

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 121

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

SOCIALISM AND REFORM.

Well known party members give their views on the Detroit Convention. Impossibility of unity on any other basis than that of Revolutionary Socialism. Lack of a common factor, fatal to "reform" measures. Socialism neither makes nor asks "Concessions". The class struggle must be accepted as the sole foundation of any practical platform for social betterment.

I. The Detroit Conference is confessedly a meeting of men with various minds and with this admission it may seem presumptuous on my part to ask them to agree with my mind, that of a revolutionary socialist. However I am of a hopeful disposition, and when the argument which I bring to bear upon a man is simply one of admitted facts and inevitable conclusions drawn from such admitted facts, I really cannot understand how it is possible for sane and honest men to disagree with me. In the first place nobody is supposed to go to that Conference unless he is convinced that existing social conditions are bad and that a change for the better should be made.—Not only must he think that a change should be made but he must think that a change can be made.—As a corollary it follows that whatever proposal he makes is one that he thinks probable the American voter will consider favorably, as otherwise it is useless to make the proposal. The first thing to be decided upon is the cause of our economic ills. I place at the bottom the competitive wage system which must keep wages at the subsistence point, owing to the fact that the unemployed man fixes the rate paid to the employed man.

I can see no getting-around this, no matter from what standpoint one looks at the case. That there must always be a certain amount of surplus labor as long as the capitalist finds more goods on his hands than he can dispose of at a profit, would seem of necessity admitted by every investigator. Modern labor saving machinery is constantly displacing hand labor and the men so displaced compete with the men in employment. It is said by some economists that such displacement is simply a temporary matter, a necessary and that it only requires time to finally settle affairs so that the displaced workmen will not only find work again but will find work at increased wages. That the increase represents to the worker his share of the increased product the result of the improved machinery which originally effected his temporary displacement.

This is all beautiful enough in theory but does it work out in practice? The economists who give this cheerful explanation of the working of our economic system are very careful to muddle up their theory so that nobody can follow them in the steps by which they arrive at the theory that machinery does not really displace labor, and it may be well to show how there is an apparent basis for such a theory. Shortly the explanation of the matter is simply that hitherto whenever a machine has been invented to displace labor, the capitalist has set the displaced laborer at work making a new machine. It naturally follows that as long as there was a demand for new machinery sufficient to absorb in the making thereof, all the labor displaced by the introduction of the existing machinery, there would be no unemployed problem to solve. And in fact such a condition has actually prevailed in America up to the present day but the trust is the sign that such demand for new machinery is practically satisfied and that the displacement of labor by the existing machinery can no longer be met by the construction of more machinery as of old.

The trust is admittedly the result of over-production of industrial machinery, and if so it is hopeless to look for relief to the labor market by setting labor at work producing unnecessary machinery. Hence while it was possible for the competitive wage system to endure as long as we were in an undeveloped industrial condition, as soon as the machinery of production is finished its further continuance becomes an absolute economic impossibility owing to the wage system so limiting consumption that it places an irreducible surplus of goods in the hands of the capitalists, and thus necessarily making as a corollary an irreducible unemployed problem. If then it is admitted that the competitive wage system must go, I would like to ask what other substitute can be offered for a competitive system except a co-operative system?

With industry conducted on the existing scale of national scope it seems to me to follow that the simplest means to handle such industry is to let it fall to the national political government as already organized by the people. That is that the nation must take over the operation of our industrial functions as well as our political functions. With such views of our economic condition it is evident that I look with impatience at any plan of reform that does not contemplate the abolition of the competitive wage-system.

As socialism is the only method of effecting such abolition I feel that not only the "reformers" but the avowed "revolutionaries" is logically forced to the same conclusion, namely that the only

This is the great lesson which that development is teaching. This is the focus of the social discontent and the point around which ultimately all efforts for social betterment must unite.

Why longer deny these facts? For a half-century, in a hundred different nations "reform" parties have risen, fallen, disintegrated, and finally been gradually absorbed into the socialist movement. Slowly, steadily and surely the fact has grown more evident that here was the common factor, the central unifying thought which must constitute the basis of any really unified movement. It is not about time that we began to recognize the logic of these facts? Have we not brains enough to read their lesson without waiting for a half dozen more fruitless attempts to "unite" on some other basis? Have we not intellectual comprehension enough to grasp the tendency of this evolution before it crushes us beneath its resistless advance and forces us mutely onward, mere instruments in the hands of industrial development. Can we not make this political unity a conscious intelligent unity at once instead of quarrelling among ourselves and playing with silly

exactly the same of yours, then you are a hypocrite and should at once recognize the fact and adopt the program and philosophy which you do believe to be wholly true.

The socialist points to the fact of the international nature of his movement to show that it contains the largest common factor that has ever entered into any social philosophy the world has ever known. He asks you if the position which is wide enough for the German and the Frenchman and the Russian with the Dane, the Jap and the Australian to unite upon is not wide enough for the few who are met at Detroit to stand upon, and if it would not be better to accept that philosophy as it stands as a basis of union than to attempt to change it to meet the interests, prejudices or whims of some small sect in America and by so doing throw it out of accord with all the remainder of the world. This is even granting the possibility of such alteration, which in reality is out of the question, for the socialist would consent for a moment to even consider such a proposition. If then you are to unite at all you must unite on that basis. Upon any other you at once

a new political party at this conference, which party it is said is "to support all of the best features of Socialism". Socialism proposes the collective ownership and the co-operative use of the means of production and distribution as well as an equal opportunity for all in the use and benefit of the means of production and distribution. Here are not many features to pick from, but here is Socialism,—both its good features and its bad ones if it has any.

If the new party is to support the best features of socialism which of these will it pick? Is it to stand for collective ownership without co-operative use or is it to stand for co-operative use without collective ownership, or is it to stand for both collective ownership and co-operative use and deny equal opportunity for all in the use and benefit of the collective ownership and co-operative use of the means of production and distribution?

If the new party is to support "all of the best features of Socialism" what else will it support? If it supports nothing else it would

support the very men who compel them "to divide up daily" the products of their toil and so, at last, as the only way out they would be obliged to bolt again and join the Socialists.

Better join us now, Comrades, we are taking in members. If you are a shirker and in the reform business for entertainment there are a good many things which could be said in defense of the proposal to organize a new party as a source of amusement for yourselves and others.

If you are a worker and tired of the motto that "to the victors belong the spoils" and really believe that to the producers belong the products, come then to the Socialists. Unite now and help them to get together and get to work.

WALTER THOMAS MILLS.

WOULD NOT PUBLISH IT.

Heart's Paper Ignores Article Replying to Bernstein's Misconception of Scientific Socialism.

In answer to the editorial which recently appeared in the Chicago American advocating (though in a confused manner) the ideas of Edward Bernstein on scientific socialism, the following reply was sent to the office of that paper by a comrade. As was expected it was not published and therefore appears in our columns.—ED.]

