

THE WORKERS' CALL, published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago, has for its aim the education of the working class in the lines of scientific, class-conscious, revolutionary socialism. For this purpose only it appears.

THE WORKERS' CALL

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

RD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 122

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

CAPITAL AND LABOR

Ex U. S. Attorney General Foresees Futura Conflict.

RECOGNIZES CLASS STRUGGLE

Capitalist Press "Cannot Possibly Admit" the Correctness of His Observation.

Is there a revolution coming? Ex United States Attorney General Wayne McVeagh says there is, and thus gives what may be taken as a sort of official recognition of the fact. But the importance of his utterance on this matter does not lie in the simple assertion of a coming revolution, but rather in the specification of its nature. Mr. McVeagh predicts not simply a revolution (which is at best a vague term capable of many interpretations) but a SOCIAL revolution, a revolution which is the outcome of "obedience to the law of social evolution"—a revolution which has for its object a more equitable distribution of wealth, a revolution in short which is based frankly, clearly, and completely, upon the recognition of a struggle between economic classes—invariably, because "in obedience to the law of social evolution."

Wayne McVeagh, Ex United States Attorney General, has publicly recognized the central truth of the Socialist philosophy—the existence of a CLASS STRUGGLE. "In obedience to the law of social evolution."

Wayne McVeagh, Ex United States Attorney General, is not alone in his recognition. He has made no original discovery. He merely thinks upon this question as millions of men think now and as tens of millions will in the near future. What he has said upon this subject has been repeated numberless times from thousands of socialist platforms in every country in the "civilized" world, and rarely has it been stated more concisely, distinctly, and unreservedly. It is worth reproducing.

"Now, it is at least quite possible that in the not distant future America will have a revolution. Mr. Webster's warning into history, for our electorate is already beginning to be divided and MUST, IN OBEDIENCE TO THE LAW OF SOCIAL EVOLUTION, continue more and more to be divided by that sharp cleavage which separates those who are contented with their lot from those who are discontented with their lot."

"Under whatever disguises, called by whatever names, inheriting or seizing whatever partisan organizations, the alignment of the two great political divisions of American voters who will sooner or later struggle against each other for the possession of the government will INEVITABLY be upon the basis I have named."

"The party of the contented will be ranged under one banner and the party of the discontented will be ranged under the other, and that alignment will steadily develop increasing sharpness of division, until the party of the discontented, being the majority, has obtained the control of the government, to which under our system they are entitled, and then they will be sure to remodel the present system for the distribution of wealth, unless we have previously done so, upon bases wiser and more equitable than those now existing."

"The one party will be, under whatever name, the party of CAPITAL, and the other party will be, under whatever name, the party of LABOR."

As may well be imagined, the expression of this opinion has created consternation in the editorial rooms of capitalist journalism. How it ever managed to slip unperceived into the columns of the daily press is a mystery which yet remains unsolved. Why it was not garbled, mutilated, and distorted after the usual method is equally unexplainable. At any rate its appearance rendered an attempt at refutation unavoidable and the paid scribes of the Record-Herald, Tribune and Chronicle have had to face a task for which they were about as well equipped as the savage who with bow and arrow confronts a marksman armed with a modern repeating rifle—the task of demonstrating the fallacy of the class struggle.

That these writers perceived the futility of attempting this feat, may be gathered from a perusal of the puerile editorials which they produced in alleged rebuttal.

The Tribune scribe conveniently assumes that Mr. McVeagh finds that "sharp cleavage" alluded to in the title of the Democratic party, and then asserts that the Democratic party in 1864 will find some other issue than discontent. He is of course aware that discontent will play some part in the future but he "cannot possibly admit" that it will grow more rapidly than contentment, and become so acute that it will obtain political power and thus remodel the present system of wealth distribution. All of which means that whether McVeagh's prediction contains any truth or not the political battle will be on the Democratic issue about it

in any case. He is wise enough to know that if he did, the Tribune would quickly find another literary decoy duck to take his place, so he prudently contented himself with denying premises which he himself assumed were the basis of McVeagh's contention, asserting the eternity of the Republican and Democratic parties, and assuring Mr. McVeagh that he will never live to see his prognostications realized.

The Record-Herald man then declares that the real line of cleavage is between the "conservative and radical elements of society" and not at all between content and discontent. The struggle is only between those who wish to conserve things as they are and those who are always proposing something new. This gentleman like the other, "cannot possibly admit" that Mr. McVeagh is correct, and for the same reason. Neither can he possibly admit that what he has written in rebuttal, proves, (if it really proves anything) that he agrees with McVeagh. Only call the opposing forces "conservative and radical" instead of contented and discontented, and all will be well. The difference lies altogether in the name.

Last and least the Imbecile Chronicle's literary hack enters a feeble denial by asserting that "the distribution of wealth is governed by 'natural economic law' whatever that abstract phrase may mean. He thinks that it was 'extremely unwise' in Mr. McVeagh to speak as he did but he knows positively that it would be still more 'extremely unwise' upon his own part to attempt anything more than a general denial. So there is not going to be any revolution, Mr. McVeagh to the contrary notwithstanding.

It will be observed that not one of these mercenary champions of capitalist robbery, feels competent to discuss the question of the line of cleavage being "in obedience to the law of social evolution," as Mr. McVeagh asserts, for in fairness it must be said that the latter merely asserts the existence of the class struggle instead of demonstrating it. That he can demonstrate it if necessary by an appeal to past history, is altogether probable, but if not, Socialists most assuredly can. That the political writers on the capitalist journals cannot demonstrate the fallacy of his assertions is equally true, but it should be borne in mind that their inability to disprove the existence of the class struggle is not due to their limited knowledge but to the impossibility of the task. A socialist who might be on the staff of any of these papers, writing for a livelihood, (and there are many such) could do no better than they.

The best that can possibly be done by writers on the capitalist press, on the rare occasions when they are confronted by the fact of the class struggle, is, after a general denial, to lead their readers to suppose that outside the two political expressions of capitalism no other factors of any importance can exist; that if any change of the nature spoken of is to come about, it must necessarily be the work of one or other of them, and to studiously avoid any mention whatever of the fact that the struggle between two distinctly hostile economic classes is the cardinal principle underlying Socialism.

If it be pleaded that an assertion can be fully answered by a simple negative, it might be as well to say that there is no capitalist journal in existence to day, that dare throw its columns open to socialists for the purpose of demonstrating the reality of the class struggle. Were such opportunity given, there would be no lack of socialist writers ready to take advantage of it, and it is not even unreasonable to suppose that some of the literary slaves who cut such a pitiful figure in attempts to refute the irrefutable, might also take part in the far easier task of demonstrating a fact for which the entire past history of the race stands as witness.

