

THE WORKERS' CALL.

THE WORKERS' CALL, 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.

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

THIRD YEAR—WHOLE No. 118

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

ON THE BLACKLIST

Book Censorship Exercised by a Publishing Trust.

SUPPRESSION OF A NOVEL.

American News Co. Places "The Warners" Under the Ban Because of Alleged "Profanity."

It may be said without boasting that there are no people in the United States today who so thoroughly understand the immense power wielded by capitalism in the control of the press, as the socialists. Innumerable instances of falsification and suppression of matters relating to socialism have been responsible for the acquirement of this knowledge, but socialists as a rule have devoted little time to "denouncing" such proceedings as "tyrannical, outrageous, un-American, etc., etc." They have rather tried to explain the reasons for such action on the part of those who control the channels by which information reaches the mass of the people, and have constantly insisted that the material interests of the capitalist class are always the determining factor in this literary censorship.

It happens, however, that now, and then some authors, though unconnected with the socialist movement, have managed to incur the displeasure of capitalist interests, by presenting their subjects in such a manner as to give the reader a more or less vague glimpse of a class struggle in society. Such books, if overstepping certain limits, are promptly placed on the Index Expurgatorius of capitalism, and every effort is made to prevent as far as possible their circulation. Books which portray Utopian societies of the future will always be allowed to circulate unchecked, as they are rightly considered harmless. Works denouncing the "money power," "expansion," "imperialism," etc., are in most cases also exempt. But let any author in treating any of these subjects show a tendency to "array class against class," as the popular phrase has it, and the production at once meets with resistance from some quarter, either in adverse reviews in the daily press, or attempted suppression by some publishing or distributing corporation which can in any way control its circulation. Capitalism fears nothing so much as an elucidation of the class struggle or anything which leads to such conception. It is the "unpardonable sin" in the eyes of the ruling class.

Some short time ago a novel, called "The Warners," made its appearance. Last week the author discovered that the American News Company, a trust which handles an immense amount of literature, had suppressed the book. Upon explanation being asked for, it was stated by an official of the trust that the work was objectionable, because some of the characters therein were made to use profane language. Also there was a circular attached which was likewise objectionable, though upon what grounds was not stated. The trust therefore, as the guardian of "public morality," was constrained to discourage its circulation as much as possible.

Now "The Warners," be it said, is in no sense a socialist work, although it deals with an economic phase of modern society which all socialists recognize as a reality, viz: the destruction of the smaller capitalists by the great organizations of capital. The story, briefly stated, is built around the struggles of an individual, who by the practice of many well recognized capitalist "virtues," manages to "rise" from the ranks of the exploited into those of the exploiters. Once there, however, his troubles begin, in the ever increasing difficulty of maintaining his position. Everywhere he is met by the "trust" and forced back again into the ranks of the wage earners, from which he starts anew and is again despoiled. Several times the persistent "hero" is thus served and at last reduced to hopeless poverty. One particular capitalist, it should be said, appears always at the head of the particular combination which successively checkmates him, and at last driven to despair he seeks to obtain revenge by attempting to destroy his "enemy," the aforesaid capitalist, with a dynamite bomb. It may be said in passing that there is also a "socialist" character in the work, who knows exactly as much about socialism as the author—which is to say, nothing.

Nowhere throughout the book is the system of capitalism attacked, or private property in the means of production questioned. But everywhere, the "injustice" of preventing the little producer from holding his petty property and exploiting a handful of laborers, is "denounced." The wage system is all right—doesn't the "hero" work for wages himself at different times? It is the trust, the greedy iniquitous trust, that is alone to blame. To the author there seems no economic necessity whatever for its action. Just out of sheer "cussedness" it despoils the undaunted hero again and again and renders abortive all his strenuous efforts to accumulate property.

But the struggle raging within the ranks of capitalism itself is brought out most distinctly, and the book ends logically enough by transforming the hero into something resembling the popular conception of an anarchist. The desirability of a revolution for the purpose of rehabilitating the middle class may be easily deduced—with the aid of such of the working class whose "socialism" may be summed up in a hatred of the "rich," i. e. the trusts.

It is not difficult to see why the American News Company should endeavor to limit the circulation of such a book as this. The author admits that the book is "dangerous"—and it is, though not in the sense that she means. There will be no re-education of the middle class, no stoppage in their exploitation and bankruptcy, and no danger of any movement for that purpose. It was through no fear of the ideas contained therein taking the form that the author gives, that the suppression of "The Warners" was resolved upon by the censor of this publishing trust, but rather that the entire tone of the book gave a strong impression of the reality of the class antagonisms existing in present society. It is this very thing that capitalism hates and fears above everything else, for it is from a realization of distinct class interests that the coming social revolution will find its impelling force, though that revolution will assuredly not be undertaken in the interests of small reactionary exploiters.

However, as the publication of books is not nearly so completely in the control of the capitalist class, as the great daily journals, it is not likely that the American News Company will be more than partially successful in suppressing the book in question. If not, so much the better for the author. But nevertheless, writers who wish a large circulation for their works under present conditions, would do well from a financial point of view to avoid giving offense to the powers that be, by keeping their pages clear of any allusion whatever to the fact that economically hostile classes exist in modern society. It is the one thing above all others that will place a book on the capitalist "blacklist." Novelists who are "wise in their generation," when dealing with such subjects, will find it more profitable to model their ideas upon the lines of that servile production which recently appeared under the title of "A Message to Garcia" and which was circulated gratuitously by the hundred thousand by the class conscious capitalist throughout the country. A work embodying such ideas might be filled with "profanity" from cover to cover without fear of disturbing capitalist "morality," while anything tending, however remotely, to array "class against class," no matter how pure and refined the diction, will not escape the censorship for want of an excuse to prevent, as far as possible, its circulation.

Obverse and Reverse.

That voluble journalist, William E. Curtis, has recently been performing some marvelous literary gymnastics in his writings on conditions in the Southern States. About two weeks ago he informed the public through the columns of the Record-Herald that the "unparalleled prosperity" of the South was such that not only human beings, but inanimate objects, such as the landscape, the wagons, and fences, testified to the wonderful good fortune of the region: even the little brooks and the birds were singing about prosperity and ten-cent cotton. Next week he devotes two columns to the woes of the working class in the Southern States, which owing to the absence of labor organizations are becoming intolerable. There is no factory legislation or inspection in the South, he says. Ten thousand children under ten years of age in South Carolina are working eleven hours per day in the textile mills for 30 cents per diem, six days in the week, while the number under twelve years of age is probably over fifteen thousand. They get no education, no recreation, none of the pleasures of childhood, and are being physically and mentally dwarfed and stunted by confinement in the mills. There is no restriction upon their exploitation, whether of age or length of working hours, no laws concerning ventilation or sanitation in the factories, and the employers propose that there shall be none in the future. From this description it would seem that the birds and the brooks enjoy a monopoly of "singing," at the expense of the wretched children of the working class in South Carolina. It is pity that Mr. Curtis didn't combine both of his articles in one letter, thus showing what the "prosperity" of the South is really based upon. But then, of course, he has too much experience in capitalist journalism not to know that contrasts of his description are not generally regarded as acceptable copy. When separated by an interval of a week or so they are comparatively harmless, as the ordinary working class reader does not usually detect the connect between them.

BUNDLES OF THE WORKERS' CALL.

100 copies 25 cents.
50 copies 15 cents.
25 copies 8 cents.
This offer is for bundles mailed to one address.
Show the man bundle you in the shop, read a socialist paper?

THE IDEAL UNION

As Seen by the National Metal Trades Association.

ITS "PROPER FUNCTIONS"

"Declaration of Principles" Would Reduce Trades Unionism to Absolute Impotence.

Whatever be the outcome of the present strike in the machine industry, there is good reason for believing that it will have some effect in opening the eyes of the more intelligent union men as to the irreconcilable nature of the conflict they are engaging in with the masters. Of course this does not mean that a temporary agreement will not be reached in due time, as the economic field can never become the theatre of the final struggle, but nevertheless after the smoke of the present battle has cleared away it will be found that many of the strikers will have arrived at the conclusion, that the aspirations

not be tolerated, though it means that the union might as well disband if this claim is insisted on. "Freedom of contract" is insisted on. Wages to be regulated between the individual workman and the employer. Number of apprentices and helpers to be determined by the employer. Employes will not be permitted to restrict production, the "fair day's work for a fair day's pay" thus meaning that the workman must work at the highest possible speed. Wages to be paid at hourly rate, premium system, contract or piece work as the employer sees fit. On these matters there is "nothing to arbitrate." Hours and wages shall be arranged by the local Association in each district. It is not at all likely that this Association will be able to enforce all the provisions of their declaration, but nevertheless it fulfills the purpose of letting union men understand just what sort of conditions of labor their employers would establish if they had complete power. The union is to be reduced to a nonentity, in fact cast overboard altogether, but these capitalists still attempt to bunco workmen into believing that they have no desire whatever to interfere with the "proper" functions of labor organizations. They won't interfere with the Union, if the Union doesn't interfere with their

IN LABOR CIRCLES

Interesting Session of Chicago Federation of Labor.

LIVE QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

Socialist Delegates Take Prominent Part in the Proceedings of Last Sunday.

Some live questions were discussed at last Sunday's meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, which the Socialist delegates turned to good advantage in many respects. The recent action of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of America in denouncing labor unions in the interest of Sabbatarianism was the first subject for discussion, and from the general expressions of resentment which came from every quarter of the hall, any clergyman who might have happened to be present would have had an excellent opportunity for gathering materials at first hand for an essay

supported his action in this matter. The resolution passed and was placed on the minutes of the meeting.

