry, shall not be appropriated by the capitalists, while the workers lead a miserable life, when working, and suffer hunger during the times of enforced idleness caused by industrial crises. We socialists demand that the profits, derived from the big industry, shall be turned to the benefit of the workers and the people at large. We do not want that in an age of labor-saving machinery, people shall degenerate from overwork; that at times when there is an overabundance of commodities, the working people shall die of hunger. And that is what we say: The present order cannot continue, because it is unreasonable, and the social revolution is inevitable and desirable; it will restore to society all the means of production appropriated by the capitalists; and will thus create welfare and happiness for all the people.

Anarchists alike with socialists see plainly the evils of the present order of things. What they do not perceive is the excellence of the big industrial systems of production. They are so very much taken up with the desire to make men free and independent, that they prefer to return to the old methods of production, rather than march forward to a perfect welfare combined with a wise and necessary reciprocal dependence of free men.

Another reproach the anarchists set forth against socialism reads as follows: When there is to be a centralized industry, there must be a central management, and it is well known that whoever possesses power misuses it; thus we will have a socialist state which will be as oppressive as the present state is.

We will see how unfounded these fears are.

We have already explained above, that the present state is oppressive, because of its being a means of oppression in the hands of a ruling class. The slave driver, who lashes the slave with

his whip, possesses that power not because he holds the whip in his hands, but because he is the representative of a certain social institution, viz.: slavery. Even if you take away the whip, nevertheless the slave driver remains.

The present state is a whip of its kind. The capitalists rule by means of the state, by reason of their ownership of the means of production; they are the ruling class. The difference between our example (the whip) and the state is that the whip is only an unimportant tool, why the state is all-important to our oppressors who cannot do without it. It is the pillar which supports the structure of oppression based upon the ownership of the means of production.

In the future social society, when the means of production will become social property, a state like the present is out of the question, for there will be no rule of one class over another. Therefore, a state as an expression of a class-rule, a rule of men over men, will cease to exist. Then there will be a management of things, a management of wealth and goods, then there will be a rule of the whole people over commodities serving to satisfy human wants, then the state will be managing things and the commodity creating organization of labor, while the present state is a government over and of men. Today, the capitalists are the arbitrary disposers of labor and wealth; through the state, however, they rule men. In the future there will be no government over men, only a general management of things. That management may commit some mistakes—but cannot become a government and oppress, because it will have no power over men. The individual will, of course, be dependent upon society, but only because he or she will use things belonging to society. That the individual must use things produced collectively, was made sufficiently clear before. If we would enter into details, as for instance into the arrangements of railroads, the post-office, schools, theaters, if we were to consider such needs as the education of children, caring for the sick in hospitals, etc., then the mistake committed by the anarchists, consisting of their demand for an entire independence for the individual, would be more evident.

Yet, we will, however, not enter into the details, because the reader, armed with all that we have said above, will be able to reason for himself, and explain to himself and others the true motives of our not being anarchists.

In short, the difference in principle lies in that, that the anarchists demand first of all, liberty and independence, while we socialists want the well-being of all men, and that because it alone will insure happiness to the individual also. We see that the individual cannot live separate from all others, that, to satisfy his wants, the individual must live in society, must work collectively, endeavor to subdue and utilize the forces of nature, and therefore he must expect all the good from the social welfare, and see the guaranty for his own and his fellowman's development and happiness in the good arrangements of the social structure.

We have now explained the main difference between socialists and anarchists. Now it is proper to return to that, with which we started, namely to the tactics of action. We have said that it is wrong to ascribe to socialists peaceable means of action only, and to the anarchist the desire to use violent ones, and we have shown how faulty that reasoning is. We fear, however, that the leader may be led to the conclusion, that in this respect there is no difference between the socialists and the anarchists. In order to avoid such a misunderstanding, we must add a few words relating to the tactics of the socialists on the one side and of the anarchists on the other.

We know that for the anarchists, the perfect liberty and independence of the individual is the starting point of their reasoning. The anarchists demand the liberty of the individual not only from the future, but they demand it for today, that is, for the time during which the struggle is going on. For this reason the anarchists reject the necessity of organization, and instead of a united action of all, they advocate a struggle of each individual on his own account, and solitary revolts.