But it is useless to expect this, while the world remains under the economic supremacy of the capitalist class, and when that stage has passed no demonstration will be needed. But at least the satisfaction remains with us, of knowing that when confronted with the facts of the class struggle, the apologists of capitalism are forced to adopt the ridiculous tactics of the ostrich by sticking their heads in the mire of ignorance and asserting they "cannot possibly admit" the reality of something which they will not and dare not look upon.

A Chicago board of trade man makes the announcement that he has retired from business because having reached the age of 50 he thinks he should give way to younger men. The workingman also retires about that age but it is because no one will hire him. Under socialism he as well as the rich man could retire without retiring to the poor house.

Speaking of the life of a harvest hand out West a Chicago "hobo" is reported as saying: "Out dere dey treats you just like you was a workin' man—it's horrible," from which it is evident that "weary Willie" and "Dusty Rhodes" have used their powers of observation to some purpose during their wanderings.

Your slavery runs as your neighbors' business. Give him a Worker's Call to help break your chains.

IN BRYAN'S COUNTRY

Wilshire in the Oliver Theater Lincoln, Nebraska.

LOCAL PAPER MAKES REPORT

Socialist Editor Explains Challenge to Bryan and Lectures on the "Trusts."

The Nebraska State Journal, of Lincoln, Neb., gives the following account of Comrade Wilshire's speech at the Oliver Theater in that city, on June 21st.

"H. Gaylord Wilshire spoke last night at the Oliver Theater before a good sized audience on socialism. He admitted to his hearers that he did not expect Mr. Bryan to be present when he challenged him, but he said that all things were permissible in advertising oneself. He wanted an audience to listen to his talk on socialism and he took what he considered his best plan

that a trust is a conspiracy of capitalists. The Socialists view a trust as the natural evolution of industry. He reviewed conditions at present. Though the industrial systems are good apparently, it is plain that such conditions are ephemeral. The laborers' wages are fixed by the unemployed and what they are willing to work for. The present state of affairs will not permit the laborer to share in an increased production no matter how large this production may be. There are signs of the times indicating that the process has come to a point where it will not have smooth sailing longer.

In the case of oil refineries, too many such institutions grew up and the demand for all was not sufficient to support all. Mr. Rockefeller devised the oil trust to obviate this condition. The combination he organized is, however, simply the thermometer to indicate that competition in this line of business reached that point where it was natural to make of it a monopoly.

As a result of the formation of trusts, the capitalists will reach that point where they must deny employment to labor. There are two classes of labor, those operating existing machinery of production and those building new machinery of production. Each depends on the other. The operation of the

AROUND THE WORLD

Bulletin of the International Socialist Bureau.

MOVEMENT IN FOREIGN LANDS

Notes on Party Progress in Bohemia, Bulgaria, Denmark, and the Argentine Republic.

Pending the negotiations of the bureau for the publication of an international bulletin, we shall publish the most interesting communications of our foreign comrades in the People's Socialist papers please copy.

BOHEMIA.

(By Karl Vanek, Secretary of the Czech-Slav-Social Democratic Party.)

The delegates of our party to the international socialist bureau are: Anton Nemecek and Franz Soukup, both of

of the political correspondence, supervises the accounts and regulates the expenses incident to political activity. Comrade J. Jensen has similar functions as the head of the united co-operatives. Both sections have their seat in Copenhagen.

The principal organ of the party is the Social-Demokraten, published in Copenhagen, with a daily circulation of more than 41,000 copies. It is the largest sized socialist paper.

The party has seven dailies in the provinces. Each of these papers has its own editor and press. 1. The Syd-Jyllands Social-Demokrat, published in Naestved, southern Sealand. 2. The Fyns Social-Demokrat, in Odense, island of Fynen. 3. The Demokraten, in Aarhus, Jutland. 4. The Randers Arbejderblad in Randers, Jutland. 5. The Nord-Jyllands Arbejderblad in Aalborg. 6. The Horsens Social-Demokrat in Horsens, Jutland. 7. The Vestjyllands Social-Demokrat in Esbjerg.

Nor is this all. Six other dailies are published in the province with the assistance of the editors and presses of the above-named papers. The Ostjyllands Social-Demokrat in Koge, Sealand. The Vestjyllands Social-Demokrat in Slagelse, Sealand. The Silkeborg Social-Demokrat in Silkeborg. The Vejle Social-Demokrat in Vejle, Jutland. The Fredericia Social-Demokrat in Fredericia, Jutland. The Kolding Social-Demokrat in Kolding, Jutland.

The Danish socialist party, then, publishes fourteen political dailies. Besides it publishes a weekly trade review, Samarbejdet, and an illustrated comic paper, Ravnen. Finally, several of the great trade unions have their own organ.

The two delegates to the international bureau are: P. Knudsen, deputy, Rasmersgade 22, Copenhagen K., and J. Jensen, deputy, Nørrefarmsgade 47, Copenhagen K. The former was chosen as corresponding member. Both of them also act as members of the interparliamentary socialist committee.

BULGARIA.

The party has its seat in Karanik. Constantin Bozveliev is secretary and treasurer. The official organ of the party is Robotnik chesky Vestnik, a weekly published in Sofia under the direction of Comrades G. Kirkoff and Gavr. Guergovieff.

Other socialist papers are: Novo Vreme, a monthly review published in Plovdiv (Philippopol) under the editorship of Comrade D. Blagoff. Tronka, an illustrated monthly labor review, edited by E. Dabeff in Stara Zagora. Obschto Delo, a fortnightly revue edited by the ex-deputy Comrade Saccasoff in Sofia. By referendum of the various locals, P. Brandkoff and C. Bogveliev were nominated delegates to the international bureau. The latter was chosen as corresponding secretary. The party has remitted the first half of its quota.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Socialism is still very weak in the vast expanse of the Argentine Republic. It numbers 1,900 active members belonging to 25 groups, 9 of which are located in Buenos Ayres.

The Argentine Republic, as everybody knows, is exclusively an agricultural and stock raising country. It has only two towns with a certain industrial development, Buenos Ayres and Rosario.

The population of the republic is very cosmopolitan. Immigration brings every year a class of generally ignorant individuals, who are often without morality and opposed to any organization. Hence they form a favorable medium for the development of anarchism.

The Argentine socialists endeavor to counteract this state of the proletarian mind and therefore they make strenuous efforts to organize trade unions. They fight unrelentingly against the anarchists who sow the spirit of suspicion and disruption among the working people.

The official organ of the Argentine socialist party is the Vanguardia, published every Saturday. There are furthermore La Luz, published fortnightly; the A B C del Socialismo and Vorwärts, both weeklies. The last named paper is published in German, the other three in Spanish. An Italian weekly will soon follow.