A communication from the Metal Workers requesting that the Federation through its delegates urge union men to refrain from joining the militia, and asking those already there to quit, was then read and discussed. The fact that the militia were principally used to shoot down striking workmen was put forward in support of the communication. Delegate Buchanan objected on the grounds that when out West he was once invited to a militia ball, and that he found them very nice people. He was supported by a delegate from the Tailor's union, who added that he was a militia man himself, in Leadville, Col., when Waite was governor of that state. A Socialist delegate at once pointed out that during the Colorado strikes, the militia exhibited no unwillingness to act as butchers of the workmen, but were restrained by Governor Waite, who held them back. As a token of gratitude the workmen defeated Waite in the next election. Delegate Collins then got the floor and showed that the militia were principally established and maintained for the purpose of shooting down workmen engaged in labor disputes. He quoted many examples and illustrations down to the recent Albany strike to prove his point, and stated that while there might be some excuse for the paid policeman and even the regular soldier, who were used against strikers, there was none whatever for a workman who gratuitously gave his services to the capitalists for the purpose of murdering his fellow workmen. Nevertheless the motion was tabled, the majority evidently considering that a shot from a Springfield rifle or a stab from a militiaman's bayonet was perhaps not such an unpleasant sensation after all. They were satisfied that the delegate who attended the militia ball was correct in his estimate of those present as "nice people." Had the militia ball attended him instead, it might perhaps have left a different impression, but that, as Kipling says, is another story. Experience decet.

A communication from the Textile Workers in Ohio was next dealt with. It gave an account of the conditions of labor in the textile industries at Chillicothe, O., stating that in settlement of a labor dispute one employer asked for a committee of three workers to wait on him. One of these was a girl, a member of a union. The employer refused to accept her, but accepted the other two who were non-union workmen. He shut up the mills and locked out all hands, asking them to come back as individuals and sign separate contracts. The committee waited upon him to get a hearing; he had agreed to meet them and then dodged, saying that he wanted nothing to do with unions—that he would run his own business, etc. The Textile operatives asked the Federation for moral support—and got it at once. It will be immediately put in operation to bring the employer to terms, and let us hope that it succeeds.

In all these discussions the Socialists took a most prominent part, and lost no opportunity to point out the Socialist aspect of every question which came up for debate. And judging from the outlook in local and national labor affairs, there will be no lack of material upon which they can work in the near future, with increasing certainty of making their efforts tell.

Open Air Meetings.

- Saturday—Kedzie and 12 streets, 8 p. m. Speakers, John Collins, J. T. Brennan and J. Fox.
- Saturday—3 p. m., Carpenter street and Milwaukee ave. Speakers, Sam Williams and M. Caplan.
- Saturday—Paulina and Milwaukee, 3 p. m. Speakers, G. D. Evans and Sam Robbins.
- Saturday—25th and 42nd ave. Speakers, H. P. Keush and E. M. Stangland and W. Huggins.
- Sunday—5 p. m., State and Congress street.
- Saturday—8 p. m., Western av. and Homer street. Speakers, Aug. Klenke and J. W. Bartels.
- Sunday—3 p. m., State street and Congress.
- Sunday—3 p. m., California and North avenue. Speakers, W. Huggins, Aug. Klenke and J. S. Brennan.
- Sunday—8 p. m., Peoria and Madison streets. Speakers, Sam Robbins, J. Fox and Aug. Klenke.
- Sunday—3 p. m., 48th ave. and Lake street. Speakers, E. M. Stangland, M. Caplan and E. Uterman.
- Monday—8 p. m., Orchard and North avenue. Speakers, J. H. Bard and K. A. Morris.
- Wednesday—8 p. m., 24th and Oakley avenue. Speakers, J. Fox and M. Caplan.
- Wednesday—8 p. m., Robey and Chicago ave. Speakers, G. D. Evans, Walter Huggins and Aug. Klenke.
- Thursday—Madison and California, 8 p. m. Speakers, Aug. Klenke and J. S. Brennan.
- Thursday—3 p. m., Clark street and Walton place. Speakers, J. H. Bard and Sam Robbins.
- Wednesday—8 p. m., Franklin and Oak streets. Speakers, J. H. Bard and A. M. Simons.

Don't run out of Socialist ammunition. Call postals can always be obtained at this office.

LINEMEN ON STRIKE

One of Their Number Has a Few Remarks to Make.

DRAWN CLEAR DISTINCTION.

Capitalists, Not Capital, Demand Rent Interest and Profit. An Appeal to the Striking Linemen.

The linemen, members of Local No. 9, N. E. W., employed by the Commonwealth Electric company, are on strike. They think that they ought to have \$3 per day instead of \$2.75 as heretofore.

It was only a little while ago that in accordance with orders from the company these linemen participated in a "prosperity parade," and when it resulted in the triumph of McKinley, prosperity, and the full dinner pail, they naturally wanted to see an equal demonstration of prosperity at flood tide, and asked for a raise of 25 cents, and got it—in the neck. And now, my poor deluded "Knights of the Hook," do you not see that the prosperity they told you so much about, never was intended for you at all? The entire conignment of prosperity was addressed to your masters. They got it all right. Of course you all shared in it. Your share consisted in drawing up a heavy load of prosperity to the door of your masters that they might enjoy the fruits of your labor, and they do enjoy it. They tell not, neither do they spin, and yet they live in very fair style, quite comfortable in fact, considering that every penny's worth of stuff they consume is filched and beggled from the toiler. It represents wealth created by the brain and brawn of labor, and labor allows it to be taken away and utters no word of protest. Don't you think it is about time to quit supporting these useless leeches on society?

Are you not yet tired of feeding your idle masters on the air of the land and living on soughpines yourselves? Do you still want to keep piling up wealth for them that they may the more easily crush and enslave you? Don't you know that all the power the company possesses was created by you, and given by you to them? Do you still want to keep on creating wealth on the 10 per cent basis? When your labor creates \$1.00 of wealth do you want the capitalist to take off 90 cents, leaving 10 cents for you, and kick you out if you ask for 15 cents?

Do you suppose that Samuel Insull or any of his capitalist ilk ever did a months honest toil in the weary years that they have accured the earth and ridden upon the back of labor, growing fat and insolent upon the wealth you produce? Don't you think it's about time to rise up like men, and shaking the chains of slavery from off your limbs and scraping the scales from your eyes, do a little thinking and acting of your own account?

Don't you know that every capitalist that encumbers the earth, together with all the hangers-on and sycophants that crouch in worship at their feet, have for centuries been busy concocting ghost stories, and fairy tales, to explain how it is that the men who produce everything have nothing, and they thus produce nothing have everything? You can see this game of delusion going on today at a greater rate than ever before. All over the land the capitalist press, their orators and politicians are busy explaining how capital and labor are brothers, and how the interests of capitalist and laborer are identical. This, my deluded friends, is an unmitigated lie, and the people that tell it is you know it. They have to retire to the privacy of their apartments to hide their hilarity when they see the child like faith with which you swallow the pill.

Now I want to tell you something that comparatively few people know because your masters take particular pains to keep this point well covered up. They hire smooth-tongued orators to glide adroitly over the subject and erect universities and endow chairs to show you how it is, that the truth is not true, and even if it is true, it's no the truth. If the exploited voters of this country had known last fall what I am about to tell you, Mr. Kinley and Bryan combined would not have had enough supporters to make a corporal guard. Now don't get these points mixed, because they are of the most vital importance.

There is all the difference in the world between capital and capitalists. Not the capitalist tries to make you think that they are just the same thing. It tells you that capital helps labor, as so it does. But the capitalist does not. He tells you that capital is necessary and useful, and so it is. But the capitalist is not. He tells you that capital must be paid, that capital demands rent, profit and interest. This is no absolute lie.

Capital is the creation of labor. It is labor's finished product. Capital is the result of work that you did, yesterday or the day before or last year or ten years ago.

Now are you going to be silly enough

TREASURES IN HEAVEN—AND ELSEWHERE.



"LET NOT THY RIGHT HAND KNOW WHAT THY LEFT HAND DOETH."

of the working class for better material conditions can never be realized through economic organization alone.

The "Declaration of Principles" just issued by the National Metal Trades Association is in itself admirably calculated to help produce this effect. As to whether the employers will be forced to abandon some of the clauses contained in it or not is a matter comparatively unimportant. Its significance lies in the fact that it represents the ideal relations which the masters think should exist between themselves and their employes, and which they will always endeavor to put in operation whenever practicable.

The strength given by ownership of the means of production stands out prominently in every line of this document. The interference of the labor organizations will not be tolerated on any account, but to make a show of impartiality, the masters declare that they in turn will not interfere with the "proper" functions of labor organizations, which "proper" functions they assume have no connection whatever with their business.

First, the employers demand that they shall have sole power to decide upon the conditions under which the work shall be performed. This is a matter which in their view the labor organization has nothing whatever to do with.

Again, they state that they are determined to make no discrimination between open and closed union men. Here again the interference of the union will

and support politicians who periodically beset the Union men with lying flattery when an election draws near. They "business." But if the Union does not do so it has no "business" whatever—nothing but "proper functions"—which are to be determined by the fellows who won't have anything to do with it. And yet these are the same people, who when forced to recognize the Unions, prate about the harmony which should exist between capital and labor, are then "free men," "American sovereigns," and their "proper function" then consists in voting into power the class which would reduce them to absolute industrial slavery, such as is set forth in the "Declaration of Principles" of the National Metal Trades Association.

It is one of the usual contradictions of the capitalist system that under it the laborer who produces everything, should be debarred from any voice in the conditions of the production process, while those who produce nothing assume to be the sole judges of this matter. But it so happens that the laborer in self-defense MUST interfere in the business of the employing class, whether the latter consider such interference as outside of his "proper function" or not, and it is this necessity which will yet force him to unite with his fellows for the purpose of interfering in "business" so far as to change its character entirely by destroying its basis, the profit system, under which he is necessarily a mere instrument of production to be used as his owners determine.

upon the subject of why workmen don't go to church. He would have learned that organized labor at least was forced to devote the Sabbath to a work of prime necessity—the necessity of meeting together to counteract as far as possible the schemes of the fellows who exploited them. Sunday was the only time left for this obligatory duty, which was even more important than attending divine service.