The editorial in the Monday evening issue (of June 17th) of the Chicago American involves a misapprehension.

What Bernstein really said was that socialism was not scientific in the sense of his own individual definition of science, i. e., purely empirical recognition without speculation. He was careful to add that socialism was scientific in that respect that it strove to fix the laws of economic evolution, and utopian only in so far as it referred to the unknown future.

Bernstein, moreover, is by no means an accepted authority on economic questions. His criticisms are more remarkable for their dialectic cleverness than for their scientific value. He may style Marx's and Engels' works "half truths"; the majority of socialists prefer the half truths of Marx and Engels to the quarter truths of Bernstein and to the utopian dreams of Fourier. In questioning the scientific value of Marxian doctrines, he depreciates his own scientific value without injuring the men he attacks. The unsoundness and superficiality of Bernstein's statements were exposed more than once by Kautsky, Vandervelde and others, whose claims to scientific distinction are at least as well founded as Bernstein's.

He who eagerly grasps and extols Bernstein's ideas and ignores the men who by their painstaking and fundamental work gave him an opportunity to gain a cheap notoriety at their expense, shows too plainly that his wishes are stronger than his discretion.

Whether Marx's law of surplus value, his economic conception of history and of the class struggle are scientific in the sense of Bernstein's individual definition or not—socialism is the next logical and inevitable step in economic evolution.

Orthodox and academic science, the official science of a ruling minority, does not and cannot dare to be true. The moment it does so, it inevitably comes into conflict with the class interest that support it. What avails the criticism of such a pseudo science? The science of the despised proletariat alone can do and dare. It alone can investigate free from selfish considerations and boldly state all the truths it may discover. For it does not seek to defend the privileges of a few, but to establish JUSTICE FOR ALL.

ERNEST UNTERMANN, Assistant Editor of the "International Socialist Review."

A Literary Treasure.

Messrs. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 56-5th Avenue, are now in a position to furnish bound volumes of the International Socialist Review containing the first twelve monthly numbers from June 1900 to June 1901 inclusive, at the price of \$2.00 each. The book is handsomely and solidly bound in red cloth with gilt lettering and will make an important addition to the library of Socialist literature, consisting as it does of a choice collection of essays from many of the ablest Socialist writers of Europe and America. As the number of these volumes is strictly limited and cannot be increased, intending purchasers should supply themselves as speedily as possible while the volumes are still on sale.

A match game of Baseball for the benefit of the striking Machinists of District No. 8 will be played at Ogden Avenue and Rockwell Street Sunday July 7th, 3 p. m. Teams from the Builders' Material Trades Council and the Int. Ass'n of Machinists will compete. Full brass band in attendance. Tickets 25 cents.

Comrade Jos. Wanhope, editor of the Workers' Call, will deliver a lecture on "The Evolution of Property," at the Socialist Temple, on Sunday evening, June 30th at 8 p. m. As this will be the first appearance of Comrade Wanhope as a speaker at the Temple, we hope for a large attendance. All welcome. For COMMITTEE.



KEEP TO THE RIGHT!

individual schemes and social utopias until we are physically forced into a solid body by the process of exploitation and economic concentration?

Practically every member of the Detroit Conference will admit that each year the conference is "growing more socialistic." This simply means that every year it is being forced nearer to a point of actual unity. But why await the slow operation of physical forces? Given time enough, erosion will level the mountain, but the civil engineer about to build a railroad does not defer tunnelling on that account. Given time enough, and economic development will compel unity in accord with the socialist position. But because the socialist believes that human intelligence can grasp the course of economic development and learn to work in accord with it, and to anticipate its mere physical results, he seeks to persuade thinking people to unite in support of a program in accordance with social advance.

Do not let this position be misunderstood. The socialist does not ask you to unite upon the ground of mutual concession. He does not agree to give up half of his program on condition of a similar surrender on your part. He knows that anyone who makes such a proposition thereby only weakens his own ignorance of the facts of social life and growth. Divergent social programs cannot be joined together as a carpenter fits boards by sawing a bit off here and planing away a roughness there. They either are or are not true and possible of realization, and the only possible basis of unity is to join in support of the one which is true. With no assumption of false modesty the socialist comes forward in support of the claim that he alone, of all those who offer social theories and programs for consideration has the true one. And if you do not believe

shut out from your communion all the great host of those who have grasped and adopted the truths of international socialism and your unity becomes a farce. You shut yourselves out from the influence, assistance and esprit de corps of the world-wide movement, and instead of being a great united organized army condemn yourself to become an isolated fraction of a disintegrating mob.

A. M. SIMONS.

III.

The Detroit Conference has been called to discuss the question "what to do about it".

At this meeting of dissatisfied people there will not be one representative of the present order there and prepared to defend things as they are.

All will be agreed that wrongs so serious as to call for some action different from any heretofore taken by our government ought to be undertaken now.

The Single Tax, the Referendum, Municipal ownership, Anti-Imperialism and the Success club will all be there with proposals which can be undertaken and carried on within the wage system, and the Socialist will be there to insist that the trouble is not with the ones who are running the wage system, and that no sufficient remedy can be found for the wrongs of the wage system so long as the wage system exists, and that to abolish the wage system and inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth is not only the best but the easiest, quickest, simplest, surest way out.

A new collar for the capitalist does not improve the character of the dog itself. It is not a new collar that is wanted. It is a dead dog. It has been given out confidentially to the general public that an effort will be made to organize and launch

lose no strength by supporting Socialism outright.

If it is to support any thing less than Socialism it cannot hope for the support of any one who wants Socialism and wants it now.

Such a new party must be made up of shirkers and those whom the shirkers control, or of workers and those whom the workers control, or it must be made up of part workers and part shirkers, and within its ranks the same old battle of the workers and the shirkers, fighting for the mastery, must be fought over again.

If it is to be made up of the shirkers and those whom they control it will not be worth the trouble of making it. Any one of the capitalist parties now in existence will answer such a purpose and will save the cost of making a new machine of the same old kind.

If it is to be made up of the workers and those whom they may be able to control, then that is the Socialist outfit pure and simple, and the Detroit kickers should vote to take a recess and finish their work at the unity convention at Indianapolis.

If it is to be made up of part shirkers and part workers each struggling for control within the new party, then the party will be biggest on its birthday and its friends would save the doctors' bills and the funeral expenses by having it never born at all.

If it is to be made up of part workers and part shirkers, each faction expecting to get control, then if the workers get control the shirkers will desert it and here will simply be another Socialist faction in the field, with its headquarters penniless and helpless and its headquarters confused, befogged and doing nothing.

If the shirkers should get control, as they doubtless would in such a party, then the workers would be obliged to

A MIGHTY HUNTER

Wilshire Takes in Chicago While on the War-Path.

BRYAN FLIES BEFORE-HIM.

Local Comrades Install the "Challenge" Editor on the Public Rostrum and Keep Him There.