Now, we socialists understand well such solitary revolts and the struggles of individuals, when they involuntarily explode. We understand when an offended and wronged workman seeks satisfaction on his master, or when in some places workmen, driven to exasperation, revolt, and revenge the inflicted wrongs. We understand this well, because we know that there is a raging class struggle, which manifests itself at every step. In the war between the working class and the capitalists there is no truce. As a consequence of the competition between themselves, the capitalists are ever more endeavoring to oppress the working people, who on their part are forced to answer with solitary explosions of anger.

The socialists cannot therefore blame the workmen for the wasting of their strength in such minute revolts, because they see in them tokens of the raging class-war. The socialist cannot, however, consider these solitary revolts as a part of their tactics, which the workmen ought to follow systematically. And they cannot do this, because the emancipation of the working class can only be accomplished by a common and united action of the whole class, a fact which accounts largely for working class. Such a united action can take place only, when the working class will be organized. In place of the solitary revolts and explosions, the so-

cialists put organization and solidarity, which must end with emancipation and victory. But even after the final blow is struck, the working class shall not be disorganized, but it shall take the powers into its hand and introduce that social structure, which will insure to labor all the products it created.

Nor can the socialist agree with the anarchists upon the question of the struggle between the individual workman with the individual capitalist. The socialist does not see in such a struggle the solution of the social question, but personal vengeance only. That is why the socialists reject the tactics of the anarchists, which recommend the struggle of the individual on his own account.

Indeed, the oppression of the capitalists has grown so widespread, that every one of us struggles all his life for a bare living merely. But this struggle of solitary individuals does not at all improve the condition of the working class. The victory of the working class can be attained only then, when we will succeed in putting an end to the rule of the capitalist class, or in other words when the capitalist class will be defeated by the working class. Now, our reader will understand why the socialists of all countries constantly repeat, that the only way leading to emancipation is the complete organization of the working class, is a united action of all the workers as a class demanding its right. In short, already during the struggle, socialism demands collective action, and demands it in the name of the interests of society, while the anarchists put even here the individual and his or her interests in the first place.

We are convinced, that every one of our readers, who has himself experienced the oppressive hand of the capitalists, will concede, that the only way out of the present confusion and exploitation is a social revolution; he will also acknowledge that only through organization can we reach a victorious solution of the struggle that is raging between labor and capital.

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## FOREIGN NEWS.

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

### FRANCE.

Roubaix, a manufacturing town in the North-East of France, has a Socialist Mayor, who is anxious to abolish octroi duties—i. e., indirect taxes on food, wine, beer, etc. He proposes to do this by placing a tax on house property, on land, on carriages, on mules, horses, and also to largely increase the tax on spirits. If these proposals are adopted by the government the working classes of Roubaix will avoid paying some very objectionable taxes.

### GERMANY.

Three Socialists have been elected to the Landtag of Sax-Altenburg; this gives them eight members out of a Parliament of 30. The following sketch of the electoral systems shows what good organization can do. Nine of the members are chosen by the highest taxed inhabitants, and the remaining 21 are chosen by seven constituencies. The voting is open, but only persons having a home of their own are allowed to vote. In spite of all these precautions the authorities have not been able to keep the Socialists out.

### ITALY.

At the election of Stradella, where the Socialist was elected, he received 300 votes more than his opponent. Socialism is also spreading in the South of Italy, and the number of groups is increasing. There are now 783 organized groups, with a membership of 28,497.

### SWEDEN.

The Socialist deputy, Hjalmar Branting, has called the attention of the Chamber to the anomalies of the electoral law in Sweden. Under the present system property gets more than its fair share of power. The Chamber passed a resolution in favor of reform.

### The Struggle in Russia.

The International Socialist Bureau at Brussels recommends that Socialists in every country hold meetings to encourage the Russian proletariat and that portion of the educated class which has combined with them in the struggle against Capitalism and Czarism. A resolution of sympathy expressing the Bureau requests that signatures to the resolution shall be collected and returned to the secretary, Victor Serwy, Maison du Peuple, Rue Joseph Stevens, Brussels, Belgium.