A resolution was passed directing that a telegram be sent to the pious gentlemen in session at Pittsburg, asking that the Presbyterians and all other religious people, inaugurate a crusade of prayer for the establishment of the eight-hour day, so that the workmen will not be compelled to hold their meetings on Sunday. If the request is complied with at all, it is most probable that the prayers will be recited backward.

A resolution from the Freiheit Lodge I. A. M., condemning the recent decision of Judge Baker regarding "blacklists." Several members, amongst them J. J. Ryan, opposed the resolution. Then the Socialists chipped in and Delegate Collins of the Machinists got an opportunity to send in some home thrusts. He was followed by Delegate Berlin of the Cigar-makers, who stated that Judge Baker had acted properly in the interests of the class to which he belonged, the capitalists, and that the working people had no reason to expect anything different from such people as Judge Baker. He asked that if the resolution condemned Judge Baker, it should also condemn those who

(Continued on page 2.)

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

To secure the return of assumed manuscripts (except those of a religious nature) to the author, please send the original copy of the manuscript with the article to the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear. The fact that an article is published does not constitute the Workers' Call as an opinion expressed therein. 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.



China has agreed to pay 4 per cent. per annum interest upon the indemnity exacted by the allied powers, pending payment of the principal. And yet some people profess to believe that missionaries have no economic significance whatever as a capitalist investment.

Those people who are about to enter suit against Dowle for swindling them out of some thousands of dollars in a mining deal are surely a trifle premature. They cannot have heard that the "evergreen" has proclaimed himself to be "Elijah, the restorer of all things," or they would not have sought the assistance of the law to compel him to disgorge before the appointed time.

It is interesting to watch the underhand methods of the capitalist press in its attempts to influence "public opinion" as it is called, against workmen who are out on strike. With apparent innocence the report is being spread by the daily papers, that the striking machinists were getting upwards of 35 cents per hour as regular wages, when the fact is that 25 cts has been about the average, the minimum about 23 and the maximum about 25. No capitalist paper will take the trouble to correct this "mistake."

One great packing firm in the Stockyards has prohibited swearing amongst its employees, notices to that effect having been posted in conspicuous places on the premises of the company. This, if we mistake not, is a "step" in the right direction. There is little doubt but that profanity has to some extent acted as a safety valve for capitalism, the disappointed wage slave often seeking satisfaction in cursing the conditions of his toil and all connected with it. If the example of this corporation is widely adopted it may have some effect perhaps in inducing the laborers to substitute voting for swearing, in which case the possessing classes might be expected to promptly withdraw their prohibition. A socialist workman who votes for the interests of his class is a far more disagreeable individual in the eyes of the capitalist, than the fool who wastes his breath in a string of useless oaths.

Last week a piece of valuable downtown property was bought for \$25,000 by a man who is stated to have started as a cash boy in a store which he now owns, and which adjoins his new purchase. This event affords an opportunity to the capitalist press to indulge in its usual platitudes about the "reason" to be drawn from this successful career, and to declaim against the prevailing opinion that there are few openings for ability and energy today than in the past. The opposite is asserted to be not only true, but a "commonplace" which is illustrated every day. It never seems to strike the writers of this sort of stuff, that if it were a fact it would not be worth space in the columns of the daily press. To enter into the details of the rise of this cashboy in the "business" world is a practical denial of the assertion that such things are daily occurrences. Only because they are exceptional do they find their way into print.

THE "SOFTER" SEX.

The recent attack upon the Bible by Mrs. Elizabeth Gady Stanton, who objects to the status of inferiority in which the Book places her sex, has brought forth many replies from various would-be defenders of the H-brew. Scriptures, not one of whom, however, seems to have the slightest suspicion that economic conditions might have any bearing on the question. Perhaps the most characteristic comment upon Mrs. Stanton's attack on the

Scriptures comes from the Chicago University where the "professor of comparative religion" is quoted by the press as advising Mrs. Stanton to "accept the Swedenborgian interpretation of the word woman in the Bible as meaning the softer or delicate side of human nature." The professor adds that Mrs. Stanton "should not consider herself a woman." If this ingenious method of disposing of the question is acceptable to Mrs. Stanton, it will go far to prove the assertion that woman is indeed the "softer" side of human nature.

EXIT, "FADS" ENTER, "BUSINESS"

The Dayton Cash Register Company that have been posing as "model employers" and who have been slobbered over by any quantity of reform and social settlement idiots who are trying to help capitalists keep in the saddle by talking of the brotherhood of capital and labor, is having some trouble. Having developed a system of meddling with the lives of their employees in a manner that no one not a complete slave in mind as well as body could endure, they were greatly surprised when those employees showed enough manhood to strike. Now it is announced that the company will drop all its "fads." That is, as soon as the employees, with the help of the aforesaid fool philanthropists, had given the firm thousands of dollars worth of free advertising, the owner decided to sail in and reap the profit, leaving his employees in the lurch.

Now perhaps the laborers will decide to be philanthropic to themselves instead of bestowing fortunes on masters, in the hope that a few pennies may be thrown back to them as charity or "profit sharing."

ABOUT THE PIC-NIC.

As the date of the annual Workers' Call picnic is less than five weeks distant, we would again call the attention of Socialist comrades to the necessity of disposing of as many tickets as possible during the interval. Every branch has now received a supply and only a little hustling on the part of the members is required to ensure the success of the event. On the part of the committee of management nothing will be left undone to secure the utmost possible enjoyment that can be compressed into the space of a few hours. Besides the financial returns and the pleasure derived from the meetings between old comrades, various sports will be provided that can be participated in by men, women and children alike. There will be races of all kinds, bicycle, foot, sack, fat man, thin man, and special races for ladies, married and unmarried, and for children of all ages. A ball game will also be included as one of the features, in addition to the usual different sports which are in evidence at most picnics.

As an inducement to energetic ticket buyers, Chas. H. Kerr & Co., of 24 Fifth avenue, will give as a prize to the individual selling most tickets, a volume of the International Socialist Review, neatly bound in cloth, and comprising twelve monthly numbers. To the next five highest, one cloth-bound copy each of Vanderveide's excellent work on "Collectivism," which will be shortly issued from their presses.

The management committee are also arranging for suitable prizes connected with the various sports which will take place on the picnic grounds.

If now rests with the comrades who have undertaken the sale of tickets, to do their part in making the event the most successful of the kind ever held.

POLITICAL BLUFFING.

The fact that the traction companies apparently intend to avail themselves of the so-called ninety-nine year franchise in their dealings with the municipal authorities gives Mayor Harrison an opportunity to perpetrate a gigantic bluff upon the credulous "public," which must furnish unlimited amusement for the big capitalists who control the passenger transportation of the city. The threat of the Mayor to parallel every rail within the city limits, unless the traction companies concede the demands of the "people," is about as shrewd a piece of political bombast as could well be imagined. While the promise may serve to fortify Harrison's position as a champion of "municipal ownership" with the "public," especially that part of it whose votes placed him in office, no one knows better than himself that its performance is impossible.

There is plenty of capital in the country, but it will not be forthcoming for a purpose like this, any more than capital can be found for investment in the oil industry to compete against the Rockefeller interests. There is hardly sufficient "incentive" to the local capitalist to finance a scheme in opposition

to such men as Marshall Field, Jas. J. Mitchell, John B. Walsh and others of similar calibre, who represent the Chicago portion of the group controlling the traction interests of the city, neither is there any capital to be found in the eastern states which will be ventured against the interests of the Philadelphia syndicate, Elkins, Widener, et al. The gang of capitalists, both local and eastern, who own the street car systems of Chicago know perfectly well the reasons for this brazen audacity, as well as its utter impotence. While they understand the political necessity for this playing to the galleries on Harrison's part, they also comprehend thoroughly that part of his message which declared that private property interests would be neither threatened nor disturbed, a pledge that he may well be depended upon to keep, having neither power nor inclination to do otherwise.

TO APPLY WHIP AND SPUR.

From the present appearance of things it seems probable that the British capitalist manufacturers will shortly attempt to intensify as far as possible the labor of their wage slaves, who are now held responsible for the loss of commercial supremacy formerly enjoyed by their exploiters. Before that supremacy was seriously threatened the labor organizations of Great Britain were thoroughly "respectable" and were in consequence not only tolerated but "patronized" principally by aristocratic, official, and clerical parasites who indirectly prospered upon their labor. Now, however, when the wage slaves of other countries have become cheaper and more productive, the labor organizations of England have lost their respectability and are denounced by their former "patrons" as being "unscrupulous, tyrannical and dishonest."

This "outspoken language," as the press calls it, denotes the beginning of a campaign of reform, regeneration and rejuvenation, and there can be little doubt but that a concerted attack upon British trades unionism all along the line is being prepared. Just what measure of success will be attained is rather doubtful. It is not an easy task to reverse the policy of restricting the intensity of labor, to which the trades unions of England have committed themselves for years, but it must nevertheless be attempted even at the risk of driving socialism into the hands of the working classes. The British capitalist is now between the devil and the deep sea, as the settlement of the question as to what constitutes a "fair day's work" is even now almost impossible under the conditions which exist today in Great Britain. The American capitalist, however, is more fortunately situated, not only as to "natural resources," but from the fact that he is able to dictate what a fair day's work really is. The definition of this abstract quantity may be found in almost all the "agreements" reached between employer and exploited. It runs as follows: "There shall be no limitation on production." The British laborer will have a difficult job in enforcing this glorious principle.

Light in Dark Places.

There is a story of a traveler who after long wanderings in savage lands, at last drifted into a civilized country, which he first recognized as such by the sight of a gallows upon which a corpse was dangling. It would seem that the so-called "torch of civilization" may yet become a substitute for the gallows, as denoting the mental, moral, and material progress of certain peoples. The following description of an event which happened last week in Florida would seem to justify this statement:

There was no thought of hanging him. Death by fire seemed the only fitting punishment. Cans filled with kerosene were greedily passed to the men in front, and the negro was thoroughly saturated. He begged for mercy, but his pleadings fell on deaf ears. Then the match was applied. With a scream and cursing, Rochelle leaped at the chains. The crowd was silent. The stern, set faces were hard and pitiless. In fifteen minutes all that remained of the murderer was a shapeless mass of smoking flesh slipping down through the red-hot chains to the ground, which was still wet with the blood of his victim.