The trade union press numbers three organs: the El Obrero Panadero, the organ of the bakers; El Obrero Alfarero, the organ of the bricklayers; and La Organizacion. The first two are strongly imbued with anarchism, the last named emanates from the socialist unions.

The seat of the socialist party is in Buenos Ayres, Mexico No. 277N. Encas Oriental is secretary and Angel Semra treasurer; delegates to the international bureau are Achille Cambier (Paris) and Charles Dajembach (Switzerland).

VICTOR SERWY.

Central Lecture Bureau.

Comrade Strickland's engagements for July and August are as follows: July 14—Varna, Ill. July 21—Rockford, Ill. July 28—Rochester, Ind. Aug. 4—Marion, Ind. Aug. 11—Fairbury, Ill. Aug. 18—Madison, Wis. Aug. 25—Eggin, Ill.

Only one week remains to sell picnic tickets.

The party dues is the oil that makes the wheels go round.

SHOWING HIM THE ROPES.



TRADES UNIONIST.—"These scales are not properly adjusted."
SOCIALIST WORKINGMAN.—"These scales are all right, but how about yours? Step up here and take them off and you'll get a better view."

to get one together. He said he expected to be called a blatherskite, a mountebank, and other synonymous terms for his actions, but he did not care what he was called. He regarded it justifiable to do any trick he might get before the public he admitted he insulted Mr. Bryan, but he did not care, for with the insult to Mr. Bryan came an advertisement to himself, and that was what he was after. He said, too, all along that it was not himself but his subject that he desired to place before the people, but in getting it before them he found it difficult to make his opponents defend themselves. He therefore took an attitude that by stinging remarks he might drive them to say something. He admitted, however, that no person had ever accepted his offer to debate with him. He had the assurance to say this was because his arguments were so irresistibly logical that no one not possessed with the power of hypnotism over an audience could successfully compete with him on the platform. He admitted that if Mr. Bryan were there he might prove the better orator, but when it came down to logic Mr. Wilshire thought he would be ahead many laps. He said he wanted to meet Mr. Bryan in debate because if he were only able to do this once, he was confident he could win at argument, which would be a big advertisement for one Wilshire.

In opening, Mr. Wilshire said frankly that he had taken occasion to use the name of Lincoln's distinguished citizen to attract attention to the cause in which he was enlisted, knowing that whether Mr. Bryan accepted the challenge or not, the fact of Mr. Bryan's connection with the speaker's presence would advertise the cause for which he was working. Mr. Wilshire said it was unnecessary to explain that there was no personal animus against Mr. Bryan in his presence, as in Lincoln. The speaker first outlined Mr. Bryan's theory of trusts, which he said was

trust has a definite bearing on these two classes.

The capitalists have finished the machinery of production. Why are there combinations of railroads? Simply because all needed roads have been built and those men directly interested are welding them into one organization.

The solution the Socialist proposes is an inevitable outcome of the social conditions. Let the nation own the trusts. Do not oppose the trust. It is the people's. By their ballots they could own all the machinery of production. They will not take it now but they must take it sometime because if they do not they will starve to death.

Let the nation step in and own and operate what the Vanderbilts and Rockefellers and Morgans own now. Let the government be substituted for these capitalists. Do not adopt a new method. The people will take over the railroads and the trusts. There will not be very much rioting. There are not enough people on the other side—only about 1 per cent.

Some great political economist teach that the speech of the Socialists is pure sophistry. These professors will never debate with a Socialist. The speaker told of an attempt to secure a debate with Professor Laughlin, the economist. It was met with defeat, as was his attempt to secure Mr. Bryan's presence.

"I guarantee there is not a single man in the United States," said he, "who has a reputation to lose, who will stand on a platform with me and debate on this question. I have tried to get them to debate and have made standing offers to them. I offered my opponent for congress \$1,500 to get him to debate with me and he refused. If a man wishes to win against my argument, he must have the power of hypnotism."

Get your neighbor to read the Call.

Prague; corresponding secretary, Karl Vanek.

According to the latest reports, our party numbers 430 locals with 17,627 members; 51 political groups with 2,676 adherents; 251 societies for instruction and education with 13,214 members, and 154 unions with 17,647 members.

The party owns eleven political organs, two of which are dailies, 11 professional papers, one satirical paper, three scientific publications, making a total of 32 publications. Their circulation amounted to 2,246,000 copies during the last year.

From January 1, 1898, to June 30, 1900, the party held 226 meetings, 1,120 public mass meetings, 368 election conferences, 4,546 group meetings and 5,005 committee meetings.

The seat of the executive committee is Prague.

The "Socialdemokratisches Arbeiter-Partei" unites the various German, Polish, Italian and Slav fractions.

The official organ of the party is the Pravo Lidu, published in Prague with a circulation of 12,000 copies. The other daily, Doinické Listy, is published in Vienna, No. 11 Kasernengasse.

Our friends held a protest meeting against Tourism on the 21st of April in Prague. A large number of workingmen and students were present, and the meeting was followed by a grand street demonstration.

DENMARK.

The party consists of two sections: The united democratic socialists, forming a political section, and the united co-operatives, forming a professional section. Each of these organizations has its own administration and executive. But in order to insure an uninterrupted co-operation of the two sections, each of them nominates two delegates who are seated in the executive committee of the other. Comrade P. Knudsen is the chairman of the united democratic socialists. As much as he has charge

A PLAN FOR UNITY

Comrade Job Harriman Outlines His Idea of Organization.

A FLEXIBLE CONSTITUTION.

Powers and Duties of Socialist Officials Under Ready Control of the Party Members.

The approaching Unity Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, July 29th, has given rise to a number of plans for union. The one thus far most advertised is known as the "Strobel plan." In a criticism recently published in the various party papers, I pointed out the fact that this plan provided for separate organizations in each state, instead of a unification of them. It is, however, not sufficient to show the fallacies of proposed plans, but it is necessary to offer some proposition, which, if adopted, would effect the unification of the various factions, nationally and locally, and at the same time it is necessary to overcome the obstacles which now exist. The plan must not be unwieldy, must not irrevocably vest the power of the party in any committee; must be practicable, simple, inexpensive, and above all things, must unify the factions. I submit the following, believing that the above points are all satisfactorily provided for:

I. The affairs of the party shall be conducted by the National Executive Committee, the State Committees, the locals, the National, State and Local conventions and by the general vote of the party.

II. The N. E. C. shall be composed of one member from each state who shall be elected by and from the membership thereof, together with a quorum of seven members to be elected by and from the membership of the local at the seat of the N. E. C.

III. The members of the N. E. C. shall continue in office for one year, provided that each state shall have the power to recall the member elected therefrom, and provided that the local electing the quorum shall have the power to recall any or all members of said quorum, and provided that the term of office of the quorum shall expire at any time that the seat of the N. E. C. may be removed as hereinafter provided.