And now John W. Gates is going to take a smash at the billion dollar steel trust with a \$35,000,000 sandbag.

If Dowle cannot be convicted of the manslaughter of Mrs. Judd, would it not be possible to punish him on a charge of "picketing" the house in which his victim lay dying?

Chauncey Dewey says that McKinley will be re-elected for the third term, which is equivalent to saying that the doctrine of expansion will again make the "unwritten law" take a back seat.

The propaganda of Socialism is not always agreeable work. Last week it was preached in Albany, N. Y., through the medium of rifle volleys and bayonet charges.

The scheme for photographing the employes of the First National Bank shows that the capitalists don't place too much faith in the efficiency of moral lectures to the "young man" who has access to the cash.

## LABOR ITEMS.

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

The annual report of the Cigarmakers' International Union for the year 1900 shows a paying membership of 33,855, exclusive of traveling members.

According to statistics, coal mined in England last year sold for \$230,000,000, and wages received by the miners amounted to \$57,000,000, or about one-sixth. The ratio holds good in this country. It doesn't mean robbery; it is "business."

A series of meetings have been arranged by the Amalgamated Woodworkers' union No. 17, of Chicago, for the purpose of obtaining new members and strengthening the organization. These meetings will be held Thursday evenings at Normania Hall, 227 Milwaukee avenue, June 6th and June 27th. Good speakers will be in attendance. Non-union woodworkers are especially invited to attend.

Cigar trust employes walked out at Birmingham, N. Y., because that philanthropic combine has kept hammering at the wage rate until those workers who formerly received \$10 to \$12 per week now get \$4.

Arrangements have been made for the annual Building Trades' Council picnic to be held on Labor Day at Sharpshooters Park.

A New York paper says the movement of heating houses from central stations in winter months is growing, and the ceremony secured will serve to introduce the system quite generally.

A Philadelphia firm is advertising a new painting machine arranged to do the work of sixteen men and operated by two men.

The annual convention of the American Foundrymen's Association will be held in Buffalo, June 4, 5, and 6. This powerful organization includes the employes of 200 of the largest foundries of the United States. More than 500 delegates will be present at the convention.

Unionists of Manitoba are angry because the government has allowed the factory acts to become dead letters.

The Journeymen Barbers' International Union has organized fifty new unions since the opening of the year. It is expected that the membership of the organization will be trebled during the year.

A new cigarmaking machine has been invented by a genius at Lotts, Pa. The device occupies a space of 2x4 feet and weighs less than 400 pounds. It has fourteen distinct operations, and a two-horse-power motor can propel ten machines, which can be produced at a cost not to exceed \$125 each, but doubtless the market price will be "way up."—Cleveland Citizen.

### Socialist Temple Notes.

An excellent meeting on the street was held Tuesday May 14. Comrade Klenke was the speaker and he kept everyone good natured. Following this comrade E. M. Stangland gave an instructive talk inside.

Thursday, May 16, there was a debate between comrade John Collins and Mr. Hensel, on the question, "Resolved, That socialism is not the outcome." Mr. Hensel did not make a very good defense of capitalism and from his own arguments it was clear that socialism was the "outcome." Comrade Collins' speeches were received with applause. We trust that Mr. Hensel will become a "comrade" before many months.

Comrade A. M. Simons gave his first of a series of lessons on Scientific Socialism at 2:30 Sunday. Even a larger number should appreciate the opportunity of hearing these lessons.

Comrade Geo. E. Bigelow spoke Sunday at 3:30 on the materialistic conception of history. A number of people from the neighboring churches were present and they went away with some idea of what real socialism is. They will probably be some time learning that Karl Marx was a class teacher. The comrades were so delighted with this address that they requested that he speak at night. This comrade Bigelow kindly consented to do. He took "Scientific Socialism" as his subject, and presented the old truths in a new and most convincing manner. His earnest address was interspersed with pleasantries which convulsed the audience again and again with laughter. One has but to listen once to comrade Bigelow to understand why his lecturing tours for socialism over the country are so exceedingly successful.