The affair, which was a brilliant success in every respect, was patronized by the usual assemblage of local prominent citizens, the men of light and leading, who generally rule the roost on such occasions. All present were fired with determination—except the negro, for whom matches and kerosene were provided as a substitute. Civilization! Why, we've got civilization to burn.

A DEBATE

Between Paul M. Clemens, Single Taxer, and A. M. Simmons, Socialist, will take place at Socialist Temple, 128 S. Western Avenue, on Wednesday, June 12, at 8 P. M. Subject for discussion: "That Single Tax is the true Solution of the Labor Problem." Clemens—affirmative, Simmons—negative. Free seats. EVERYBODY WELCOME.

If you want more recruits for socialism spread the circulation of this paper.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

A dispatch from London states that at the annual meeting of the Lipton Company, one of the stockholders wished to be assured that the "genial Sir Thomas" was not neglecting the business of the company on account of yacht racing. Sir Thomas himself gave the desired assurance, and the questioner subsided, feeling satisfied that his dividends were secure. Thousands of half-starved, underpaid working people in Great Britain, the United States and Ceylon, could have added their testimony to that of Sir Thomas as a proof that "sport" and labor skinning are not necessarily incompatible.

Chicago policemen have formed an organization to prevent City Hall politicians from tampering with their jobs. It has long been the alleged ambition of various "reformers" to "divorce the police from politics," and now it seems the police themselves have apparently taken the initiative in the matter. It remains to be seen, however, whether their action will be endorsed by the aforesaid "reformers," who have little love for anything remotely resembling a trades union.

"Heretofore you have worked 55 hours per week. From the first of October you will work 60 hours per week, and what are you going to do about it?" Thus runs the ultimatum of the Alliance-Chalmers company to their employees, the machinists now on strike. This abrupt communication is but a foretaste of the things in store for organized labor when the capitalists have consolidated the industries sufficiently to make it comparatively safe to treat the unions with contempt. The Alliance-Chalmers company can only be answered at the ballot box. Union men! Take from them the power of determining your hours of labor by voting yourselves into the control of the means of production, through the Socialist ballot. If you don't do this, all else is useless.

No law could be discovered which would render possible the indictment of Dowle for the manslaughter of Mrs. Judd. The grand jury entered "no true bill." The divine healer might find this latter defence useful against those who claim to have lent him sums of money which they now are attempting to recover by process of law.

Firm of Trax, Greene & Co. have required their employees to furnish bonds for their good behavior. Errand boys earning \$2 per week are not exempt. It is stated that the abstraction of 25 cents worth of drugs determined this action on the part of the employers. The price of the surety papers is deducted from the "salaries" and employees before leaving at night are required to walk in single file through the front office with their pockets turned inside out. As most of these "salaried" individuals voted for exploitation, they have no just grounds of complaint if it takes a literal form like the above. The errand boys, however, who don't yet vote, are excusable. A few years more will determine whether they have sense enough to vote for the abolition of this state of affairs.

A German man of war has been engaged for some weeks in taking soundings around an island off the coast of Venezuela. This is interpreted at Washington to denote that Germany wants a coaling station. The symptoms of premeditated international burglary have been so thoroughly diagnosed lately that they no longer deceive anybody.

The constitution which the Cubans have formulated for the future government of "their country" has been declared unconstitutional at Washington, where it was submitted for approval. It seems that when the Cuban delegates visited Washington they were taken in hand by Secretary Root who was delegated to purp them full of hot air in the intervals between banquets, wine and cigars. The unsophisticated delegates on their return to Havana immediately proceeded to incorporate some of the glowing representations made by the secretary into their constitution. They are now about to discover that the verbal assurances of a "diplomat" are about as reliable as those of the ordinary bunco steerer, and that in fact the occupations differ in degree only, but not in kind.

Bait for Suckers.

To get an idea of the manner in which capitalist politicians regard the "issues" for which the masses of the people are expected to part with their votes, the press dispatches relating to the schemes of political parties in foreign countries should be perused. For instance, it was stated last week that Chamberlain, the jingo capitalist statesman of England, has been searching for an "issue" with which to secure the votes of the working class. For this purpose he will resurrect the "old age pension" bill, which he advocated six years ago when posing as a "radical." The dispatch stated that he discussed it the other day in Birmingham, "with an AIR OF SINCERITY," as if it were something new which interested him deeply," and concluded as follows: "His speech was not important for a practical exposition of any principles of state socialism, but was interesting as fresh proof that the strongest and most ambitious member of the ministry still considers old-age pensions a working asset for the Tory democracy GOOD WORKING ASSET for the Tory democracy in these dull days."

Nothing in it whatever. Just an ordinary political confidence man with a "gold brick" as an "asset" which he expects to trade for votes. How thankful we should be that our politicians stand on an immensely "higher moral plane" than the Britishers!

CORRESPONDENCE.

As this paper goes to press on Thursday, the editor cannot be responsible for the non-appearance of matter relating to party affairs which reaches this office later than Tuesday evening of the same week.

To Expedite Committee Work.

Editor Workers' Call:— Many years ago Dickens wrote his cutting satire on governmental departments and pointed out that their main business was to find out "how not to do it." He never had had the opportunity of watching the machinery of the Socialist party of Chicago or he would have found miles of red tape and superfluous "machinery" to an extent that would make government departments look like lightning rods. At the last meeting of the General Committee over three quarters of an hour was spent in the reports of the "Executive Committee." As there were about sixty delegates present, to say nothing of some party members who really had some business to transact and did not care to attend a dry vaudeville show, it therefore is evident that a deep covering of these minutes took up time equivalent to a weeks work of one person. Under these conditions I would suggest that it would be very much cheaper to hire a "red" and typewriter for one day each week and send each delegate a verbatim copy of every detail of the interesting proceedings of the aforesaid committee. Indeed it could be done in colors at less expense than the present method entails.

There are some of the comrades who have fallen into the error that cumbersome is necessary to democracy. These forget that the surest protection against bureaucracy is a deep covering of red tape. Every legislature body gives evidence at every session of the case with which any undesirable measure can be read in full amidst a "red" and typewriter for one day each week and send each delegate a verbatim copy of every detail of the interesting proceedings of the aforesaid committee. Indeed it could be done in colors at less expense than the present method entails.

Then came the reports of three organizers, taking up half an hour more, in contrast with the minutes of the Ex. Com. These were intensely interesting but they should have been published in the Workers' Call, not read in Gen. Com. Here indeed is to be found a method of settling all of this. Let the minutes of the Ex. Com. be printed in the Call each week. They will then be interesting, can be studied and criticized at same, will show all members as well as delegates what is being done and in what manner, and will be of interest to the party as a whole. The reports of the organizers on the other hand are the best possible news that fills the paper as all will agree who have read them that have appeared in the last few weeks. The work that is being done in Chicago is little less than marvelous and the comrades of the whole country as well as those in Chicago are interested in it and wish to know the details of its progress. Both the minutes of the Ex. Com. and the reports of the organizers should appear in the Call and should never come before the General Committee unless there is some specific point requiring action by that body.

Another thing that absorbed nearly fifteen minutes of time was the reading of the list of new members. Now this is an exceedingly gratifying circumstance and yet such reading did not do one half the good as a matter of propaganda as would the publication of the totals in the Call while so far as conveying any information to the General Committee was concerned, they might as well have been so many names taken at random from the city directory. All such applications for membership should be acted upon by the Executive Committee who will have time to read each name individually and to discuss any question that may arise. There might be a proviso that in case objection was raised to any name that this name be submitted to the General Committee but to dump a whole batch of such names without comment, compels the delegates to the General Committee to act in absolute ignorance of the subjects on which they are voting.

There are always enough subjects of importance to be discussed at the General Committee meeting to take up all the time at its disposal, but as things now are, all the time is taken in unwinding red tape and the really important matters are rushed through at the end without discussion. These facts are of more importance than might be thought at first glance. Our whole machinery of action is being paralyzed, our progress will be retarded and the cause of socialism suffer if its ridiculous farce is not stopped. It can easily be stopped if the suggestions here given are followed and I believe that if the comrades once realize the necessity of such action it will be taken without delay.

Fraternally, A. M. SIMMONS.

A Miner's Experience.

Glen Carbon, Ill., May 28th 1901. Editor Workers' Call:— After having had an experience of thirty-six years in the Republican and Democratic parties, my eyes have at last been opened to the only real thing which will help workingmen politically and economically and that is Socialism and Trades Unionism, for I think the two are twin brothers. I came to this state less than a year ago from Indiana territory where we miners were still engaged in a great strike for what Socialists and Trades Unionists call freedom, and what the capitalists call the work of a few labor agitators creating trouble so as to get hoedie. I want to show the readers of the Call some of the contrivances of the two old cronies (the Republican and Democratic parties) in this respect.

When we miners went out on strike the thing Mr. Coal Co. does is to go to Mr. Federal Judge or some other appointee of his honor Mr. McKinley to get an injunction restraining the miners from walking over certain company property. After a few days there is another surprise in store for the Union miner, he is notified or served rather with a writ signed by the judge with the seal of the U. S. Court attached, ordering him to vacate house No. 4, the property of said Coal Co. within 10 days or give bond for his appearance in court to show reasons why he should not vacate said house. If you have not moved in 10 days Mr. Marshall will walk in on you and your wife and children and your household goods are piled out on the street.

I know a lot of sickly wives and little children that have been compelled to sleep in the open air many a night in the South West on account of having no law to protect them, and some of them have been even forbidden to procure water from the wells these wells have sunk with the money produced by the same Union miners, and yet most of us vote that this sort of thing shall continue by putting the old parties in power year after year, to deprive us from creating the common necessities of life.