IV. The National Convention shall appoint the seat of the N. E. C., which may be removed at any time by a majority vote of those members of the N. E. C. who have been elected by the several states subject to the approval of the party.

V. Upon demand made by five or more members of the N. E. C. any business transacted by the N. E. C. in session shall be submitted to the entire N. E. C. for their endorsement or rejection. The votes of members of the N. E. C. who represent states may be taken by correspondence.

STATE COMMITTEES.

Whenever there are five locals in any one state, they shall form a state organization to be known as the State Committee, which shall be governed in accordance with the laws of that state according as the locals may provide. The state committees shall receive blank charters from the N. E. C. and issue and revoke the charters of the locals, provided that such power may vest in the N. E. C. previous to the assistance of the state committee.

VII. Any number of persons subscribing to the platform of the party and who belong to no other political party, may form a local. The party shall at all times have the right by means of the referendum, to act on any proposition, and to annul the act of its officers.

The reader will perceive that the above is a draft or skeleton for a constitution, and that the duties and powers of the N. E. C. and of the state committees and of the locals are matters of detail and may be extended or limited as the party deems best. Thus we have a national executive committee which may be removed or directed by the membership, which in its turn may remove the quorum by changing the seat of the N. E. C.

If the quorum or local at the seat of the N. E. C. are inharmonious or incapable, the power can be taken from them with ease and dispatch. Neither will local sympathy or favor for individuals affect or retard the action.

The plan is not unwieldy inasmuch as the quorum can always do business, frequent meetings being possible. It will not be expensive inasmuch as traveling expenses for the quorum are not required.

It will be efficient inasmuch as the quorum can act and yet can be held in check by the N. E. C.

It will effect union because there is but one organization proposed.

JOB HARRIMAN.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

Published every Saturday at 26 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill., at 10 cents per copy. The Workers' Call is published for and under the control of the Socialist Party of Chicago...

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



Generally speaking, the people who feel most aggrieved over the fact that the tramp won't work in the Western wheat fields, are those who could not be induced under any circumstances to do so themselves.

A baby girl, aged one year, has been made a life member of the Methodist Women's Foreign Missionary Society in this city...

A returned missionary from China has an article in the July 'Forum' entitled 'The Ethics of Loot,' and there is little doubt but that the author is fully qualified for the task.

Our London exchange, 'Justice,' states that a member of parliament who is also a large employer of labor, is endeavoring to stem the increase of socialism amongst his wage slaves...

A man in Atlanta, Ga., was recently fined for attempting to starve his fourteen month old daughter so as to qualify her for a position as a 'freak' in a dime museum.

'Whatever fosters militarism fosters barbarism' says Herbert Spencer in his latest warning, 'but the prudent philosopher' does not specify the 'what-ever,' perhaps for the reason that he would be logically compelled to recognize it principally as capitalism.

few years ago, and against which he duly 'warned' the 'public,' it might determine him to relinquish the 'warning' business for good.

By far the most important local matter now before the comrades is undoubtedly the work of making the approaching annual Socialist picnic a success in every sense of the word.

We know beforehand exactly what amount of work those in charge of the details of arrangement have done and are doing, but have no guide whatever, more than conjecture as to the progress of the sale of tickets.

THE ANCESTOR MARKET.

Into whatever branches of industry American commercial supremacy may extend in the future to the detriment of Great Britain, there is at least one such that not only seems destined to remain unconquered by our enterprising exploiters, but which actually promises to exploit them indefinitely.

The author will also, for a monetary consideration, supply Coats of Arms, Crests, etc., according to the rules of the College of Heraldry, to any American citizen who feels that he won't be happy till he gets them.

IS THERE A CLASS STRUGGLE?

It is not very likely that Mr. Wayne McVeagh will be asked by the capitalist press to contribute an article explaining his reasons for asserting that the party of capital and the party of labor would ultimately meet in a final

truggle for the possession of the law-making power. Such a task would be easy—in fact, too easy of demonstration.

One has only to look over the present labor situation to see innumerable signs of this tendency. There is hardly a city of any magnitude in the nation today that has not one or more strikes involving from 50 to 50,000 men on its hands.

The Chicago American, in an editorial attempting to show the value of poverty to the world, states that those who wish to be placed securely beyond the reach of poverty merely crave THE OPPORTUNITY TO BE USELESS.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that there shall be no prosecutions for failure to mark goods made by convict labor, in order to show that fact.

A press dispatch from London gives the information that the state robe of the Dowager Empress of China hangs in the window of a tailor's shop in Fenchurch street, waiting for a buyer at \$2,425.

Another 'reformer', a medical one this time, has come forward with a scheme for changing a negro into a white man by inoculation with a certain germ which it is claimed will eliminate the black pigment in the skin.

Ten thousand capitalist journals all over the world make, a feeble shifty apologetic denial, which is its own refutation.

Always remember that the main bulwark of capitalism is the ignorance of the workers. They are in darkness only because they do not know the way out.

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.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

If the statements concerning the decadence of socialism in Europe, which appear in the daily press from time to time were as reliable as the reports of new trusts in contemplation, how happy the capitalist exploiter would feel.

The Chicago American, in an editorial attempting to show the value of poverty to the world, states that those who wish to be placed securely beyond the reach of poverty merely crave THE OPPORTUNITY TO BE USELESS.

The 'philanthropy' which induced Mr. Yerkes to improve the passenger transportation facilities of London, is not sufficiently broad to tempt him to invade Paris for the same purpose.

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A news item from the Record-Herald on the Detroit Conference says: Walter Thomas Mills of Chicago spoke on 'Socialism' and urged the support of reform movements by the workingmen.

As an example of class-consciousness we may mention that one of the comrades sent a short item concerning the arrival of St. Gaylor Wilshire of Los Angeles, in this city, to the office of every Chicago daily.

Another 'reformer', a medical one this time, has come forward with a scheme for changing a negro into a white man by inoculation with a certain germ which it is claimed will eliminate the black pigment in the skin.

A naval officer just returned from Guam, states that it is 'a curious fact that civilization has introduced tuberculosis into the island' and then goes on to say that some special legislation should be devised for 'these people who so gladly welcome the sovereignty of the United States'.

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A BICYCLE BRIGADE.

Proposed to Party Members Visiting the Indianapolis Convention as Individuals.

A great many of the comrades have expressed a desire to have a bicycle brigade of individual delegates to the Indianapolis convention, which in addition to showing the importance of our organization on the convention floor, can be made a delightful outing and an excellent means of Socialist propaganda in the towns between here and Indianapolis.

With colors flying, and small banners displayed, a procession of this kind and dimensions would create a sensation, and we could form in the center of each of the towns we entered and hold a successful meeting of a half hour or longer, during which time the less sturdy of the party could rest up for the ride to the next town.