The playing of the Socialist Orchestra was up to the usual standard and was highly enjoyed.

Thursday, May 24th, the Ladies Auxiliary provides a speaker.

Next Sunday at 2:30 comrade A. M. Simons gives his second lecture on Scientific Socialism.

At 3:30 Comrade M. Kaplan speaks.

At 8 p. m., Social Crusade Meeting addressed by comrade Wm. H. Wise, Music by Socialist Orchestra.

Committee of Organizers of Third Division, and also the Temple Committee, meet at 10:30 a. m.

Every Ward of the Division was represented in the meeting of the Organizers last Sunday. The recommendations of the Division Convention were concurred in, except that the Organizers salary should be \$20 per month instead of \$15 per week.

The report of the outlook for the new work from the various Wards was very encouraging.

The details necessary in arranging the relation of the Socialist Temple to the Division will require a little time, so that the Organizers will not give his

full time to the work for the present. He will probably start on full time the 1st of June. In the mean time he is engaged for half time.

Next Sunday at the Socialist Temple at 10:30 a. m. the Organizers are requested to furnish the present roll of their Ward clubs, the names of volunteer workers and canvassers for the Workers' Call and the location of factories where noon meetings can be held.

## PATRIOTISM NEW AND OLD

Modern and Ancient Meanings of the Word have Utterly Different Significance.

We all know what patriotism means nowadays. A gang of thieves by fraud or otherwise lay hold of the powers of the state, and with that power in their hands proceed to start a quarrel with another people, barbaric or civilized, black or white, whom they consider sufficiently weak and defenceless to be a safe quarry, in order to enrich themselves and the class they represent by the plunder and enslavement of this people. But the commonplace citizen who has to pay the piper for the tune the governing ring have set, HE must on no account condemn their action or he shows himself lacking in "patriotism." On the contrary, like a true "patriot," he must cheer them on with "Old England for Ever," or with "Deutschland über alles," or "Vive la France et la Gloire," as the case may be. He must further rejoice in the success of "his" country's arms and be duly desolated over their reverses, even though those "arms" are being used to perpetrate a crime against which his conscience revolts, and by which he not only derives no personal benefit, but stands positively to lose. He should, if possible, accept loyally the assurance of the venal apologists for the governmental brigands that their policy is "necessary" to "his" country's interests, or if he be very wayward the utmost latitude that is allowed him is a formal protest, after having delivered which he must regard himself as identified with the said policy, once his beloved country has entered upon it, and rejoice and weep accordingly. This is patriotism as expounded in music-halls, churches and places where they sing, no less than in Fleet street and the haunts where they print largest circulations. To the reasonable, unprejudiced man it is, therefore, not difficult to see that to call a man a patriot nowadays is a polite way of suggesting that he is either a knave or a fool. And, since the word has now definitely acquired this meaning, we cordially hand it over to the knaves and the fools who gull and are gulled with it.

But it should also be pointed out that, like other words, the term patriot did not always mean what it does now. Up to quite recently to be a patriot meant to be opposed to the monarch and governing classes of your country in the interests of the people of your country. The nearest approach to its current meaning was that of being zealous of defending the soil of your country against a foreign invader, just as the Boers are doing now. But the idea of its being the duty of the patriot to back the governing classes in squandering the blood and money of the country in foreign raids for their own purposes under cover of the public weal is enough to make the "patriot" of the eighteenth or nineteenth century turn in his grave. The patriot of that time would have been on the side of the weak people defending themselves against the arms of what the modern "patriot" would call "his country"—i. e., the hired or conscripted hordes of the governing classes of the state to which he belongs. The patriot (old style) was not the man to be humbugged by HIS governing classes into identifying patriotism with their self-interested crimes just because they happened to be using his country's blood and treasure to effect them.