Let us wake up and put on our fighting clothes.

Let us wake up and put on our fighting clothes. Let us get out in the campaign and spread the gospel of Socialism everywhere so that the wage slaves may be lifted to a higher plane, by putting the workingmen in possession of the government and thereby securing to them all that their labor produces. man can call himself a patriot, that votes against Socialism and freedom. Fraternally, JOHN H. MORGAN.

His Services Recognized.

At the regular meeting of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Socialist Party at the West Side Temple on May 30th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved—That the members of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Socialist Party learn with deep regret that Comrade F. G. Strickland, who was not only the founder of the organization, but an honorary member of the same, has resigned the position to which he was recently elected, and that he will probably leave the city.

The Auxiliary recognizes the invaluable services rendered by Comrade Strickland to the cause of Socialism in Chicago in the various lines of his activity, and trusts that his ability and enthusiasm will ever be exerted on behalf of our principles and that he may be eventually restored to us. Resolved—That the Auxiliary hereby extends to Comrade Strickland its best wishes and fraternal sympathy, wishing him every success both as an individual and as an exponent of Socialism. Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Workers' Call for publication.

LADIES AUXILIARY SOCIALIST PARTY.

BLACKLIST AND BOYCOTT.

How a Capitalist Justification of the Former by the Latter Falls to Pieces.

"It's a poor rule that won't work both ways"; so runs a well-known saying. The idea of the impartiality of legal decisions in matters relating to disputes between laborer and capitalist though unfortunately, deeply rooted in the minds of the majority of the working class, is from present appearances liable to receive some rude jolts, unless the average workman has sunk into hopeless imbecility regarding his class interests.

When Judge Baker recently declared blacklisting perfectly legal, a flood of angry, stupid and useless protests emanated from different labor organizations and their journals throughout the country. The capitalist press which in reality unannouncedly supported the decision (though a few expressed pretended doubts on the matter) pointed out that if boycotting was legal, blacklisting was ditto, and one great daily journal quoted the saying with which this article commences. The "right" to blacklist and the "right" to boycott seemingly stand on the same basis and tend to preserve the economic "balance of power." Weighed in the scales of Justice they exactly equilibrate each other, and the impartiality of the law is vindicated.

Hardly, however, had the justification of the decision appeared in the editorial columns of the daily press, when another decision in a neighboring state swept away the apparent logic with which capitalist journalism sought to gild the bitter "black list" pill. The same papers a few days later printed the following Associated Press dispatch:

Dayton, O., June 1.—Judge Kummeler today enjoined the Metal Polishers' Union from interfering with the business of the Dayton Manufacturing Company.

The court held picketing and BOYCOTTING AS FLAGRANT VIOLATIONS OF LAW. The case has been bitterly contested for a year. Any extended comment upon this would be superfluous. The Socialist press has times without number pointed out that the law was merely the instrument by which the ruling class, the capitalists, maintained and enforced their power, and has in almost every case illustrated and demonstrated the assertion by actual instances similar to the above. What other alternative confronts the working class today except that of disarming the enemy by depriving him of the law-making power? Let the non-socialist workman answer if he can.

On next Wednesday night at the corner of Fenicia and Madison streets Comrade John Collins will meet in debate with J. H. Hannan who has with more valor than discretion, undertaken to show that municipal ownership and "step-at-a-time" methods generally, should be considered socialism, to the exclusion of the revolutionary propaganda.

THE GEM THOUGHT PROVOKERS

are unique and effective workers for the cause of Socialism. They make people think, and THINKING PEOPLE become Socialists. Every local in the United States should keep a good supply on hand. Locals make excellent use of them, by printing or stamping the program of their meetings on the back, it's cheaper than buying the blank cards. Provokers for one cent, never be without them in your pocket.

Printed on cards, 20c per 1000, at "Call" office or by express f. o. b. cars. By mail 25c extra. Printed on paper, 30c per 1000, postpaid. Address, J. H. Bard, District Organizer, 713 W. Irving Park Boulevard, Chicago, or "Workers' Call," 35 N. Clark Street, Chicago, 20 Subjects. 100,000 sold the first week, in the City of Chicago alone.

Five men were lynched last week in California. They were accused of petty thievery. This is evidently a bad year for little exploiters, capitalist or otherwise.

Your slavery rests on your neighbors' ignorance. Give him a Workers' Call to help break your fetters.

Socialist Pointers

Will the collar trust tighten the collar about the necks of the workmen?

The man who owns the tools can go to Europe for the summer, if he wants to.

July is a good month in which to hold a unity convention. It will be too hot to quarrel.

The man who has done no work all winter is now figuring on where he will spend his vacation.

The way to make socialism is to talk it in season and out of season and to circulate the party press.

The system of wage exploitation follows the flag whether the constitution follows it or stays at home.

The Massachusetts legislature is still in session and what it has done for the laboring man is just nothing.

The church that condemns labor unions probably wonders why it is losing its hold on the workmen.

The spreading of socialist literature is the sowing of good seed that will some day furnish a harvest.

The local socialist organization is doing the greatest work in its history. Is your little effort being added to the sum total?

Laboring men should be careful not to drive their automobiles at more than eight miles an hour, or the police will get them.

Dowle says democracy is a failure. If he makes a few more statements of that kind the capitalists will be patting him on the back.

If Potter Palmer's son, the new alderman, wants to go to congress there is no reason why he should not. His father has the price.

No one who has been forced to work there and to live in the neighborhood will dispute with Col. Olt'vt when he says the stockyards is close to hell.

Possibly Bryan thinks a supreme court appointed by him would have rendered a decision against the material interests of the capitalists. It may be that he knows no better.

The authorities are shocked that several hundred persons should be sleeping in close quarters in a condemned building on 22d street. Where would they sleep? At the Auditorium?

Sir Thomas Lipton is making the workmen of England and Chicago pay for the fun he is having with his yacht, but he is not going to pay the expenses of any of them to New York to see the races.

To be sure, the president only gets \$50,000 a year, but then his traveling expenses are thrown in by the railroads. They don't expect to get the money back, Oh, no!

Rockefeller can toss off a million for charity or education whenever he feels like it, so long as he can continue the arrangement whereby he gets the greater share of what the workmen produce.

Under socialism there would be no need of life insurance, and there would be no cases like the one at present in the criminal court. Every man would be secure for his old age in return for the toil of his youth and his family would be provided for. Is it a good thing?

The way the church people were so shy of Prof. Herron's doctrines, are we to understand that they are a part of the church creed? No one had a word to say against socialism at his trial, but they were very particular as to his private life.

It is the representatives of the new South who comprise, according to the correspondents, the better classes, who are employing women and children in unsanitary factories for long hours at a few cents a day. The better classes recognize the fact that there are classes in this country.

Rev. Sheldon and his hired girl are an object lesson in proving the philosophy of the class struggle. He had her case all sized up from a theoretical standpoint, but when he came to practice what he preached, he drey the class line. The workmen may see in this case that they must work out their own salvation. The theorist is not there when the test comes; he is with his class.

Picnic Tickets.

The secretaries of all Ward Branches have been provided with a supply of tickets for the Workers' Call picnic. Along with them in a separate envelope a receipt for the same has been sent, which the recipients will sign and return to this office, 35 N. Clark street. Clubs which have already received tickets and have not yet returned signed receipts for same are requested to do so at once, as it is necessary that the Executive Committee possess a full account of all tickets that are sent out.

Fraternally.

The Executive Committee,

per R. A. Morris,

Socialism and the Professions.

By G. S.

(Continued from last week.)

As long as classes exist among the workers, it is a sign that prejudice in some form is exerting its baneful influence, and raising aspirations of pride which tend to deceive those who foster such pernicious ideas, as to their true position in the existing social order.

When considered in a certain light, it would appear that ignorance is the sole cause of a restricted progress; for if ignorance were fully done away with, and perfect enlightenment were to take its place, it seems almost impossible to suppose that man would cling to useless and antiquated methods, when knowing those methods which would most benefit himself as well as humanity as a unit.

So while ignorance (due to whatever cause it may be), is, with prejudice, a most vital first factor concerned in staying progress of any kind, yet it cannot be made the scapegoat to carry off all the criticism due to resistance.

Contrary to the logic of first thought, therefore, we see that abortive influences are at work among those whom we would least expect to be guided by them. Yet it seems impossible to conceive but that there must be more among the professionals who do see the problem in its true light, than are actually proclaiming it.

They may think (and rightly too) that such an exposition might interfere with their standing in society, for one thing, or they may fear expulsion from religious circles, based upon outward charges of immorality, while really the blow is meant to be aimed at the so-called heretic doctrines embodied in the teachings of such a "creed" as socialism; or they may see and fear the danger, often incurred by those who preach reform of any kind, of losing whatever bread-winning occupation they may be engaged in.

More to be contemned and deplored than either ignorance or prejudice, is this form of cowardice which holds one's tongue and acts bound by the fears which infest the weak and ignoble soul, and which manifests in many ways, according to the various "interests" concerned.

We are all, largely creatures of habit and environment, the influences of which, we cannot, to a great extent, govern or rise above; but courage to act upon what we believe proper courses to be pursued in the attainment of higher planes of life, ought to be one of the individual qualities which we should keep unstained from any vicious outside influences; that is, ignorance and prejudice are far more excusable than is the lack of courage of conviction.

As stated before, the plea of ignorance ought not to be an acceptable excuse of the intellectuals so much as of the hand workers, for do not they (the intellectuals) claim superior knowledge? Yet we find more class-conscious workers among the hand toilers than among the brain workers.

educational lines are the ones to first assume a militant position in a movement which is but a natural phase of scientific evolution along economic lines?

The facts are, that the majority of those who claim higher education, have no more of the true spirit of it (though they may possess its outward form) than those less favored educationally. They train themselves for work which calls for intellectual rather than hand exertion, but their training is too often just as strictly confined to their particular vocation, as is the apprenticeship of the mechanic.