The Chicago comrades know a good thing when they see it, and as this knowledge leads them in every case to put the aforesaid good thing into operation, so when H. Gaylord Wilshire, the notorious editor of the still more notorious "Challenge" of Los Angeles, Cal., drifted into the city on last Saturday night, the comrades at once determined to place him in circulation forthwith. Comrade Wilshire was by no means disinclined, and promptly cleared his decks for action. Within less than half an hour after he stepped from the train, he was installed on a soap box at the corner of State and Congress Streets and was telling an audience of several hundred people, a few things that they really ought to have known, but didn't. On the afternoon of the following day he repeated the performance at North and California Avenues, and the same evening addressed another very large audience at the Socialist Temple, as reported in another column of this paper.

As these preliminaries didn't seem to weary the indefatigable Wilshire, and it was evident that he was quite ready to deliver his challenge any old place where a crowd could be collected, the local party members determined to gratify him (and themselves) to the full in this direction, so Monday evening found the Los Angeles man confronting a crowd of between three and four hundred people under the shadow of the Newberry Library on North Clark Street and Walton place. He was introduced by Comrade Simons who told the crowd something of the personality of the man who was about to address them, and the Wilshire batteries opened again for the space of an hour. If there were any hostilities in the audience, they evidently feared it prudent to reserve their fire, as no opposition whatever was encountered. On the following evening the heathen in the neighborhood of 32d and Halsted Streets had the same gospel preached to them by the same untiring missionary. They also displayed a commendable reticence in questioning the accuracy of the speaker's views, and Comrade Wilshire resumed his journey eastward next morning, no doubt carrying with him the impression that there are at least 5,000 people in Chicago, who, like Mr. Bryan, have developed the faculty of observing a discreet silence when confronted with an unanswerable argument.

As a rule Socialist speakers encourage discussion and invite hostile criticism from their audience, but Comrade Wilshire is undoubtedly the exception to this rule. Not indeed that he did not strongly urge and even dare any of those present to step up and controvert his argument, but it would seem that after he had spoken his piece, there was not sufficient "incentive" left amongst the audience to induce any of them accept the invitation. It is rather a compliment anyhow to the intelligence of his Chicago audience to be able to state that amongst them not one fool could be found to rush in where Bryan, Tom Johnson, Professor Laughlin and W. R. Hearst feared to tread.

And yet H. Gaylord Wilshire is no "peerless orator" who deals in "words of learned length and thunderous sound." Nor is there anything particularly impressive, awe inspiring, or dominating in his personal appearance, or persuasive and insinuating in his speech. He is merely an ordinary individual that has something to say and knows how to say it, and knows also that when it is said, the possibility of an opposing view vanishes into thin air. And the audience agrees with him. If there is any truth in the saying that "silence gives consent."

Comrade Wilshire is out on an intellectual scalp hunting expedition, but the game although numerous is extremely wary, and as a hunter, he has so far not been remarkably successful. Even the stalking of the big game preserve in Lincoln, Neb., produced no results, the principal quarry taking the alarm and departing stealthily from his lair. Comrade Wilshire came here with no trophies dangling from his belt and has departed as he came. But perhaps the City of Detroit, to which he is bound, may afford better sport, as it is reported that a covey of "reformers" will shortly congregate in that locality, and who knows but he may bag a specimen or two before the usual stampede occurs and the third creature scurry to cover? At any rate the Chicago comrades wish the bold hunterman all possible success, and proffer as parting advice the suggestion that heavier game may be realized if Comrade Wilshire were but to open fire with reduced charges, and thus possibly tempt the game within practicable range.

THE WORKERS CALL

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Editorial Announcements: To secure the return of an issue, manuscripts should be retained. Communications must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue in which they are to appear.

Contributions: 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.



Again the capitalist press resurrects the old falsehood that the views of Edward Bernstein are about to produce a serious split in the ranks of the German Socialist party.

The city council of Galesburg, Ill., having repealed the local eight-hour law, Chicago labor men will send several representatives to that city to protest against their action.

The thousands of workmen who voted for Alderman Rector, will doubtless be delighted to hear that that gentleman, as Chairman of the Council Police Committee, advocates the establishment of a mounted police force.

It is now reported that the government is making investigations that may end in wiping out the trusts—or something else. The officials of the attorney general's office are going to determine whether certain great corporations are operating in contravention of the Sherman anti-trust law.

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

A FRUITLESS CAPTURE

Striking workers in the railroad shops at Columbia, S. C., organized into a body last week and succeeded in capturing a gang of forty-two "scabs" who had taken their places and were sleeping in two box cars on the premises of the railroad company.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION

As most Socialists will doubtless watch with some curiosity the proceedings of the Detroit convention, the symposium upon that subject which appears on the front page of this issue of the Workers' Call, will perhaps interest our readers to some extent.

A large number of this issue will be sent to Detroit and every member of the conference supplied with a copy. While this in itself may perhaps not be productive of immediate results, it will at any rate destroy the possibility of any "reformers" pleading ignorance of the Socialist position as an excuse for requesting fusion on a basis of "mutual concession" or compromise.

THE WHEELS OF PROGRESS

The French journal "L'Illustration" gives the "score" of the recent great automobile race, in a pictorial representation of the victims killed and injured by the competing horseless carriages.

A SOCIALIST BAROMETER

Perhaps the most reliable method of ascertaining the power and importance of the Socialist movement in any foreign country can be found in piecing together the various opinions of the different capitalist parties, of such country and making a generalization therefrom.

Looking over last week's budget of political news from France, as it is given by the press correspondents, the above-mentioned facts may be easily discovered. For instance, on June 22, the second anniversary of the present Waldeck-Rousseau ministry was celebrated as a "record-breaking" event.

The governor of the Bank of France then adds his testimony to the importance of socialism as a factor in French politics, although he contradicts Mr. Waddington's complacent assertion that "business was never better," by pointing out that French capital to the amount of \$121,000,000 has within the last five months been invested chiefly in Russia, Germany and Switzerland.

Nor does the outlook for the forthcoming general elections, which are scheduled for May of the coming year, promise to relieve the situation in the slightest degree but actually intensifies it, from the capitalist point of view.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

The Austrian consul in Chicago is going home on a three month's vacation and will report to his masters, that in all probability the United States will own Europe in a few years.

Funds Urgently Needed

To the Branches of the Socialist Party. Comrades—There has been sent to you in a separate envelope a clipping from the paper which is a call for funds to send the delegates to the national convention.

English Labor Notes

The peculiar and promising system of elementary instruction, containing the beginnings of a modern solution of the great problem of education, is becoming obnoxious to the reactionary pillars of society.

Weekly Subscription Report

Table with columns: Subscriptions, Papers, Totals. Rows for South Side District, West Side District, North Side District, and Total City.

AT THE TEMPLE

Although the Socialist Temple at 129 S. Western Avenue has been the scene of very many successful Socialist meetings since the building has been occupied by the party, yet it has never secured a more decided success than that of last Saturday.

Ladies Auxiliary

Two very successful mass meetings were held last week under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Socialist party.