To show the complete change that has come over the conception of "patriotism" we have only to refer to English writers of the eighteenth century. For example, Gibbon, in writing to his friend Holroyd, afterwards Lord Sheffield, under date February 21, 1772, says, "Charles Fox is commenced patriot, and is already attempting to pronounce the words country, liberty, corruption, etc. with what of success time will discover." It is a far cry from this patriotism, at its mildest, so jealously critical of the governing classes, to the patriotism of the modern jingo. Then, again, when the old Tory anti-democratic Dr. Samuel Johnson described "patriotism" as the "last resource of scoundrels" he most assuredly did not allude to "patriotism" in its present-day sense, the patriotism which consists in shouting for one's government, good or bad, right or wrong. This sort of patriotism would have rejoiced his anti-democratic soul and made him think the good times had come when the "lower orders" had really begun to know their proper place as the boot-lacks of their "betters." Yet again, the "patriot" of the French Revolution would have certainly viewed with anything but enthusiasm the extension of the French territorial dominion under Louis XVI. For him "patriotism" consisted in opposing the powers that were against the interests of the French people, and in so far as it took a military form at all, in the safeguarding of the republic, the bulwark of the democracy against the royalist invader seeking to re-establish the national dynasty of France. If he looked with pride on his foreign conquests it was only the pride of being the means of freeing other peoples from THEIR despots as he had freed himself from his. The mere success or failure of "his country's arms" no matter in what cause, even in the cause of despots or of "accaparrans"

would certainly not have engaged his patriotic emotions. In a word, his conception of patriotism was democratic and not chauvinistic.

The new "patriotism," otherwise called "jingoism," the patriotism that sees its "country's enemies" in any unfortunate people whom its avaricious and parasitic classes wish to plunder, dates in its full fruition from the period of the struggle of the capitalist classes of the different European states over the division of the world market. It had begun, of course, before, but this struggle of which modern imperialism is the political expression marks its zenith. "Patriotism" is the catchword by which imperialist brigandage seeks to bulldoze the empty-headed and unthinking among the classes which have no personal or material interest in the cowardly infamies perpetrated by it.

And now, in conclusion, a word of protest against any attempt to revive the word "patriotism," or to refurbish it for democratic purposes. Let us, as before said, leave it to the designing rogues and beguiled fools now in possession of it. In its old sense the word has had its day. It is a bad word, at best, of necessity carrying with it the suggestion of race exclusiveness, even though this may be kept in the background, while at its worst it implies a glorification of national infamy. Social Democrats want no "true patriotism," whatever that may mean. They want to do away with patriotism altogether and substitute in its place the "Internationalism" of the class-conscious proletariat.—E. Helfort Bax, in London "Justice."

### The Blessings of Poverty.

The following portion of an editorial taken from the Davenport, Ia., Times, of May 2nd, attempting to show the necessity of poverty, is, to say the least, rather rough on the "dignity of labor" theory:

Suppose wealth was universal. WHO would cook OUR food? WHO would HEWERS OF WOOD AND DRIVERS OF WATER? WHO would perform the MENIAL duties of life? WHO WOULD STOOP to the level of the countless HUMBLE vocations which are so essential to the well-being of society, to the conservation of the health of communities, to the existence of government and to the progress of the world along industrial, commercial and scientific lines? If wealth, by any miraculous dispensation, should happen to become universal, it would not be long before the wheels of human activity in every direction would be checked, disease would establish permanent headquarters in every populous center, and civilization would soon disintegrate and decay.

What on earth would become of the fellows that don't have to work now, in case poverty disappeared now? Aye, there's the rub. Nobody to do their chores, nobody to perform the personal services which they are too snobbish or lazy to do for themselves. The entire universe would go to eternal smash if the world's parasites were evicted from their feeding grounds. The "poor" are an absolute necessity—to them. If the "human activity" of the "poor" were to cease, the inactivity of these vermin would cease also, and they would actually have to face the appalling prospect of keeping alive by their own exertions. They would have to cook, to hew wood and draw water, to "stoop" to the performance of "menial duties" and "humble vocations," which they can now impose on the "poor" through the ignorance of the latter. No wonder these gentry dread the Socialist fine tooth comb which is being prepared to "disintegrate" the "civilization" which revolves around themselves as its central object.