Action must be taken at once, and all who think they would like to join the brigade should at once send their name and address to Comrade J. H. Bard, at 713 W. Irving Park boulevard.

Get in Line!

On next Sunday every Socialist in Chicago should make it his especial business to attend the parade of the Arbeiter-Sängerbund, which will form at Madison Street and Market Square at 2 P. M.

Many hundreds of sturdy German comrades are enrolled in these societies, which are very strongly permeated with the atmosphere of Socialism, and in requesting the organized Socialists of the city to attend and help out by their presence the parade and entertainment given by these Workingmen's Singing societies, we feel that we are merely asking for a manifestation of working class solidarity which is eminently fitting and proper to Socialist organizations.

No one need be told how during the years in which socialism was despised and ridiculed, when to openly profess socialism was to be looked upon as a cross between a murderer and a lunatic, the German comrades mainly in these societies kept its spirit alive and clung stubbornly to the truths which are now beginning to be admitted by hundreds of thousands of the American people.

A UNIVERSAL OWNER.

I came to a mill by the river side. A half mile long and nearly as wide. With a forest of stacks and an army of men. Toiling at furnace and shovel and pen. 'What a most magnificent plant!' I cried. And a man with a smudge on his face replied, 'It's Morgan's.'

I entered a train and rode all day. On a real coach and a right of way. Which reached its arms all over the land. In a system too large to understand. 'A splendid property this!' I cried. And the man with a plate on his hat replied, 'It's Morgan's.'

I sailed on a great ship, trim and true. From pennon to keel and cabin to crew. And the ship was one of a monster fleet. 'What a beautiful craft she is!' I cried. And a man with akimbo legs replied, 'It's Morgan's.'

I dwelt in a nation filled with pride; Her people were many, her lands were wide; Her record in war and science and art. Provided greatness of muscle and mind. 'What a grand old country it is!' I cried. And a man with his chest in the air replied, 'It's Morgan's.'

I went to heaven. The Jasper walls. Towered high and wide and the golden halls. Shone bright beyond. But a strange new mark. Was over the gate, viz.: 'Private Park.' 'Why, what is the meaning of this?' I cried. And a Saint with a liverly on his back replied, 'It's Morgan's.'

I went to the only place left. 'I'll take a chance in the boat on the brimstone lake. Or perhaps I may be allowed to sit on the griddled floor of the bottomless pit.' 'But a piercing lout with horns on his face. Cried out, as he forked me off the place, 'It's Morgan's.'

Organizers and Comrades holding tickets for the entertainment of the Socialist Orchestra are requested to settle for same by next Sunday.

Weekly Subscription Report.

Our usual 'Weekly Subscription Report' does not appear in this issue for the reason that the books are at present in the hands of the Financial Secretary and have not been returned in time for the usual compilation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To Square Accounts.

Comrades:—As the time of the convention is drawing near, the N. E. C. is anxious to close up all its accounts so as to make as complete a report as possible to the convention and in order to do this the comrades are requested to see to it that their local settles at once for all indebtedness if any for Int. Del. stamps for the assessments of 10c per member levied by the N. E. C. last February, and all comrades are also requested to pay up their dues to date. COMRADES, DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND TO THESE MATTERS AT ONCE.

The attention of all secretaries is also called to the semi-annual reports which they are requested to fill out and forward to the national secretary before July 15th, so that the membership of our party at the present time may be included in our report to the convention.

Prompt attention in all of the above matters will oblige.

Yours fraternally, W. BUTSCHER, Nat'l Sec'y.

BOOK REVIEWS.

WOMEN, HER QUALITY, HER ENVIRONMENT, HER POSSIBILITY, by Martha Moore Avery. Boston Socialist Press, 31 Maywood St., Boston, Mass. Paper, single copies 10 cents; \$1 per dozen.

This excellent little essay, addressed to members of her own sex, is one of the best things which Comrade Avery has produced up to the present. The position of woman under present economic conditions is truthfully portrayed and an able exposition of those conditions, which forms the chapter on 'Environment,' follows, the whole concluding with an excellent sketch of the possibilities which socialism will open for women, and an earnest appeal to them to join in the struggle for the complete emancipation of the race from the curse of capitalism and wage slavery.

Expansions Needed.

Speaking of the difficulty of procuring laborers for the Northwest a 'business' man, who runs an employment agency is reported as follows:

'I had an order this morning for four men to go to Dakota, free fare both ways, \$1.50 a day. Not a man could I find willing to go. We've been postured pretending to look for work, and getting their living by robbing men who had just come in from a few weeks of work out West.'

It is very evident that this 'business' man doesn't like outside competition in robbing laborers, an occupation for which 'employment agencies' as a rule are specially established, judging from the numberless complaints about these institutions which has been continually registered for years back. Hasn't the 'bum' as much 'right' to rob the laborer that comes into town, as the employment agency has to rob the one that goes out? If it is merely a question of robbery it is rather immaterial as to the personality of the robber whether he is a 'bum' on the street or a 'bum' in an employment agency. And isn't it rather strange, by the by, that there should be so many men coming in from the West after a 'few weeks work', when the harvests are yet un-gathered and wages amounting to \$3.50 per day can be secured? May it not be that the number of laborers coming in to the city from the West after a 'few weeks work' might explain to some extent the reason why so few can be induced to go out? May it not be that the newcomers are telling stories of their experience which won't at all coincide with the flattering tales of work and wages published in the daily press. 'Far off hills are green', but the fellows that have returned from visiting them are not, and they are probably able to unfold a tale which discourages their listeners from attempting to follow their example.

A Needless Reproof.

Because Tom Johnson, the Single Tax advocate, welcomed the Socialists at Detroit and assured them that he 'was prepared to go a long way with them,' the Chicago Chronicle, under cover of administering a reproof to him, takes occasion to make a furious though senseless attack upon socialism, which is declared to be 'no remedy,' although they credit Mr. Johnson with the possession of 'superior faculties' which Socialism tends to repress. They need have no fear of Mr. Johnson thus eliminating himself. As he only proposes to go a 'long way' with the Socialists, his 'superior faculties' are in no danger whatever. Neither the Chronicle nor Tom Johnson know enough about Socialism to understand that the aforesaid 'long way' is a phrase which has no meaning for the Socialist. As for Mr. Johnson's 'superior faculties' the Socialist knows that their manifestation has so far only been apparent in the plunder of the working class, and are therefore as much a matter of indifference to him as the drivelling utterances of the Chronicle on 'Socialism as a remedy.'

Socialist Pointers

Pessimists who fear that we will never have socialism in our day should look at France.

The reformers at Detroit will accomplish about as much as they did last year at Rochester.