Socialist Pointers

It is not the men who produce everything who are taking their families to the seaside for the hot weather. Schwab with his \$1,000,000 a year can get no better living than every workingman would receive under socialism.

More subscribers are ALWAYS wanted

The party dues is the oil that makes the wheels go round. More subscribers are ALWAYS wanted.

Local Party Progress.

Reports of Organizers of the South, West and 4th District Divisions, on public meetings, party press, financial returns, and general activities for the past week. A record of growing activity.

SOUTH SIDE.

Longwood is to have a branch of its own. Comrade Wise has the matter in charge and that end of the 32nd Ward is getting together and keeping to work.

The 5th Ward is pushing things, Comrade A. Beck was last week made Organizer and Peter Cunningham, who was organizing a Referendum club will come club and all into the branch organization at its next meeting. Comrade Beck has his application.

The 31st Ward has passed the one hundred mark in the sales of Workers' Call cards during the last six weeks. This work has been done by seven comrades. If the rest of the comrades of the city would make as good a record as these seven workers of the 31st, Socialism in our day would be no day dream. All at it and always at it is the only way out.

The 8th Ward is now regularly represented at the division committee meetings. Comrade Theo. J. Vind is the organizer and is making a splendid beginning in his work.

Comrade Ellis in the 29th Ward closes his first week as Ward Organizer with a reorganization of the Ward and every one busy at the stock yards.

THE WEEKS MEETINGS.
At Fifth Avenue and 31st Street Mrs. Davies and Comrades Mills and Backus were the speakers. Comrade Backus is a young man from Texas, who is here doing special work in the School of Social Economy with Comrade Mills and is helping very materially with the party work. This was his first address in Chicago. He will be given plenty of work while here. He will take the division organizers' work during Mr. Miller's absence at Detroit this week. He comes here from the State University of Missouri where he has been doing special work. He is an experienced and capable worker and is studying specially for the work of a Socialist agitator. He has ridden his bicycle through a dozen states doing Socialist work, and as soon as he finishes his study with Comrade Mills he will be in the field again. He rode his wheel all the way from Columbia, Missouri, in a roundabout route through Des Moines, Iowa, and finally to Chicago. Most of his time was devoted to the farmers along the way, and he reports that in all this journey he found only two farmers unwilling to listen to his discussion of Socialism.

The rain again and for the third time prevented the meeting at Cottage Grove Avenue and 39th Street on Wednesday evening. Comrades Pierce and Mrs. Forberg were the speakers at South Chicago on Saturday. The meeting was largely attended and the speeches greatly enjoyed.

At 11th and Michigan Avenue on Saturday night Comrades Mills and Backus were the speakers. It was the largest meeting yet held on the South Side.

Sunday afternoon at Cottage Grove and 60th Street the speakers were Comrades Wanhope and Mills. Comrade Wanhope traced the development of the present industrial situation, showed how each change in the manner of the life of the race had been brought about by a change in the method of making a living and he then showed how we are living again in a new world as compared with a hundred years ago and so established how inevitable is a new adjustment of social institutions to economic conditions. Comrade Mills answered questions for two hours. The questions were from those not Socialists. The discussion was always good natured and was frequently interrupted by applause for the questioners as well as the speaker. There was a larger number of non-socialists at this meeting than at any meeting yet held on the South Side and they stayed to the very end. The crowd even grew larger towards the close of the meeting, which lasted for over three hours.

At State and Congress Streets great crowds from all parts of the city, crowds of people have been addressed and Comrade Wilshire of California was among the speakers there on Saturday. Comrades Zimmerman, Caplan, Becker, Strickland, Backus, Berlyn, and Mills have been among the weeks speakers on this corner. This has been an especially hard meeting to organize but the South Division Committee is doing special work on the subject and more system is looked for in this down town agitation.

The work of the South Side Drum corps is progressing. Comrade C. F. Lowrie, 807 Union Av. was made a special committee on the matter and will have the boys and girls in marching order soon. Any boys or girls on the South Side who want to learn to march and shout and drum for Socialism should send their names and addresses at once to Comrade Lowrie.

WORKERS' REPORTS.
Workers' Call Cards sold: Comrade Lehr of Roseland leads the list with 27 sales in two weeks. Draisvoet 7, Anderson 2, Mrs. Forberg 1, Mrs. Lowrie 1, Ellis 2, Nielsen 2, Meiter 2, Mills 1, Kleiminger 1, Freong 1.

New members: Beck 1, Ellis 7.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
for the week ending June 23.

Total previous receipts.....	\$168.38
Total previous expenses.....	\$132.09
Deficit June 16.....	\$ 71.36
THE WEEKS RECEIPTS:	
Organization Fund.....	\$1.20
5th Ward.....	1.25
6th Ward.....	1.25
8th Ward.....	1.25
4th Ward.....	1.25
Total.....	\$5.40

4th Ward.....	\$5
5th Ward.....	4.45
Total.....	\$10.65
Party Stamps, (No payments.)	
Street Collections—	
21st and 5th Av.....	40
(No report from other meetings.)	
Workers' Call Cards—	
6th Ward.....	\$5.00
11th Ward.....	1.25
29th Ward.....	50
32nd Ward.....	2.25
8th Ward.....	2.50
4th Ward.....	1.75
Total.....	\$13.25

Donation 4th Ward.....	20
Total Receipts.....	\$24.50
Organization Fund.....	\$10.65
Street Collections.....	40
Workers' Call Cards.....	12.25
Workers' Call Donation.....	20
Total.....	\$35.50

Expenditures—	
Organizers' Salary.....	\$15.00
Workers' Call.....	9.79
Car fares.....	.75
Postage.....	.24
Total expenditures.....	\$25.78
Total receipts.....	24.50
Deficit.....	1.28
Last week's deficit.....	5.71
Total deficit.....	\$ 6.99

WEST SIDE.	
The meetings of the ward organizers last Sunday were fully attended, as every organizer responded to the roll call. The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read. Reports of organizers showed that agitation meetings are being held in every ward.	
FINANCIAL REPORT.	
Receipts:—	
From hand last meeting.....	\$13.82
9th and 16th ward, donation.....	50
12th ward, donation.....	2.00
Thirteenth ward, donation.....	1.00
14th ward, donation.....	1.00
Fifteenth ward, donation.....	1.00
15th Ward, collection.....	1.81
17th ward, collection.....	.23
18th ward, collection.....	.45
15th ward, donation.....	.50
54th ward, donation.....	2.70
Temple Committee.....	3.00
Total.....	\$27.31

Expenditures:—	
To organizer on account.....	\$12.00
On hand.....	15.31
Total.....	\$27.31
Workers' Call cards sold: 12th ward, \$5.00; 14th ward, \$2.00; 20th ward, \$1.50; total, \$8.50. Due stamps: 15th ward, \$3.00; 14th ward, \$2.00; total, \$5.00. Total due to Executive Committee \$13.50.	