A letter from Comrade Gebhardt of Davenport, answering the above editorial appears in the issue of May 4th of the same paper. He seems to think that in such case the parasites would rather hustle for themselves than get off the earth. Well, probably they would, but at any rate the Socialist is not lying awake nights speculating on what course they would take. That is a matter they will have to decide for themselves, and it won't matter much how they choose.

### WILL MAKE DISCOVERIES.

Annual Crop of Intellectual to Complete Their Education in the World of Competition.

Twelve hundred and twenty-nine young people will graduate from the fourteen high schools of the city during the third week in the coming month, according to the daily papers. A small percentage will enter the colleges to complete their education, as it is called, while the majority will get out into the world to get acquainted with the beauties of competition for the bare necessities of life. These young people who have been educated at the expense of society, will find that their education, like the skill of the mechanic and the muscles of the laborer, is a commodity to be disposed of in the market, regulated by the cost of its production, and that if no buyer appears their lot will be the same as that of the uneducated laborer who is out of a job. The paper which gives the account of their prospective graduation also contains another article the perusal of which should impress them with a proper sense of the sort of world into which they will make their entrance. It deals with the elderly man in search of employment, and contains the following characteristic passage:

"Too old" is a phrase that means several things to the business-man. In the beginning, an employer faces the proposition that the man's best work already has been expended. To employ him and attach him permanently to his staff is rather more than to buy a piece of "OLD HAND" STAIN. When the engine should be entirely worn out the owner could throw it away, but in the case of the employed

man the question of a pension in his old age is at least a proposition for conscience.

The June crop of graduates will be used in a similar manner when the "business-man" gets through with them, as worn-out machines fit only for the scrap pile, and it may be remarked also that the condition described as "too old" doesn't imply a very lengthy period of time in these days of rushing business. A "man's best work," thanks to the intensification of labor, can be and is "expended" at a very rapid rate, and every succeeding batch of graduates tends to push its predecessors more speedily into the category of "too old." When these young people grasp this condition of affairs and understand its import for them, they will start in to complete their course of study and finally graduate into the Socialist movement, where their education will help them to show others what they have learned.

## THE TYRANT IN OVERALLS

A Study of Successful Trades Unionism from a Capitalist Point of View.

The following article, reprinted from the American Contractor, is inserted for several reasons. In the first place it will show the real feelings of the capitalist class towards organized labor when the latter has by long and arduous struggles partially succeeded in limiting the intensity of exploitation. The insincerity of the professions of harmony between exploited and exploiter is also brought out distinctly, although at the same time the pretence that the capitalist is a capitalist principally for the benefit of the working class is religiously observed throughout the entire lament. Our readers will also notice several other remarkable admissions in the lines which we have capitalized, in one of which the capitalist fear and hatred of majority rule is made particularly conspicuous, and two others which show that the average capitalist invariably claims the results of the labor of others as properly belonging to him. The entire article is well worthy of space from the fact that it is a complete confession that prosperity for the capitalist class is conditioned upon the possession of a multitude of stupid, wage slaves, who will, without serious resistance permit the exploitation of their labor-power to the utmost limit of physical endurance:

By the tyranny of her labor legislation and by the trade unions, Great Britain is under the boot-laced heel of the working man, who is relentlessly, fatuously crushing the life out of her. It is the legacy we have inherited from Mr. Gladstone, the man who betrayed his country to his ambition and his vanity. There is a tradition in this country that Great Britain is a class-ridden nation; that men with coronets on their brows stalk around with horsewhips in their hands compelling the people, as the so-called gentlemen were made to do in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

As a matter of fact, the modern tyrant of Britain, possessed of more power than was ever feudal lord, wears overalls and is busy grinding the touch and utterly indifferent to the interests of HIS country and TO THE PROSPECTS OF HIS CHILDREN AND HIS CHILDREN'S CHILDREN; Great Britain is under the boot-laced heel of the working man, who is relentlessly, fatuously crushing the life out of her. It is the legacy we have inherited from Mr. Gladstone, the man who betrayed his country to his ambition and his vanity. There is a tradition in this country that Great Britain is a class-ridden nation; that men with coronets on their brows stalk around with horsewhips in their hands compelling the people, as the so-called gentlemen were made to do in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Democratic as the United States theoretically is, it has NEVER YIELDED THE POWER TO MAJORITIES that Great Britain has, when an undying has done. The political development of the two countries has been diametrically opposed. Great Britain sought free trade in imports, protection in labor; the United States sought protection against imports, freedom in labor. The result is the contrasting situations of today.