Neither should the plea of prejudice be an acceptable excuse from those, who because of their very advantages of education are in a position to substitute the teachings of science for such an unscientific weapon as prejudice. But is it true that prejudice is reduced to a minimum in the ranks of the intellectuals? Many forms of it have been eliminated through the teachings of science, but the most vital and far reaching forms of it, namely: such as effect the cosmic life of society, have yet to be dispelled from the minds of the great majority.

Contrary to the logic of first thought, therefore, we see that abortive influences are at work among those whom we would least expect to be guided by them. Yet it seems impossible to conceive but that there must be more among the professionals who do see the problem in its true light, than are actually proclaiming it.

Many who see the problem in its true light, hold back, (through various motives), from an open exposition of it; and why?

They may think (and rightly too) that such an exposition might interfere with their standing in society, for one thing, or they may fear expulsion from religious circles, based upon outward charges of immorality, while really the blow is meant to be aimed at the so-called heretic doctrines embodied in the teachings of such a "creed" as socialism; or they may see and fear the danger, often incurred by those who preach reform of any kind, of losing whatever bread-winning occupation they may be engaged in.

There may be a degree of pardon for those who, (although not satisfied with present conditions, because they are insufficient for permitting one to obtain the necessities, let alone the luxuries of life), abstain from doing all that they might do in furthering the movement, because of their concern for those depending upon them for support, but the actions of those who remain mute because they believe in "letting well enough alone" (for them) alone, can engender no other feelings than those of deepest loathing and disgust.

One hundred and seventeen suicides are reported in New York City as the figures for the last three months, or an average of nearly one per day. Reformers of Kansas launched a new party. They favor prohibition, greenbacks, tariff reform, disruption of trusts, etc. It's perhaps sufficient to state that Carrie Nation is vice-chairman of the aggregation.

Can the professional rightly be credited with superior knowledge, when those of supposedly lower standards is

reconciled to the belief of forever existing poverty and sin, because of your misrepresentation of one upon whose teachings you are unworthy to attempt placing such arbitrary interpretations. This "human nature" argument, so frequently and glibly recited, is not to be considered with any degree of seriousness by thinkers, for "human nature" is not an inherent quality of every being, and therefore the product of heredity, but it is only the manifestation in the individual, of the corrupt conditions of our present social arrangement—in other words it is the product of environment, not of heredity.

Mark Hanna's branch of the soft coal combine has secured control of the Madison district, while Morgan's agents are operating in central and southern Ohio. The miners have taken alarm and are threatening to strike to stop out in every individual at some time, in some place, and under any conditions in which one may be placed; you same ones, I say, teach us that there is a heaven, (where all things are idealistic), to be inhabited by man after death; then again, that "man must work out his own salvation." If both statements are true, how is this heaven to be accomplished, if man's ideals are not to be realized: if "human nature" is not something possible to be eliminated? You speak of heaven as an already established place to be reached only after death: a sort of stationary "reception room" where the "good" are "received," but you cannot seem to realize that heaven is to be of your own making, and that this world is the workshop (and not a "vale of tears," and a something to simply be endured in the "hope of a future immortality").

Let us quote for you the inspiring words of "Gradatim": "Heaven is not reached by a single bound. But we build the ladder by which we rise from the lowly earth to the vaulted skies. And we mount to its summit round by round."

That is we work out our own destiny, and heaven is not only to be looked forward to as a place or an event of the future, but to be experienced in the present by those who have the interests of mankind (in his struggles for existence and liberty) sincerely at heart. If the term (heaven) has any significance at all, it can mean nothing more nor less than that which exists in the act of its accomplishment, such accomplishment being the result of openness to truth, and the exercise of brave hearts towards truth's final supremacy.

It MAY BE that just as brave hearts beat within the breasts of the brain-workers, as are possessed by the hand-workers, it MAY BE that the former are just as ready to usher in the "reign of peace," and to bury the "ages of strife" as the latter are, but because of the superior advantages enjoyed by the former as compared with the latter, they maintain a position toward social progress, which, to a much greater degree than that maintained by the hand-working craft, calls for either vindication or renunciation.

With all honor to themselves, renunciation is the only course to be pursued. Let us hope then, that a speedy renunciation of class distinctions among ALL the workers, will be followed, closely, by a "class-consciousness," exhibited in the closer union, and better comradeship, of head-workers with muscle-workers; and, prejudice and ignorance once overcome, that, sustained by dauntless courage, the whole body unite their efforts in endeavoring to live the fuller life.

If life is worth living at all, it is worth living well, and to live with full satisfaction to self, (selfishly you may say if you like, though it be not the selfishness of SELFISH self-interest), one must exercise the best that is in him; throw prejudice to the winds, overcome ignorance, and enter upon the duties of the hour, pressing upon us for execution, with COURAGE OF CONVICTION stamped upon our features, as our ever-apparent and all-powerful strength and shield in battling for the liberties of humanity. Will the intellectuals perform their part in making such a stand?

LABOR ITEMS.

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

Not only are textile manufacturers of New England closing mills because more goods have been produced than are consumed, but the Fall River bosses have taken the lead to force a reduction. A cut of 11 per cent has been posted.

Kansas farmers are combining and will fight the railroads, it is said, because they are squeezed in shipping wheat. The farmers will build elevators, but it is not known whether or not they will cart their wheat to market on wheelbarrows.

American Shirt and Collar company is the name of the latest projected trust. It will be capitalized at \$20,000,000 and will control the entire wholesale shirt and collar trade of the country. It is stated that the small retailers regard the combination with disfavor, but it is not expected that the scheme will be abandoned upon that account.

Railway engineers, at their convention last month, unanimously voted that "this union should study and act on all the problems of labor, making socialism as our ultimate goal." We nearly forgot to mention that this convention was held in Japan—not in America.

"Now and Then" is the name of a new labor play written by Frederick Kraft. It is in two acts, and can be had for 10 cents at 184 William street, New York. Socialists of Spain have just elected their first representative to the national parliament.

Mark Hanna's branch of the soft coal combine has secured control of the Madison district, while Morgan's agents are operating in central and southern Ohio. The miners have taken alarm and are threatening to strike to stop out in every individual at some time, in some place, and under any conditions in which one may be placed; you same ones, I say, teach us that there is a heaven, (where all things are idealistic), to be inhabited by man after death; then again, that "man must work out his own salvation."

Southern papers now admit that the Standard Oil company has not only secured control of the railroad terminals, the wharves and shipping facilities of Port Arthur and 90,000 acres surrounding the Texas oil field outlet, but the combine is also slowly and surely gaining control of the best oil wells. Now watch the squeeze.—Cleveland Citizen.

A Jersey City judge has just capped the climax in the injunction line, by declaring it unlawful for girls on strike to "make faces" at those who have taken their jobs. The strikers now-adapt it seems cannot even "grin and bear it" without taking chances of being "injunctioned." They must bear it without grinning.

SOUTH SIDE NOTES.

Active Comrades Complete Their Plans and Have Already Put Them in Operation.

The last of the Workers' Sunday Afternoon Conferences of the South Side Division was held on Sunday afternoon, and a large share of the whole number of the South Side workers were in attendance. They reported the plans well understood and that nothing remained for the South Division except to go out and do the things that had been agreed upon. This sentiment was unanimous and very enthusiastic.

The Division had obtained from the Workers' Call as many subscription cards as there were subscribers on the South Side. Of this number less than two hundred of the cards were still on hand.

FIRST AND SECOND WARD IN LINE.

It was reported that the comrades of the First and Second wards had reorganized combining the two old ward organizations into one new club, Comrade Raab, the new organizer, being present and representing these wards. This completes the list of South Side wards, all are represented and all at work.

SUNDAY MORNING COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The ward division committee, consisting of all the ward organizers of the South Side will meet regularly every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock at 7153 Emerald avenue. This place can be reached from any place on the South Side for a single fare, and all business relating to the circulation of the Workers' Call, appointments for meetings, settlement of ward subscriptions, or any other matters pertaining to the party work must be attended to at this meeting, which will adjourn at ten o'clock each Sunday morning in order to have all the evenings of the week and all Sunday free from committee appointments and, so available for the regular party work.

HOW TO PUSH THE WORKERS' CALL.

Comrade Arnold Rasmussen led the discussion on "How to Sell Workers' Call Cards." He said: "It is easy enough to sell them, the only thing to do is to find the man who wants them, give him the card and get his quarter. It is sometimes difficult to find him, but, he said, it is a great deal easier than most of us think."

DON'T GET INTO AN ARGUMENT.

In trying to get subscriptions, do not try to make converts. If reading the Workers' Call for six months will not make a Socialist do not get the idea that talking with a man for five minutes or half an hour, and especially if you get into a quarrel when talking, will make him one. It is better to get him to be a subscriber first and try to make him a Socialist afterwards, than to try to make him a Socialist first and a subscriber afterwards. When you are getting subscribers do not allow yourself to argue anything, do not attack anything, do not defend anything. Only find out what your man is interested in, which is presented in the Workers' Call, and then urge that point as a reason for his subscription.

GO AFTER YOUR UNION COMRADES.

It has been very rare indeed that I have asked any man of my union to subscribe and have been refused, and whoever has taken the paper for six months has almost always renewed his subscription. The same thing is true of the men who work in the same shop with me.

HAVE YOUR CARD READY.

When you are ready to ask him to take the paper have a card all ready, and offer it to him just as though you expected him to take it, and he will almost always give you the quarter.

A FRIENDLY CONTEST.

Another way to sell cards is to tell the comrades about what you are doing. Comrade Horsley and myself are already in a friendly contest to see which shall sell the most. I am ahead yet, but if I keep a head I have to do a great deal better than I have been doing. When you have gotten a subscriber then ask him for the names of some others whom he thinks can be induced to subscribe. May be you can persuade him to go after them, possibly pay you for extra cards with the expectation of selling them again.

SELL TO THOSE FROM WHOM YOU BUY.