A Committee of Three was elected to draft rules and regulations for the government of the division, and submit plans for a uniform system of book-keeping for the branches.

AGITATION.
During the week eleven agitation meetings were held, the attendance being good throughout. Two new corners were established, one in the 11th ward, at 12th and Paulina streets, and the other in the 20th ward, at Hoyne avenue and Madison street.

The meeting at Homer and Western avenues was rather exciting. A number of street evangelists made their appearance and announced that they were about to drive out the devil, but were unpleasantly surprised when Comrade Collins shoved the speakers' stand right against them and ordered them to sing for him, a request which they refused at once, and began praying to God to help them drive out the devil. However, as God evidently didn't seem inclined to interfere in the matter, they asked a policeman to act in the capacity of a temporary substitute, but when the blue coat recognized the permit which the organizer exhibited for his inspection, he ordered the preachers to "git," and the Socialists were left in possession.

The meeting at North and California avenues last Sunday, where Comrade Gaylord Wilshire spoke, netted a collection of \$10.25. It lasted from 3 till 8 p. m., speakers from all parts of the city being present. In the evening Comrade Knox addressed a large audience at Peoria and Madison streets. The collection amounted to \$1.00.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WEEK.
Organizers meet at the Temple next Sunday, 10 a. m.

Socialist Temple next Sunday, 8 p. m. Speaker, J. Wanhope.

Thursday, Ladies' Auxiliary.

Sunday, 5 p. m., North and California avenues; debate, "Single Tax vs. Socialism," between Clarence Moeller and M. Caplan.

Monday Comrades Klenke and Collins will speak in German and English, respectively, at the Tanners' and Curriers' union, Schoenhofen's Hall, 8 p. m.

Two requests for speakers have been received by the organizer—one for the picnic of the Pants Makers' union, on July 7th, and the other from the Patternmakers' union of Milwaukee, Wis. Comrade Collins will probably fill both engagements.

Every ward branch should make arrangements to turn out as many men as possible for the parade of the Socialist Singing Societies on July 7th. Parade will assemble at Madison street and Market square and will form in line of march at 3 p. m. West Division will meet at the Temple at 12:30 p. m., and leave at 1 p. m., sharp, to join the parade.

The most important work before the comrades is the Workers' Call picnic which is but two weeks distant. Every comrade should exert himself to sell as many tickets as possible, as the West Side should at least send 2,000 people to the picnic grounds. At all open air meetings, the chairman MUST announce that picnic tickets are for sale and the crowd should be thoroughly canvassed by comrades selling them. This matter must be attended to WITHOUT DELAY as we cannot sell tickets after the picnic is over.

Baseball team will meet for practice next Sunday, 10 a. m., at Forty-eighth and Lake.

A. KLENKE, Org.

DISTRICT NO. 4.
The Saturday evening meeting at Grace and Whipple streets, although lightly attended, was a success considering the fact that it was the first open-air meeting ever held in that locality and that the neighborhood consists largely of prairie. The meeting even exceeded our expectations.

The Wednesday evening meeting at Lincoln avenue and Belmont was prevented by rain.

The Thursday meeting at Milwaukee Avenue and Diversy was a decided success.

There is a large gospel tent within one-half block of the Socialists' corner, and when the gospel meeting dismissed, our meeting more than doubled and lasted over one-half hour longer. Innumerable questions were asked and answered and undoubtedly much good accomplished, which will reveal itself more fully at a later day.

The Sunday afternoon meeting at Cragin was called off on account of Comrade Wilshire of Los Angeles speaking at California and North avenues.

The organizers' meeting on Friday evening was not what it should have been, only three branches out of five being represented, and this will never do. If we expect to be leaders we must have a full representation at each of these meetings.

The leaps and bounds which socialism is making in the smaller towns and cities—certainly ought to inspire every Socialist to put forth his best efforts here in the city.

Now let's see a full representation of delegates and also all those who claim to be workers, at our organizers' meeting Friday evening, July 5th at 305 W. Wellington street, and don't forget to bring a good report from your branch with you.

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

Virginia workmen are dropping out of the militia and the officers are wondering why.

Courts at Lansing, Mich., permanently injunctioned the city council from having the union label put on municipal printed matter.

Western Federation of Miners has endorsed the action of the Western Labor Union in deciding to agitate for political action independent of the capitalist and reform parties and on class-conscious lines.

Wow! Montreal Labor Council voted down a proposition that city clergymen be asked to preach a labor sermon once a month on the ground that the preachers would hurt the cause of labor because of their lack of knowledge of the subject.

Many unions are displaying a creditable sense of the solidarity of labor by giving liberal financial assistance to the machinists at present on strike. Amongst others the union of brewery workmen has assessed its members to the extent of \$1 per capita for that purpose.

On Saturday evening, June 29th, Grand Crossing Lodge No. 265, I. A. of M., will give a trolley party to Calumet Grove in aid of the striking machinists. Tickets will be sold at 25 cents each and good music provided. Cars leave Seventy-first street and Cottage Grove avenue at 6:30, 7:00 and 7:30 p. m. All friends of union labor who can possibly attend should do so.

Injunctions have been granted in Milwaukee against the pickets of the striking machinists in that city. They prohibit the pickets from congregating around the shops or endeavoring to persuade the employees to quit work. Labor leaders profess to see in this fact a symptom of weakening on the part of the bosses. The average labor leader as a rule can see good in everything except a Socialist ballot.

The cloakmakers union, composed mostly of girls, on Monday night voted a sum of \$25 from the funds of their union to aid the striking machinists. This exhibition of solidarity upon the part of these girls, brings with it a regret that women under capitalism are denied the franchise. It is very probable that if these girls of the cloakmakers' union had the right to vote, they would use it more effectively than most of the union men who already possess that power.

Further negotiations between the Woodworkers and the bosses have failed to settle a satisfactory wage scale, and as the present agreement expires on July 1st, a strike is anticipated in consequence. The workmen wanted 25 cents per hour and would accept nothing less, and the manufacturers could not see their way towards conceding the demand. Perhaps they may after the strike has been in operation a few weeks and then again perhaps they may not.

A Virginian writes to the New York Worker that "a tobacco stemming machine is now perfected, that will dispense with 50 per cent of the tobacco stemmers, which, in this state, ultimately means the unemployment of at least 10,000 people, mostly colored." But look at the fun those colored folks will have when they don't have to work any more—playing the banjo, singing and dancing from morning until night.

The new international tobacco combine that has just been incorporated will be composed of the following trusts and corporations: American Tobacco, \$68,000,000; Continental Tobacco, \$37,600,000; American Snuff, \$23,001,700; American Cigar, \$10,000,000; International Cigar Machinery, \$10,000,000; Havana-American, \$8,000,000; Havana Commercial, \$16,000,000. Standard Oil magnates are in the new directorate, and its intended to take in several more large independent interests and control everything in the tobacco line from the plantation to the distributor. The new octopus may be capitalized at a half billion dollars. Thus another industry falls into the clutches of con quering capitalism. Now if we had socialism—but, what's the use.—Cleveland Citizen.