To gain the advantage of the lowered suffrage Mr. Gladstone bribed the workingman with legislation that today is ruining the country. In their cowardice the conservatives outbid the Gladstonians, so that today we are hedged about with laws that preclude progress.

Seven years ago, a president of a conservative association entered a hall to hear Lord Salisbury announce his policy for the coming election. He stated his adhesion to a Socialist program, to that measure which has since become known as the "Socialist Bill." He shattered a coal mine; the employer is liable for compensation to every injured miner and to the relatives of all the killed—the man who had endured the greatest suffering and responsibility for an act of God; I left that hall, my heart without a party. As Bismarck had said, the leader of the conservatives was but "a lath painted to look like iron." The lath had bent and there was no one to stay the swing of the hammer. In their chaotic liberty of ignorant mob rule.

The old idea of liberty—THE RIGHT OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO THE FULL FRUITS OF HIS OWN INTELLIGENCE AND HIS SKILL—has yielded to a group of false shipboths—"Majority is right." "The greatest good to the greatest number," "Count of heads" and a "Compulsory eight-hour day."

Mr. Carnegie, when he realized it or not, fled from Great Britain, not to escape a grasping and a grinding aristocracy, but to avoid a jealous trade unionism that FORBADE HIM THE FRUITS OF HIS OWN LABOR, that bound him down to the average of the less intelligent and less energetic fellows, that denied him his God-born rights as a man and accounted him but one head among millions. For him in England there was no fortune awaiting, no Skibo Castle building, because his union had decreed that he must accept its hours of labor, its opportunities of advancement, its rate of pay.

He had such rights as came to him in return for his weekly subscription, only these and nothing more. If he worked an extra hour to increase his pay, if he sought to learn a new branch of his business, his union cast him into the street and his fellow workmen trod him under foot as a blackleg and a traitor.

I have talked largely with workmen in this country, in their own

language, and they are all of the opinion that the "Socialist Bill" is the only way to get the "Socialist Bill" passed. They are all of the opinion that the "Socialist Bill" is the only way to get the "Socialist Bill" passed. They are all of the opinion that the "Socialist Bill" is the only way to get the "Socialist Bill" passed.

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Seven years ago, a president of a conservative

homes and in their works. Those who have had experience of labor conditions on both sides of the Atlantic...

The superintendent of the Steel Works club of Joliet is reported to have originated a "plan" to abolish strikes...

Hall Meetings.

Friday—8 p. m. Educational Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee aves.

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, 55 N. Clark street.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 103 E. Randolph street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 35 N. Clark street, Room 1, secretary, A. W. Lindgren, 147 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 Maresmont, 497 Wabash ave.

SECOND WARD—Sunday at 3 p. m., 214 Wabash avenue; secretary, Rice Washbrough, 175 E. 22nd street.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 235 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 2369 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 319 South Halsted street; secretary, Joe Tronch, 259 E. Twenty-fourth street.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 874 S. Halsted st.; Sec. George Mitchell, 523 4th st.