The rich man does not mind the hot weather. He can take his automobile and go to the seaside.

The trusts paid their regular dividends July 1, but the people who earned the money did not get it.

J. Pierpont Morgan will be the next president no matter who the republicans or the democrats may elect.

It almost looks like a sham battle between Dowse and capitalism to attract the attention of the workingmen.

The ruling classes don't want to give up enough of their ill-gotten gains to run the country, as their tax returns go to show.

Were all of the men who fired off crackers in celebration of the day, dead certain that they had a country to shout for?

Mr. Bryan would like to debate with McKinley. He refuses to take one of his sies, as a socialist workingman for instance.

A few millionaires who have time on their hands might go to Kansas and help put away that wheat crop, but they will not.

There will be no need to divide up when socialism comes, for every man will then have as good as the best that any man has now.

One half of the year is gone. Do you feel you have done your duty toward the cause you claim to have so much at heart?

Hearst's Chicago American has now been preaching 'socialism' for one year and strange to say the world is not wholly converted yet.

Carnegie would give all his money for youth and good health. Perhaps he would also like to have a clear conscience thrown in.

The man who has to pay a dollar a ton more for his coal would probably be willing to socialize the coal mines if someone would suggest it to him.

The steel trust may welcome a strike so as to freeze out the strikers who have been buying stock. One cannot always tell the inside of these things.

Mark Hanna expects to become president by the votes of the workingmen, and if they are not educated they are just as likely as not to elect him.

Our one immediate demand is union of all socialists for all time. As to the other immediate demands the reformers can be depended on to look out for them.

Aguinaldo has as good a right to celebrate the 4th of July as some of the workingmen of this country without the loud. He has as much interest in the country as they have.

The Pennsylvania legislature that has just adjourned is said to have been bribed to the amount of \$1,000,000. Socialism would not be practical, you bet, if that is what it means to be practical.

The only kind of union we want is one in which all of the affairs of the party are left in the hands of the people. Let the unity convention do nothing but form one self-governing party. The members will do the rest. We need no guardians.

A Necessary 'Device.'

The inventor of a patent voting machine in San Francisco issues an advertising leaflet recounting its points of superiority over the old methods. The fact that the circular is intended primarily for the use of politicians and capitalists rather than voters, is attested by the enumeration of one 'advantage' which appears in a list of nine others. It runs as follows:

'5th—A device is attached for locking any number of candidates out of use, as desired in some states.'

There is little doubt but that the inventor had in mind the necessities of the political situation in some of the Southern States, in calling attention to this 'device,' and the capitalist politicians will not be slow to see the possibility of its usefulness in suppressing the socialist vote. Such suppression is comparatively easy, but unfortunately for the ruling classes Socialism and the Socialist vote are not exactly one and the same thing. If this inventor could only figure out a device that would suppress the former, his fortune would be assured, but as that is manifestly impossible, the best he can do is help suppress its manifestation. After all, the 'device' is merely tantamount to the old trick of placing 'a nigger on the safety valve' while an increasing volume of steam is being generated by the boilers beneath.

Local Party Progress.

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

SOUTH SIDE.

Comrade Mills, the division organizer, has been attending the reform convention at Detroit since June 26th, and this in connection with the extremely hot weather, has caused a slight falling off in the amount of work done in the district, the boys are very enthusiastic however, and promise to put their shoulders to the wheel and make a record, that will terrify the capitalists from now on.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Street Collections, Total Receipts, and Expenditures.

WEST SIDE.

West Side Organizers met last Sunday at the Temple. Every organizer answered to the roll call except those from the 34th and 35th Ward Branches.

At the close of Comrade Wilshire's address at Sixty-third and Halsted streets, on the evening of June 25th, the crowd showed no disposition to disperse but remained to listen to a still further exposition of the doctrines of socialism at the hands of Comrade Mills.

Our two lady speakers Mesdames Forberg and Davies, are building enviable reputations for themselves, and it is becoming quite the usual thing for the organizers to specify that if possible one of these favorites be sent to their own particular street meetings.

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 9th and 10th Wards Collection, 11th Ward Donation, etc.

Comrade Saunders delivered an address before the Woodworkers' Union at 63rd and Halsted streets on June 25th that was highly appreciated by all present. The members of the labor unions are beginning to discover that, in their contests with capital it is a bad policy to use capitalists' favorite weapon—starvation, for the capitalist can get along without his profits but the workman must have bread.

Comrades Pierce and Backus rode down to South Chicago on their wheels on June 22nd and held a meeting at the corner of 92nd and Commercial Ave. Comrade McDermott assisted them in expounding the gospel of industrial freedom to an attentive audience.

The Saturday night meetings at 111th and Michigan Avenue are becoming known as among the best in the city and the last one was no exception. Comrades Backus, Klemminger and Taft were the speakers and many were the telling points that they made.

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On Friday a "property owner" endeavored to break up a meeting at the corner of O'Brien and Halsted Streets on the plea that "somebody" was sick. The bluff (an old one) didn't go and neither did the comrades (Klenke and Goodspeed and Morris) who made a few more people sick of capitalism—through their addresses.

Number of Cell cards sold: Rasmussen 5, Vind 5, Mrs. Davies 4, Paul Pierce 4, W. E. Pierce 4, Horslev 2, Anderson 2, Seimera 2, Nielsen 1, Mrs. Lowrie 1, Washbrough 1.

For the week ending June 23. Total previous receipts \$196.85. Total previous expenses \$157.57. Deficit June 23 4.99.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes 7th Ward, 23rd Ward, 24th Ward, etc.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. Sunday 19 p. m. Organizers meeting at the Temple. Organizers are requested to be present on time as at 1 p. m. the

Saturday evening the meeting at Grace and Whipple was lightly attended, hence the hustlers in branch 5 are going to evacuate and set up their rapid fire guns on the corner of Belmont and Elston avenues, fully determined to exterminate the competitive idols erected in the hearts of the people of that locality, and plant in its stead the co-operative germ, which will eventually develop the human machines into human men and women capable, and with leisure, to further develop all that is good, true and noble within them.

NORTH SIDE.

The North Division Agitation District is now in complete working order and thoroughly organized. The following officers were elected: Recording Secretary, R. A. Morris; Fin. Secretary and Treasurer, F. W. Knox.

Comrades Knox and Morris were instructed to visit the branches at their business meetings and speak on the need of a strong organization and a working membership. Comrade Morris was elected to represent the North Division at the meetings of the organizers and arrange for speakers.

Arrangements were made to secure permits for the following new meetings: North Clark street and North avenue, Sundays at 4 p. m., in charge of Twenty-third ward; Division street and Sedgewick court, Wednesdays 8 p. m., in charge of Twenty-second ward branch; Belmont and Lincoln avenues, Fridays, 8 p. m., in charge of Twenty-fourth ward branch.