Open Air Meetings.
WEST DIVISION.

Saturday—3 p. m., Carpenter street and Milwaukee ave. Speakers: F. W. Knox and R. A. Morris.

Saturday—Paulina and Milwaukee, 8 p. m. Speakers: G. D. Evans, John Collins and S. Williams.

Saturday—8 p. m., Western av. and Homer street. Speakers: J. F. Brennan, J. W. Bartels and W. J. Goodspeed.

Saturday—Hoyne and Madison, Speakers: M. Caplan, W. Higgins and J. Fox.

Sunday—3 p. m., California and North ave. Speakers: Goodspeed and M. Caplan.

Sunday—8 p. m., Peoria and Madison streets. Speakers: E. M. Stangland and J. Collins.

Tuesday—8 p. m., Center and Blue Island avenues. Speakers: M. Caplan, G. D. Evans and J. F. Brennan.

Tuesday—3 p. m., 43rd and Lake st. Speakers: Aug. Klenke, M. Stangland and W. Higgins.

Wednesday—8 p. m., 24th and Oakley avenue. Speakers: John Collins and J. F. Brennan.

Wednesday—8 p. m., Robey and Chicago ave. Speakers: G. D. Evans and F. W. Knox.

Wednesday—8 p. m., 4th and Harrison street. Speakers: W. Higgins and Aug. Klenke.

Friday—8 p. m., Halsted and O'Brien streets. Speakers: F. W. Knox and W. Higgins.

Friday—Paulina and 13th st. Speakers: S. Williams and J. Collins.

NORTH DIVISION.
Sunday—8 p. m., Wrightwood and Lincoln avenues. Speakers: W. Goodspeed and F. W. Knox.

Sunday—4 p. m., Clark and North av. Speakers: K. A. Morris and F. W. Knox.

Tuesday—3 p. m., North av. and Orchard street. Speakers: E. Untermyer and S. Robbins.

Wednesday—Sedgwick court and Division street. Speakers: W. I. Goodspeed and K. A. Morris.

Thursday—8 p. m., Walton Place and Clark street. Speaker: M. Caplan.

Friday—Lincoln and Belmont avenues. Speakers: K. Morris and H. Lindgren.

SOUTH SIDE DIVISION.
Friday, June 28, 8 p. m., Ninety-second and Commercial avenue; speakers, Backus and Mrs. Davies.

Saturday, 8 p. m., One Hundred and Eleventh and Michigan avenue; speakers, Taft and Kleiminger.

Saturday, 8 p. m., State and Congress streets; speakers, Caplan and Zimmerman.

Saturday, 8 p. m., Sixty-third and Halsted; speakers, Berlyn and Andersen.

Sunday, 3 p. m., Cottage Grove and Sixtieth streets; speakers, Wanhope and Mrs. Davies.

Sunday, 3 p. m., State and Congress streets; speakers, Saunders and Pierce.

Sunday, 8 p. m., State and Congress streets; speakers, Becker and Caplan.

Wednesday, 8 p. m., Thirty-ninth and Cottage Grove avenue; speakers, Mrs. Forberg and Pierce.

Friday, July 5, 8 p. m., Ninety-second and Commercial avenue; speakers, Morgan, Kleiminger and Andersen.

Central Socialist Lecture Bureau.
Comrade Geo. E. Bigelow has been traveling and lecturing during the present month in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Perhaps the largest meetings were held at Rockford, Ill., Dubuque, Ia., and Sioux Falls, Ia. Excellent reports of his work have been received.

Comrade F. G. Strickland spoke in Elgin, Ill., Sunday, June 17. Next Sunday he will speak at Argos, Ind. Comrade Strickland's weekly program in Chicago is as follows:

Monday, 7:30, Madison and Ogden.

Monday, 8:30, Madison and Western.

Tuesday, 7:30, North and California.

Tuesday, 8:30, North and Western.

Wednesday, 8, Congress and State.

Friday, 7:30, Madison and Waverly place.

Friday, 8:30, Madison and Ogden.

All inquiries regarding the S. C. Lecture bureau should be addressed to Comrade Chas. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

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.

GRADUATION DAY.

Real Education Begins Only After the Young Intellectuals Enter the Labor Market.

Graduation day is coming for the students of the different schools. Parents, instructors and students will bustle with excitement in making preparations for celebrating the great day. New cloths, receptions, presents and banquets will be planned beforehand in honor of the anticipated event—that is in proportion to the means at the disposal of the parents. Students and instructors will prepare musical numbers, essays, recitations and orations to celebrate the official recognition of the attainment of that much sought for gem—knowledge.

At last the day arrives and with it the certificates of the students. Then the curtain drops and a new batch of intellectuals find themselves in the rushing driving and pushing world intent upon "making a living" through their education. Here they are jostled and thrust here and there with such force as to make them reflect before trying again. And in order to aid them in their reflections the following article was written.

As the excitement of graduation day disappears, and the young men and women who have received their diplomas as graduates of their respective schools, have calmed down, the question arises, "what is to be done?" In the struggle for existence all must take part, and as the new crop of intellectuals attempt to make an opening in the line, they are confronted at once with conditions to which little attention has been given by their instructors. First they examine the various places for which their education was specialized, doctor, artist, lawyer, engineer, inventor, author, etc., and they find two things. First, that these professions are so crowded as to render the chances of "success" (such as it is) extremely remote, and secondly what is perhaps the most deadly blow to youthful nature, the absolute downfall of their ideals. Into all these professions the element of business injects its debasing influence, making it utterly impossible for the generous aspirations of early youth to find their realization. In the medical profession they discover that the truthful expression of a scientific opinion is in many cases an actual hindrance to success, that deceit and suppression of the truth are as a rule more profitable than the opposite course and that the honest physician is hopelessly handicapped in the struggle. If the legal calling is examined a similar phenomena is even more distinctly observable. The entire profession of law is found to have hardly a remote connection with justice, being merely a mass of chicanery so constructed as to completely blind the eyes of the people from seeing that they are robbed right and left by the capitalist patrons of these same lawyers. In engineering it is seen that too often the years of schooling and training in that branch have merely succeeded in producing a more or less profitable slave for the ruling class. The painter and artist is found to be a genius in chains. He cannot paint the picture as his natural efforts, but must curtail his natural efforts, in order to please the purchaser who holds his means of subsistence. In like manner the author is unable to write what he sees or thinks, if such writing is liable to displease the capitalist class who control the press for the so called molding of "public opinion" in their own interests. The inventor most usually toils away in some shop or factory for miserable wages because not having the means to bring his invention before the public, he is compelled to sell it for a paltry sum, while the capitalist accumulates the wealth produced by muscle and brain, robbing the worker of the fruit of both. And so it is throughout.