SIXTH WARD—Meets Friday nights; secretary, M. Kleininger, 454 Lake avenue.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets at Foresters' hall, 632 Cottage Grove ave., every Thursday at 8 p. m.; Sec., Peyton Boswell, 637 Washington ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Every Saturday 3 p. m., at Sherman Hall, 8149 Commercial ave.; Sec., M. H. Taft, 938 Commercial avenue.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3d Monday at 468, Halsted street; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 522 W. Taylor St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Juvonich Hall, 21st street and Paulina street; Robert Plotter, 469 Washburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Secretary G. J. Sundejar, 1158 S. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Sunday morning, 10:30 A.M., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue; secretary, James Lambert, 1012 Washington boulevard.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miles' Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues; secretary, E. Cope, 152 Emerson avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Headquarters at 594 W. North avenue; secretary, M. Hall, 84 Thomas street.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Monday, Shonhofen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee ave.; secretary, O. Beselack, 846 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday, Aurora Hall, Huron St. and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, A. Merg, 461 N. Wood St.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—First and third Wednesday at 477 W. Madison street; secretary John Gillespie, 477 W. Madison 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 E. Smith, 415 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Senefelder Hall, 514 W. 11th street; secretary, R. A. Morris, 38 N. Clark street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every Tuesday in the month at 55 Cloyd street; secretary, P. P. 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—Every first and third Friday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary L. N. Wagner, 626 Southport avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, A. Eiseman, 1115 Armitage avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 5—Secretary, Daniel Zatske, 1151 N. Fifty-seventh court.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 6—Secretary, James Charbonneau, 3166 N. Whipple street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Wednesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee aves. Secretary, Inga Johnson, 1365 N. Washburne Ave.

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

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 426 Westworth avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every second and fourth Friday at Turin Hall, 56th and Aberdeen streets, 5 p. m.; Secretary, H. P. Newman, 6714 Loomis st.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets second and fourth Monday at 6419 Halsted street; secretary, Charles P. Lowrie, 6517 Union Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second fourth Wednesday evening at 113th street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. E. Denne, 1147 Party av.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—Secretary, H. C. Johnson, 2329 W. Monroe st.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 136 N. 52nd ave.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 2—Every first and third Friday evenings at Liberty Hall, corner Chicago and Hamilton Aves.; secretary, G. L. Simon, 131 Ridgeway Ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES. KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 389 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 169 Garfield Av.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at 457 Bishop St.; secretary, J. Slevers, 3612 W. Sixty-sixth St.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 5190 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 10613 Ave. K.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina.

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

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

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 34th street and Superior avenue; secretary, F. Rudzinski, 377 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, Kosciuski Hall, 48th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 821 21st place; secretary, Mrs. B. Felick, 521 21st place.

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LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shipert, 804 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. Slodt, 857 E. North street.

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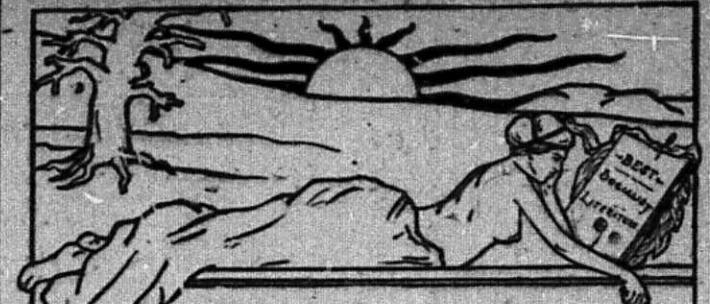
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The New York Worker has the following to say of one of the "crack" militia regiments which was sent to Albany during the recent street car strike:

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In 1871 the regiment did good service to the capitalists at Hornclayville. In 1887 it fired on the striking switchmen at Buffalo.

In the Brooklyn trolley strike of 1894 it shot men, women and children peaceably passing along the streets. In its zeal to break the resistance of the workmen.

But when the Spanish war broke out in 1898 this valiant collection of capitalist braves, along with his equally aristocratic New York Regiment, refused to go to the service of our country, under the flag that it had repeatedly stained with workmen's blood.

The cowardice displayed three years ago is now to be atoned for by the shooting of any strikers who had the good sense to defend themselves by the use of the defenseless working people of Albany and Troy.

Comrade May Walden Kerr, of Glen Ellyn, Ill., has been visiting in Cincinnati, O., where she spoke at an S. D. P. meeting held in Vine Street church, on May 12th. Comrade Kerr reports that at present the movement in Cincinnati seems rather badly mixed, but adds that she has found the members enthusiastic for socialism and all strong advocates of a united movement throughout the country.

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