Branches have arranged to secure due stamps, application and subscription cards through the division secretary, and will give special attention to the circulation of the Workers' Call. Secretary was authorized to secure 50 Call subscription postals and a supply of due stamps. Collections are to be taken up at all public meetings.

Very successful open air meetings have been held during the week, and less disappointment has arisen from the failure of speakers to appear than formerly. The supply of speakers is now tolerably well assured. Our best meetings were held at Clark street and Wabash avenue, and Orchard street and North avenue. At these meetings collections amounting to \$175 were taken up, over 200 Calls sold and 7 postal subscription cards for the party organ.

On Sunday the meetings at Lincoln Park attracted 300 people, who listened most attentively to the speakers. Over 100 Workers' Calls were sold, with 4 subscription cards, and a collection of 79 cents was taken up. This meeting will be continued regularly.

The meeting at Sheffield and Wrightwood avenues, in charge of the Twenty-fifth ward, was well attended, although the weather was rather too warm to hold the crowd. A collection of 35 cents was taken and literature to the amount of 50 cents was sold.

Comrades should at present devote every energy to the sale of Workers' Call picnic tickets, as funds are urgently needed by the paper. Convention delegates' fund should also be attended to.

Standard Oil Co. has erected a petroleum store house with a capacity of 250,000 barrels in a river port in Southern Manchuria. Russian capitalists controlling all fields of Bakou are alarmed at the invasion and announce their intention to fight the invaders.

A scheme to combine all the coal combines in one combine, is reported as waiting the return of J. P. Morgan from Europe. A scheme to combine all the coal miners at the ballot box will eventually result when the latter discover that combination is a good thing for them also.

Strikes and boycotts continue to rage in nearly every city of the country, and reports from everywhere are in effect that hundreds of recruits are joining the ranks of organized labor for the purpose of moving up several morepence in securing better social conditions.

Chicago Trades Unions have been busily engaged last week in electing officials. Lathers, Plumbers, Electrical workers, Cigar-makers, Carpenters, Steam Fitters, Bookbinders, Bridge and Structural Iron workers, Engineers, Gasfitters and Painters are amongst those who have been so employed.

There is no official confirmation of the report that the two principal coal trusts have joined Morgan's billion dollar steel combination, but as Mr. Morgan says that "if none of the public's business", official confirmation is by no means indispensable at the present stage of affairs.

The statement of Congressman Taylor, Rep. of Ohio, before the Industrial Commission, in Washington, is causing much comment. Mr. Taylor said he didn't know the remedy for trusts, but that they "will lead to socialism because the people represented by the government will arise and take into their own hands the work operated

for the few and operate them for the benefit of the many." Such thoughts are growing nicely.—Cleveland Citizen.

The Social Democrats have three speakers in Oregon. In Portland, according to the Daily Times, "a man who attracted such a crowd as to blockade a street Sunday by talking socialism was hustled off to jail. Other street haranguers are immune from arrest, though they are so common and numerous that perhaps they are not able to commit the offense of blockading the street."

THE CO-OPERATIVE.

Pursuant to an invitation published in last week's Call, about forty comrades met Monday evening, (July 1st), in the Socialist Temple, for the purpose of discussing the proposed plan of a co-operative grocery for Socialists.

Comrade Huggins was nominated chairman, and stated in a short and lucid introduction the origin, purpose and chances of success of such a venture.

Comrade Kerr then outlined the plan of organization, and recommended the adoption of the following preliminary by-laws: 1. Name. The name of the association shall be the "Socialist Co-operative of Chicago."

2. Object. The object shall be to advance the principles of international socialism, by the circulation of literature and the contribution of funds to the Socialist party, and incidentally to benefit mutually the members of the Socialist Co-operative by supplying them with necessary goods at less than current prices.

3. Membership. Any member, or the wife of any member of the Socialist party, may become a member of the Socialist Co-operative by payment of a membership fee of five dollars. At least 50 cents of this amount must be paid in cash at the time each member is enrolled; the remainder shall be deducted from the rebates on purchases as provided in Section 5.

4. Meetings. The annual meeting of the Socialist Co-operative shall be on the 1st Monday of September of each year. Special meetings shall be called by the Board of Directors whenever petitioned by ten per cent of the membership, notice of such special meeting to be published in two successive issues of a Socialist newspaper published in the city of Chicago.

5. Directors. The control of the Socialist Co-operative shall be vested in a board of nine directors, to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting. Each member shall vote for nine candidates and the nine persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. They shall hold office for one year, but any director may be removed by a majority vote of the members present at any special meeting.

6. Officers. The directors shall choose from among their number at each meeting a chairman to preside over the deliberations of such meeting. They shall also at their first meeting elect from among their number a secretary and a treasurer, and shall elect a manager, who need not necessarily be one of the Directors. All officers except the chairman shall hold office until a new Board of Directors is chosen, but may be removed by an affirmative vote of not less than five Directors.

7. Duties of Secretary. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings of the annual meeting and special meetings of the membership and of the meetings of the Directors, and to perform such other duties as usually pertain to this office.

8. Duties of Treasurer. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive all moneys belonging to the Socialist Co-operative, and to pay out the same upon vouchers signed by the manager, and to make a weekly report of receipts and payments to the Directors and a quarterly report in printed form to the membership.

9. Duties of Manager. It shall be the duty of the Manager to make purchases and arrange for the sale of merchandise, subject to the general instructions of the Directors, to employ and discharge such employees as may be required, and to have a general supervision of the whole work of the Socialist Co-operative. He shall be present at each meeting of the Board of Directors and shall, whenever requested, give full details regarding the work in his charge.

10. Rebates. The manager shall fix the prices of goods at approximately the same as charged at retail stores, and shall not purchase such goods as are customarily sold at a profit less than ten per cent. Every member shall have a card or pass book on which his purchases shall be entered. At the end of each quarter the Directors shall issue a statement showing the gross receipts, the amounts paid for goods and for expenses, and the net profits. Of the net profits one-eighth shall be devoted to Socialist propaganda, in such manner as the Directors shall determine, one-eighth shall be set aside for the increase of the stock of goods of the Socialist Co-operative; and the extension of its work; and the remaining three quarters shall be returned to the members in proportion to the amount of their purchases, not however in the form of cash, but in the form of credit checks receivable for merchandise.

In the ensuing discussion the following points were brought out: The majority is in favor of such a co-operative. The right to use the name SOCIALIST co-operative is questioned. In order to prevent the possibility of doubtful elements gaining control of the venture, no one should be eligible as mem-

ber of the Board of Directors or as any other officer, unless he belongs at least six months to the party. The chances for the success of the venture are guaranteed by the present condition of the grocery business.