Where ever the newly arrived intellectual turns he hears the clank of chains. Being a student, he sees that there must be some cause for all that he has witnessed. He will come to the conclusion that it must be the effect of some deep rooted cause. He turns to the economists and reformers, but they are unable to answer the question "What is the cause of all that I have witnessed." On the contrary he finds that they are only able to attempt some feeble excuses and explanations and end by asking him to continue supporting the system which makes such things possible. In despair he turns away, leaving the question unsolved, not knowing that he has been applying for information in quarters where the struggle for existence compels the suppression of the truth.

If any doubts by this time may have entered his mind and a healthy distrust of his former mentors thereby engendered he may, in fact very probably will come into contact with those who alone can provide him with the desired solution and if he has progressed so far as to understand that even a workman may be able to solve the problem he will hear something like the following.

The history of the human race is a history of class struggles, which have persisted in different forms even long before the era of written history. In the stage of barbarism struggles between the stronger and the weaker tribes were the forms through which human progress alone was possible. In the next stage slavery as an institution appears on the scene and persists through many centuries, to be succeeded in its turn by serfdom, the expression of feudal society, and this again by capitalism the present form of struggle viz that between capitalist and workman. The former, few in number but possessed of the means of production, the latter great in multitude but propertyless. The former

the owners, the latter the producers of all wealth. The system of private ownership in the means of production enables the former to demand (and enforce their demands) from the laborer all that his labor produces save what suffices to maintain and reproduce their labor power in order to live and must therefore obtain permission to use the means of production in the possession of their masters, having nothing of their own to expend their labor power upon. They must therefore accept the terms the owner sees fit to propose, so long as they admit his right of private ownership. Rent, interest and profit are the three forms under which the capitalist deprives the laborer of his product, and these three are legal, made so by the ignorant acquiescence of the laborers themselves.

At one time the capitalist performed a necessary function in suppressing the labor process. At present he has practically disappeared from the actual field of production, his only remaining function being the appropriation of the product. His former place has been taken by superintendents, foremen and others, all in reality wage-laborers like those whom they oversee. The individual capitalist disappears even as an individual appropriator, that function being absorbed respectively in the company, the corporation, and finally the trust.

As this system develops, the class struggle becomes ever more distinct. Competition survives between the laborers alone and plunges them into an infernal rivalry with each other for bread. Labor of muscle or brain is equally exploited and equally subject to competition between those possessing labor power of either sort. All avenues are crowded with applicants, all equally under the necessity of providing for their natural wants and all in fierce competition with each other. Lying, hypocrisy, cunning, chicanery and brute force, are at a premium in the struggles by the stronger.

Our intellectual can find only in this view a sufficient explanation of the phenomena which confronts him after his so called "education" is compelled and he is launched into the world with his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him. This however he can never procure from those, who are interested in keeping him ignorant of the causes of social conditions. Only from the class conscious socialists and through a study of Socialism can he acquire knowledge, and he can hardly miss acquiring it now-a-days.

M. WELCHER.
BIGELOW IN DUBUQUE.

Local Press Gives Account of His Lecture and Falsely Brands it as "State Socialism."

The Telegraph of Dubuque, Iowa, (Bryan Democrat) gives the following account of an address given in that city by Comrade George E. Bigelow who is now engaged in a lecturing tour spreading the knowledge of Socialist principles throughout the country. It only needs to be stated that the scribe who penned this account fill into the error of supposing that the lecturer advocated what is known as "State Socialism" as a remedy for the infamous conditions which he depicted so graphically. Comrade Bigelow is too well known to Chicago party members to permit of their accepting the conclusion of the "Telegraph" reporter as truth.

"Saturday night and again Sunday afternoon and Sunday evening Mr. Geo. A. Bigelow, of Chicago, addressed open air meetings in this city in support of socialism. Mr. Bigelow was formerly a clergyman, but was forced out of his pulpit because of his advanced views on economic, industrial and social questions, and after leaving the pulpit, though not the church, he formally entered upon the work of advocating the substitution of public for private ownership of land, industries and transportation. A scholarly, cultured man and an orator of unusual power, he presents the arguments for socialism in a manner which attracts and captivates. Those who heard him were impressed not only by the reasons which he presented, but by his earnestness and manifest sincerity. He is evidently animated by love for justice and detestation of oppression and wrong, and when a man of learning and ability and energy is moved by this spirit he is a factor well worthy of consideration and respect.

Mr. Bigelow holds as in Christ's time the world is inverted, and he would

turn it right side up. To achieve this end he proposes a sweeping revolution of existing economic and industrial systems. While comparatively few as yet approve his remedy, not many will deny the accuracy of his description of the disease for which he prescribes the remedy. It is true, as he declares, that those who actually produce the wealth of the country and the world, get the least of it; that monopoly of land and transportation and of the tools of production is degrading wage-earners by closing opportunities to them; that the rapid increase of productive machinery is throwing out of employment more labor than it creates demand for; that in present conditions continuous operation of industries for a year would result in an overproduction that inevitably would be followed by a protracted idleness and hunger-producing depression; that it is to keep mines going and mills and factories running for a few more months in the year that those now controlling the government, in their eagerness for enlarged foreign markets, have gone to the extreme of imperialism; and that whatever the outcome of the attempts to enlarge the foreign market the power of machinery to produce will remain so vastly in excess of the power of the people to consume that compulsory idleness, general as it is even in these days of alleged "prosperity," will increase. The gentleman declared that while there is colossal wealth in the hands of a few, fifty per cent of the American people are within a few months of the poor house, and half that number on the ragged edge of it all the time. In the large cities of the country are teeming thousands who when they arise in the morning must go without breakfast till they have begged it or gathered it from garbage barrels.

The existence of the conditions thus depicted is undeniable, and as they are a reproach to civilization and humanity and an evidence of the failure of government to insure life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to the people, it is for those who deplore them to find and apply a remedy. The remedy prescribed by Mr. Bigelow may not be the right one, but as the patient is sick and becoming steadily

A SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE.

Comrades Who are Interested, Asked to Meet for its Discussion at the Social Temple.

Last Sunday afternoon at the Socialist Temple there was an informal meeting of comrades interested in the idea of a Socialist Co-operative, and plans for practical work were thoroughly discussed.

The form of organization proposed is that of a "society not for pecuniary profit" under the laws of Illinois, with life memberships at \$10.00 and annual memberships at much less expensive than a corporation, and is also much more flexible, as there is no limit to the number of members, which can grow indefinitely as the work of the Co-operative enlarges.

It is proposed to begin with the sale of staple groceries, not including perishable goods and not including articles like sugar and flour which are usually sold at about cost, but taking in such articles as coffee, tea, cereals, canned goods, spices, dried fruits, butterine, etc., which are usually retailed at a profit of from 25 to 100 per cent.

Our plan would be to fix our selling prices low enough to give a substantial benefit to the comrades making purchases, but high enough to leave a safe margin over the cost of handling.