Comrade McDermott suggested that if we had cards and would tender them in payment for milk and other household supplies they would be rarely sold. Comrade Pierce said he had sold one to his shoemaker. Comrade Saunders said he had a regular arrangement with his milkman, not only for taking the Workers' Call for himself, but to contribute to the Workers' Call a regular percentage of all the sales made to customers which Saunders should secure for him.

TAKE THE EASY MEN FIRST.

Comrade Lowrie said the best way to begin to sell cards was to get after the easiest man first. Comrade Taft said that during the time he had given to this work he had rarely failed to sell four or five cards every hour so employed; that most men were interested in labor questions and would be glad to have a workman's paper, and that he had found this a sufficient explanation of the nature of the paper in order to effect a sale.

"REMEMBER THE COLLECTIONS."

Comrade Taft led the discussion on "How to Take a Street Collection." He said: "Collections ought always to be taken, and there are only three things necessary to be sure of a good collection: First, have a lively meeting; second, take the collection in the middle of the meeting, announcing that the things of the greatest interest will immediately follow the collection; third, make a brief and striking explanation of the reasons for taking the collection. Be sure to make it understood that the money is for the extension of the work and that the amount collected will be immediately announced and will be reported in the next number of the Workers' Call. Appeal especially to the man who claims he is a Socialist but is not a member of the party. Do not beg for money, but explain how much can be accomplished with small means, and good collections will be the result and considerable additions to the organization funds be realized."

COLLECT THE CASH AND DISTRIBUTE PAPERS AT THE SAME TIME.

Comrade Saunders suggested that after taking a collection one could follow up these collections with a direct sale of papers, that is, announcing that we had Socialist papers or pamphlets for sale but that there were many who were unable to buy and the only way they could be given away was for somebody to pay for them. That for every nickel taken in collection, five copies of the Workers' Call would be immediately distributed. That in that way we would largely increase the collection and at the same time distribute copies of the papers or other literature in the most effective manner possible.

Comrade Richter suggested that in a large crowd there was danger of getting the collectors confused with impostors, and advised a badge and at least a public introduction to the crowd of people of those authorized to take the collection.

OUT DOOR MEETINGS.

Wednesday, June 5th.—Cottage Grove and Thirty-ninth streets. Speakers: Mills, Kleininger and Mrs. Davies. Saturday, June 5.—Ninety-second and Commercial avenue. Speakers: Pierce, Taft and Collins. One Hundred and Eleventh and Michigan avenue.—Speakers: Mills and McDermott. Sixty-third and Halsted streets.—Speakers: Saunders, Mrs. Forberg and Wannhope. State and Van Buren streets.—Speakers: Caplan, Zimmerman and Morgan. Sunday, June 8th.—Cottage Grove and Sixtieth streets.—3 o'clock. Speakers: Mills, McDermott and Taft. State and Van Buren streets.—Speakers: Zimmerman, Caplan and Mrs. Forberg; evening: Mills, Pierce and Saunders. Tuesday evening, June 11th.—Fifth avenue and Thirty-first street.—Speakers: Taft, Kleininger and Mrs. Davies. Wednesday, June 12th.—Cottage Grove and Thirty-ninth street.—Speakers: Saunders, Pierce and McDermott.

WEEK'S STATEMENT.

Table with columns for Expenditures, Receipts, and Collections. Total Expenditures: \$28.05. Total Receipts: \$28.05. Total Collections: \$28.05.

Workers' Call: Sunday, May 26th: \$1.25. Sunday, June, (Knudsen): 1.50. Thirty-first ward: 2.50. Pierce: 1.00. Petersen: 1.00. Total: 6.75.

Due stamps: Eighth ward: \$1.00. Thirty-first ward: 2.50. Total: 3.50.

THE WORKERS.

Reports from the following workers were turned in to the Division Organizer by the organizers of the various wards. There were nine received and thirty-nine of the comrades who had volunteered to work were not able to report, but it must be born in mind this is at the beginning only. Here are the reports which reached the committee:

Comrade Metter had taken 5 subscribers to the Workers' Call, Rasmussen, 8; Horsley, 6; Numan, 1; Waddell, 1; Petersen, 3; Fellner, 4; Andersen, 2; Pierce, 4; Knudsen, 3. By wards, 21st, 16; 32nd, 2; 3rd, 11; 7th, 8; 33rd, 7.

New members: Comrade Rasmussen, 2; Numan, 1. By wards: 31st, 5; 7th, 5; 3rd, 3; 1st and 2nd, 3.

Comrade Mills reported that there are now fifty-one comrades who have agreed to give, at least one evening each week to the canvass for new subscribers and for new members. The blanks for full reports are in the hands of all the comrades. All claims for attendance at meetings, all trips down town, all other duties of every sort to the party are held secondary to getting this work done.

MORE WORKERS.

Supplies can be gotten by any one who will help from the ward organizer. Reports from all workers made up from the blanks furnished should be in the hands of each ward organizer by Saturday of each week. Workers should close the week on Thursday and mail the report to ward organizer on Friday. The work of Friday and Saturday will come in the next week's report.

PIPE AND DRUM CORPS.

The executive committee has granted a three month's subscription to the Workers' Call to be sold by children who want to join the Pipe and Drum Corps. They will be given an opportunity to earn the pipe or drum, their uniforms and free instruction by getting subscriptions to the Workers' Call. All the workers will be given details very soon.

PUSH THINGS.

In closing the conference Comrade Mills said: "Every one of the things proposed in this summer's campaign has been discussed at length and unanimously adopted by us all. The plans may not be the best, but we have given four Sundays to the discussion and perfection of the plans adopted. They have been adopted with unanimous voice and they ought to be pushed with unanimous action." The best Socialist on the South Side is the man or woman who will make the best record in doing this work. If the fifty-one comrades will conscientiously give the one evening each week, and regularly report each Friday night to their ward organizers what they have accomplished, or if they have accomplished nothing, then report that, the number of workers will quickly double and the work for socialism will be put into shape on the South Side where its growth will be steady and rapid until socialism shall be secured.

"All at it, and always at it is what will bring it, should be the watchword of our summer's work."

WEST SIDE NOTES.

Organizer Gives a Resume of Socialist Work in His District During the Last Week.

On Sunday morning the organizers met at the Temple to complete plans of agitation and organization. In the absence of the Secretary comrade Huggins, A. P. Larsen was elected Permanent Secretary of the West Division; the organizers were instructed to furnish the Division organizer with a list of members of their ward clubs and also the financial standing of each member. On Sunday afternoon a number of comrades went out to 48th and Lake sts. to help out the comrades of the 35th ward with their open air meeting. After a song, led by comrade Keush, comrade Brennan opened the meeting and after outlining the troubles of the machinists and the attitude of the bosses introduced comrade Klenke. While he was outlining the principles of socialism comrades Cope, Brennan and Lambert canvassed the crowd for subscriptions for the Workers' Call and sold books. After the speech a number of questions were answered. After the meeting the comrades summed up the receipts as follows: 5 subscriptions, 57 cents in collection, sale of literature 90 cents. Applications for membership 4.

At North and California avenues a large crowd gathered to listen to comrade Caplan and Morris. A single taxer in the crowd tried to inject his doctrines in the crowd, but was promptly met by comrade Caplan, who clearly showed the difference between reform single tax and revolutionary socialism. The argument collected a still larger crowd, but the different comrades saw to it that the socialist thought was spread among them, comrade Al Anderson alone selling 10 copies of the Call and taking 5 subscriptions. In addition to these comrades Ballard, Morris and Koch were selling Calls and taking subscriptions. On Sunday evening comrade Huggins started the Ball by a song on West-erg and Madison. The Salvation Army across the street tried to drown his speech but comrade Klenke took the stand the Salvation Army vacated

and left the corner to the socialists. After a short address, the comrades formed in line and led the crowd to the Temple, taking the seating capacity to its fullest extent, where comrade A. M. Simons, who was billed as speaker. After a couple of selections by the Socialist Orchestra, which were well received, and a couple of songs, led by com. Keush, the chairman A. P. Larsen introduced A. M. Simons who presented his subject, "The Modern State and Socialism," in a most convincing manner, his remarks in several instances brought forth thunderous applause, stopping passers by, who wondered what was going on.

While the meeting at the Temple was in progress comrades Robbins and Collins were holding forth at Peoria and Madison streets, where an unusually large crowd had gathered. The interest was heightened when an individual in the crowd tried to label Municipal Ownership as Socialism, and telling comrade Collins that he was no socialist, but comrade Collins promptly challenged him to a debate, which was accepted, and the date set for Wednesday at the same corner.

This finished the days agitation on the West Side, and every comrade went home enthusiastic and satisfied that several links of the chain of wage slavery had been broken, and getting ready to break more in the next week to come.

Announcements for the coming week: The Ladies Auxiliary has been very active the last few weeks, next Thursday they will hold a General Meeting at the Temple for the purpose of getting the Women interested. Comrade Collins and Miss Lindstrom of the Chicago Federation of Labor will speak. 2,000 hand bills will be circulated and every comrade on the West Side should make it his business to bring his wife, daughters or sweetheart to this meeting.

On Sunday night the Socialist Orchestra will play as usual, comrade Keush will lead the singing, and comrade Thomas J. Morgan will speak; every organizer of the West Side should announce this meeting at their open air meetings so that we may be able to crowd the Temple.

Sunday, 10 a. m. Organizers meeting. Every organizer must bring the list of members of his ward.

At 2:30 p. m. comrade Simons will give his third lesson on Scientific Socialism. On Sunday morning 10 p. m. the West Side Socialist Baseball team will meet for practice on the corner of West-erg and Chicago avenues, every comrade who is able to play should be present.

A number of names have been received for a Socialist Band. All comrades who are willing to join should apply for information to comrade Klenke. I would also like to call the attention of our Ladies friends to the fact, that Socialist party is without a Flag or Emblem. Will not some of the ladies start a movement to present the party with a Flag or Emblem?