Goods should be bought and sold for cash only, no exception to this rule being allowed, and reports should be made of all receipts and expenses at frequent intervals. The profits should be divided in such proportions as the Co-operative might decide by vote of the membership, into two parts, one of which should be appropriated to aid the propagandist work of the party in such manner as seems best and the other used to increase the work of the Co-operative, in which latter purpose all membership fees should also be set apart.

It is suggested that the first sales depot of the Co-operative be located at the Socialist Temple, for the double reason that this would avoid any new outlay for rent and that it would be easy to have some one in charge of the goods before and after every propagandist meeting, so that comrades from all parts of the city could make their purchases at such times without waste of time and car-fare.

It is hoped that as soon as permanent North and South side headquarters are established, branches of the Co-operative can be opened, the purchasing being done in common in order to get the lowest rates.

We cannot emphasize too strongly the fact that every one of the comrades thus far interested is firmly opposed to the idea of incurring any debt or asking for donations in starting this movement. We believe the experience of our European comrades and a sober view of economic conditions in Chicago make it evident that there are more than enough Socialists in the city to make co-operation a success if ordinary judgment is used in the choice of methods.

We have attempted as a start to outline the work only so far as the supply of staple groceries is concerned. When this department is in running order and a small surplus is accumulated, it will be easy to add other departments, such as tailoring, shoes, cigars, men's furnishings and other non-perishable goods, while as soon as a large proportion of the Chicago wage workers become Socialists we can establish delivery routes for bread, milk and other perishable products.

We mention these last merely to show why they are left out of our present program. It is simply because prompt daily delivery is a necessity in these cases. We have as probable customers about 4,000 Chicago families reached by the Workers' Call, but these are scattered over too wide a territory to be reached economically with perishable goods. However, with the goods we propose to handle, there are probably 1,000 Socialist families that can easily help themselves and help the cause by making their purchase at the Temple.

Don't forget the meeting at the Socialist Temple, Monday evening, July 1. There will be no oratory but a lot of planning to do. Don't stay away and criticize the idea; bring your criticism to the place where it can do some good. If you can't come but want to be counted in, write a postal card to the Workers' Call, saying that you will pledge \$1.00 for an annual membership to be paid when the Co-operative is ready to begin work.

CHAS. H. KERR.

BUNDLES OF THE WORKERS' CALL. 100 copies 50 cents. 50 copies 25 cents. 25 copies 10 cents. This offer is for bundles mailed to one address.

No bill will ever be sent to any subscriber of this paper. If you did not pay for it some one else did. The number with which your subscription expires is on the wrapper. Watch it and when your time is out, if you like the principles the paper teaches send in your renewal.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd and Dear, Schiller, 614 E. Randolph, 2nd and Dear, A. W. Lindgren, secretary, 177 Roscoe street.

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

BRANCHES.

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

ORGANIZATION DIVISION NO. 1. THE SOUTH SIDE.

SOUTH SIDE COMMITTEE meets Sunday Morning, 9 o'clock, at 1330 Emerald street, G. Anderson, Secretary, 713 Emerald ave. Walter Thomas, Mills, Division Organizer, 6416 Ellis avenue.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8 p. m., at 2114 Washburn ave. (store). Rice Washburn, 175 East 22nd street. Organizer, Peter Raat, 1705 Washburn av.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 3305 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 3369 State street. Organizer, Louis Dulgaard, 3705 State street.

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

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 2749 S. Halsted st.; Sec. George Mitchell, 1523 35th st. Organizer, A. Beck.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Thursday nights at 410 E. 42d street. Secretary M. Kleminger, 4514 LaSalle ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 315-E. 43rd street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets at Foresters' hall, 6312 Cottage Grove ave., every Thursday at 8 p. m.; Sec. Peyton Boswell, 6037 Washington street. Organizer, Stanley Kleindust, 23 E. 35th street.

EIGHTH WARD—Every Saturday 3 p. m., at Sherman Hall, 9140 Commercial ave.; Sec. M. H. Traft, 3204 Commercial avenue. Organizer, Theo. J. Ind, 125-58th street.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at 1868, Halsted street; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 352 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. Sindler, 1198 S. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western Ave. Sec'y Jas. Lambert, 1913 Washington Blvd.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miles' 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, 54 Thomas St.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Monday, Shonhoven's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.; secretary, O. Bestelack, 345 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday, Aurora Hall, Huron St. and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, A. Mork, 451 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, 129 S. Western avenue; secretary, James S. Smith, 413 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST—Every Wednesday 3 p. m., 3rd Floor, 45 N. Clark Street. Sec'y R. A. Morris, 34 N. Clark St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday in the month at 53 Cleyburn avenue; secretary, P. F. Eickenberg, 322 N. Franklin street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Every Friday at Garfield Turner Hall, Garfield and Larrabee streets; secretary, A. H. Schuler, 145 Dayton street.

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

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at Fridheim Hall, 174 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, H. N. Daniels, 1440 Newport Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, cor. N. Eoyatt and Belle Plaine ave. A. Johnson, secretary, 231 Cuyler av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—Meetings every Friday at 305 W. Wellington street; secretary, Wm. H. Leffingwell, 626 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, Lindstrom's Hall, 1818 N. 31st Av. Secretary, J. Harris, 1859 W. Montanara Av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4—Secretary, A. Eisenman, 1116 Armitage avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 5—Secretary, Daniel Zatzke, 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 aves. Secretary, Inga Johnson, 1365 N. Washnaw Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on call at 944 Ashland ave. Organizer, Wm. S. Ellis, 5447 Ashland av.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 3232 Wentworth avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every Friday at Torino Hall, 59th and Aberdeen streets, 8 p. m. Secretary, H. P. Newman, 614 Loomis street. Organizer, P. Horslev, 5925 Aberdeen st.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD. Meets every Friday, 8 p. m., at 6410 Halsted St. Sec. C. F. Lovrie, 6957 Union ave. Organizer, G. Anderson, 1182 Emerald avenue.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second fourth Wednesday evening at 112th street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. F. Denne, 11437 Percy av. Organizer, H. DeBoer, 441 West 119th street.

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

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 195 N. 32nd ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 330 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 189 Garfield Av.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at 4557 Bishop St. secretary, J. E. Slevers, 2612 W. Sixty-sixth St.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evening at 1190 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 1923 E. W. K.

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

POLISH BRANCHES.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 464 Noble street; secretary, F. Cienciarz, 484 Noble street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 454 Noble street; secretary, M. Fieck, 484 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 94th street and Superior avenue; secretary, E. 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, 48th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 852 2nd place; secretary, Mrs. B. Felick, 352 2nd place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1033 Milwaukee av., in rear.

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ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE meets every 1st and 3rd Friday-evenings at 79 Dearborn street. Secretary, R. A. Morris, 36 N. Clark street.

LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shipper, 84 Union street.

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

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LOCAL PEKIN—Secretary, G. F. Schmidt, 513 Court street.

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

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND—Secretary, H. Weyland, 1029 Fifth avenue.

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

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