On Saturday, June 22nd, a concert and ball will be given for the benefit of the Social Orchestra at the Temple. Tickets 25 cents including refreshments. Every comrade and sympathizer should try to make this affair a success, as this is the best way to show the boys of the Socialist Orchestra that we appreciate their efforts to entertain us every Sunday evening.

During the week comrade Klenke will speak at the Wood Workers' Union, Normania Hall, Green and Milwaukee av., and Friday at a shop meeting of Wood Workers at Wendell Opera House Milwaukee av., near Western av.

On Wednesday there will be a meeting of comrades who are willing to learn to speak at the Temple.

For further announcements see list of meetings.

AUGUST KLENKE, Organizer for West Side.

Weekly Subscription Report.

Table with columns for South Side District and West Side District. Subscriptions, Papers, Total. Total City: \$50.50. Total: 1,90.

Linemen on Strike. (Continued from page 1.)

to believe it, because a man comes along and tells you that he has got to take the principal part of the wealth that you are creating, because you did a lot of work last year and that that work is called capital and demands interest? Are you?

Oh, no, my friend, CAPITAL never demanded one cent of profit, interest or rent. It's the CAPITALIST that does that. That is all that he does do.

Now keep that distinction well in mind for therein lies the whole secret of "the labor problem." You have all doubtless heard how very difficult this "labor problem" is and that it cannot be solved in any other way than by letting it remain as it is.

Now if you are going to continue accepting the relation of your masters, you can be very sure that they will never find any other. They don't want to find any other relation, and they don't want anybody else to find one. "But how about you?" Are you satisfied? Or do you want to try a different way? If you do here it is, and it's just as easy as cashing a pay check.

Destroy the capitalists, that's all. Easy, isn't it? And you don't have to bother going out for a gun or an ax to do it either. All you have to do is to just withdraw your support and the capitalist will be as helpless as a fly in the syrup jar. It is from stealing the product of your labor that he has grown so great. It is your support at the polls that makes his arm so strong, and his boot so hard. It is by the ballot that these things must be altered. That is the fountainhead of the capitalist's power.

Men, do you know that there is a political party in the field today whose campaign never stops, whose issues never change; a party that will not fuse and never compromise; a party of workers by the workers and for the workers; a world-wide party that numbers its supporters in every nation of the world; seven million telling voters that know what they want and how to get it? This is my friend, the Socialist party, whose campaign was opened about fifty years ago by a little handful of men that worked, and didn't know any better than to think, too. And comrades, that movement has grown in spite of kings, bayonets and prison cells, until the redoubtable Mark Hanna hears and fears the steady tramp of those seven million men who know what they want, and who are going to get it.

In the language of the trust magnates these Socialists have "nothing to arbitrate." They don't want much, only what the product of their toil is worth and they are going to have that even to the last farthing.

Now take your choice: Line up, all you that feel as though you would like to be your own master and get the full product of your toil. All you who are willing to try to get along without the capitalists, join the Socialist party and help work out your emancipation.

And all the rest of you who feel as though you need a master and want your children to be slaves, you had better be getting together, too, though I am sure I don't know what to tell you to do. Probably the best thing for you to do is to head for the lake, for there are stormy times ahead, and don't you forget it. When the process of "benevolent assimilation" is complete and our patriotic capitalists have opened up China with capital stolen from your toll; when the latest labor-saving machines are operated on Chinese soil by coolie labor at 15 cents per day to supply the markets of the world, do you know what will happen to you. You will have to take your fried rat as payment for your day's work and say "thank you!" There is no other way out of it. Either that or come over where the men are.

And now in conclusion let me emphasize that capital and capitalists are NOT the same. We want the capital but we don't want the capitalists. And if anything should happen that our government should be slightly disorganized for a few days, we will save the capital, but God save the capitalists. The only real relation that exists between them is that capitalist is a name given to the man that steal capital away from labor. The father of capital is labor. But the father of the capitalist is the father of lies. And somewhere I have read there is a deep pit dug for him, and my friends, I think it's about time that we took the chains that we have worn so long, and placing them about the neck of the hideous monster drop him down into it. And over the mouth of it, free, glorious, emancipated labor will erect a temple, not to the vile wretch we cast in, but to the countless sons of toil that have gone down in the battle for freedom. And in the building of that temple we will call no man master, for the name of it shall be the Co-operative Commonwealth. And we will keep close guard over the pit to see that the monster comes not forth again to eat up our substance and sap away our lives.

ELECTRICIAN.

Two Mass Meetings.

Under auspices of Ladies' Auxiliary of the Socialist Party, Thursday evening, 8 P. M., June 13, Subject: "The Position of Working Women to form Unions?" by Miss Ellen Lundström. "Why Women Should Work for Socialism" by John Collins. At SOCIALIST TEMPLE, 426 S. Western Avenue, near Madison Street.

North Side Mass Meeting.

Saturday evening, June 15, Subject: "What Good have Unions done for Working People?" by Miss Ellen Lundström. "Woman's Position in Society" by Thomas J. Morgan. At Volta Hall 189 E. Chicago Avenue, Cor. Chicago Avenue. Free discussion. Everybody invited.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO. Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 102 E. Randolph street. A. W. Lindgren, secretary, 147 Roscoe street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 26 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 AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8th p. m., at 2114 Washburn ave. (store). Secretary, Rice Washburn, 175 East 22nd street.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 255 E. State street; meets every Monday at 3 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 3260 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 210 South Halsted street; secretary, Joe Trent, 225 E. Twenty-fourth street.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 2749 S. Halsted st.; Sec. George Mitchell, 1223 25th st.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Friday nights at 410 East 43d street. Secretary M. Kleminger, 4514 Lake ave.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets at Foresters' hall, 6512 Cottage Grove ave., every Thursday at 8 p. m.; Sec. Peyton Roosevelt, 607 Washington ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Every Saturday 3 p. m., at Sherman Hall, 9140 Commercial ave.; Sec. M. H. Taft, 2006 Commercial avenue.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at 1868 Halsted street; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 592 W. Taylor St.

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

TWELFTH WARD—Secretary G. J. Shindler, 1198 S. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Sunday morning, 10:30 A. M., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue; secretary, James Lambert, 1912 Washington boulevard.

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

FIFTEENTH WARD—Meets every Friday evening at 571 Thomas St., Sec. M. Hull, 84 Thomas St.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Monday, 8:00 A. M., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave.; secretary, O. Hecelack, 548 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday, Aurora Hall, Huron St. and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, A. Mosk, 481 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 S. Smith, 412 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Benefactor Hall, 565 Wells street. Secretary, R. A. Morris, 26 N. Clark street.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday in the month at 58 Clybourn avenue; secretary, P. F. Eckenberg, 332 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 Diversay Blvd.; secretary L. N. Wagner, 626 Southport avenue.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday, at 913 Sheffield av. Secretary, H. N. Daniels, 1440 Newport ave.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, cor. N. Leavitt and Belle Plaine av. A. Johnson, secretary, 233 Cuyler av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—Meets every Friday at 295 W. Wellington street; secretary, Wm. H. Ledingwell, 620 W. Wellington st.

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

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—Every first and third Monday, Lind's Hall Fifty-first avenue and St. Paul road; secretary, J. Harris, 1590 W. Montana Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4—Secretary, A. Elsmann, 1116 Armitage Avenue.

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

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 6—Secretary, James Charbonneau, 2166 N. Whipple street.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Wednesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee ave. Secretary, Inga Johnson, 1265 N. Washburn Ave.

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

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 4226 Wentworth avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every second and fourth Friday at Turina Hall, 5th and Aberdeen streets, 8 p. m.; Secretary, H. P. Newman, 6714 Locust st.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets every Friday, 8 p. m., at 6419 Halsted St. Sec. C. F. Lowrie, 6957 Union Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 115th street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. F. Deane, 1187 Perry av.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—Secretary, H. C. Johnson, 2229 W. Monroe st.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 185 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, 192 Ridgeway Ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evening at 299 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 169 Garfield Av.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at 487 Bishop St.; secretary, J. Shevera, 8212 W. Sixty-sixth St.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 9190 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahke, 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. Cienciera, 484 Noble street.

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

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 84th street and Superior avenue; secretary, F. Rudzinski, 5757 Market ave.

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

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kosciuszki Hall, 45th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 552 1/2 street; secretary, Mrs. E. Felick, 552 1/2 street.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1629 Milwaukee av., in rear.

LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 48 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave.; John Cottrell, secretary, 342 Warren Ave.; J. Langenberg, treasurer, 315 Sheffield Ave.

ILLINOIS

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

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

LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shipert, 894 Union street.

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

LOCAL CENTRALIA—Secretary, Anton Baumgart, 5 Railroad No. 3

LOCAL GLEN CARBON—Secretary, C. Demmerich.

LOCAL GALESBURG—Secretary, Jno. C. Sjodin, 1627 E. North street.

LOCAL HERRIN—Secretary, F. R. Myers.

LOCAL MONMOUTH—Secretary, R. F. Watson, Box 1095.

LOCAL MOLINE—Secretary, Paul Pressell.

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

LOCAL PEKIN—Secretary, G. F. Schmidt, 511 Court street.

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

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND—Secretary, H. Weyland, 1209 Fifth avenue.

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

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

LOCAL FREEBURG—Secretary, Jos. Sutton.

LOCAL TRENTON—Secretary J. J. Shuster.

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

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

LOCAL ROCKFORD—Secretary, Henry Nevant, 409 Seventh street.

LOCAL BERWICK—Secretary, H. E. Allen.

LOCAL ABINGDON—Secretary, Thos. Wallace.

LOCAL PANAMA—Secretary, Henry Wolner.

LOCAL LINCOLN—Sec., J. N. Bait.

Bricklayers Attention!

On June 11th Walter Thomas Mills will address the members of your Union at the Hall on Peoria and Monroe Sts. As the largest possible attendance is desirable, bring every member of the Union that you can induce to come. The speaker's address will amply repay you for being present.

M. COHN'S ORCHESTRA

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