A motion to nominate a charter committee of three was carried, but no action was taken. It had become rather late and about half of the comrades had left, when the following final motion was carried:

The minutes of this meeting shall be published in The Call, and a meeting shall be called on Monday, July 15th, 8 p. m., at the Socialist Temple, for the purpose of constituting the corporation. No discussions to be in order, but action for immediate organization be taken. ALL WARDS ARE INVITED TO SEND DELEGATES WITH INSTRUCTIONS. Comrades are requested to discuss the matter at their ward meetings.

Signed, W. I. Goodspeed, 15th ward. C. O. Overland, 17th ward. Jas. Lambert, 12th ward. J. M. Crook, 35th ward. W. J. Kilsom, 15th ward. Theo. Williams, 14th ward. Fr. Mumenthaler, 1st ward. A. Kracht, 12th ward. Jo. Johnston, 5th ward. M. Jacker, 26th ward. Chas. H. Kerr, Local Gen. Elynn. Wm. C. Bossman, 11th ward. J. H. Henricksen, 14th ward. W. Huggins, 35th ward. S. J. Sandelin, 12th ward. John Muncie, 1st ward. A. P. Baker, 18th ward. Sam Robbins, 27th ward, Br. I. ERNEST UNTERMANN, Secretary.

"Freedom of Contract." A story comes from Burlingame, Kansas, to the effect that the farmers of Osage county, driven desperate by the sight of their wheat crops being ruined for want of harvesters, held up a train on the Santa Fe road, and at the muzzle of revolvers compelled the crew to cut loose from the train two emigrant cars containing harvest hands bound for the western fields.

The latter resisted this action and a fierce conflict ensued between the two hundred harvesters and the armed farmers. After several had been injured on both sides a "compromise" was effected by which the two hundred agreed to work for the farmers at \$3.50 per day. It is said that great excitement exists over the serious nature of the offence and the prominence of the parties engaged—which latter phrase doesn't apply to the kidnapped harvesters, but to the farmers.

This story, if true, proves several things. It demonstrates that the boasted "freedom of contract," which the laborer is said to enjoy, only exists when the latter is seeking work, and is promptly suspended when the employer is seeking labor power. As for the "seriousness of the offence," it will be found eventually that the farmers are as safe from the intervention of the law in this case as they would be had they merely burned a negro at the stake. Kidnapping is only a serious offence when practiced on a member of the ruling class. To steal the son of a packing house millionaire like Cudahy, is infinitely more "serious" than the stealing of a few hundred workmen, who at best are considered merely as raw material necessary to the process of production.

What's the use of working for 13 a day when you can live a whole week on 85 cents? This is the reply given to a reporter of one of the Chicago dailies, by one of a group of idle men who stood on the curbstone, utterly indifferent to the fate of the Kansas wheat crops, which are said to be rotting in the fields for want of labor. A long and doleful screed condemning this attitude follows the remark: We would like to ask how it is that under capitalism these men lack "incentive," to such an appalling extent? Had they been the product of a Socialist commonwealth their attitude to labor could be easily explained from the ordinary capitalist point of view. Yet there is an exceedingly sane philosophy underlying the reply of the idle one. If a little trouble is taken to unearth it. Even capitalism with its distortions and falsifications cannot wholly obliterate the perception that work is a means instead of an end; that men work to live instead of living to work. The only manner in which such men could be induced to go to Kansas, lies in debarring them an opportunity of obtaining 85 cents per week upon which they can LIVE. And as this is impossible, owing to the fact

that other capitalists here require the cheap labor of these cheap men who want to "live," nothing further can be done unless the blessed "freedom of contract" is abrogated.

"Labor is the great educator, rest giver and perpetuator of the race. The average day laborer at the present wages, if honest, temperate and industrious, gets more enjoyment out of life than the average millionaire."

This is what a writer signing himself "Old Soldier" says in the New York Journal of June 23d and this is what Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox says in the same paper commenting upon the above effusion:

"I believe every word of the above letter. Never was labor so respected as today. Never was it so well paid. Never was it so nearly equal in power with capital."

And this is how the New York Journal itself corroborates the statements of "Old Soldier" and his endorser: "Mary Ferruto, who May 22d last was removed with her two children, Francis, 4 years, and Margaret, 1 year, from 217 Bowers, died this morning in the hospital. The woman, as well as her two children, were suffering from exhaustion caused by starvation. She had been unable to support herself and family. The younger child died two or three days after their admission to the hospital and the other one a week later."

From all of which it may be inferred that the reputation of a "clever writer" is often conditioned upon the existence of stupid readers.

If the oratory of the pulpit were taken seriously, it would immediately put a quietus on those preachers who have developed the habit of denouncing "materialism" in their sermons. Our daily papers teem with accounts of such sermons, preached by highly-paid clergymen all over the land; whose salaries are dependent upon the "materialism" of the wealthy members of their congregations. These denunciations have usually about as much effect as the barking of a yellow dog has upon the moon, the fact being that those who have paid most attention to material things as regards their accumulation, are always the most influential members in any church, and the very people whom the average clergyman takes the greatest pains to conciliate, knowing, as thousands and millions of other wage slaves know, that the means of subsistence depends upon their favor. The denunciation of "materialism" or "worldliness" as it is sometimes called, is a sort of pious fraud that imposes neither upon the preacher or his wealthy supporters. It is a doctrine that is intended for the consumption of people who possess little or nothing and who have small hope of ever being otherwise, as it gives an opportunity of assuming the "virtue" of spirituality and "other worldliness" to the fellow who lacks material possessions.

Ask for Levins "Special" and other brands manufactured by D. Levin, 495 S. Hal

Swidler & Bernstein, Manufacturers of all kinds of Soda, Mineral Water and Ginger Ale. 370 West 14th Street. Goods delivered to any part of City.

B. BERLYN, Maker of High Grade Cigars. Hand work only. Mail orders promptly filled. 513 East 39th St., Chicago, Ill. Tel. South 1300.

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

Don't Fail to Attend the Annual WORKERS' CALL PIC-NIC At Gardner's Park, 128rd St. & Michigan Ave. July 14th 1901.

Sports of all sorts provided and everything prepared for an enjoyable outing. Tickets 25 cents each. Full directions for reaching the grounds printed on each ticket. Tickets can be obtained at this office or on Party Members, and should be secured at once.

Open Air Meetings.

WEST DIVISION. Saturday 3 p. m.—Grand Ave. and Curtis. Speakers: J. Collins, S. Robbins and J. S. Brennan. Sunday 3 p. m.—Union Park, Warren Ave. Speakers: M. Caplan and W. Huggins.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 166 E. Randolph street. A. W. Lindgren, secretary, 1477 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 1155 Emerald avenue. G. Anderson, Secretary, 715 Emerald ave. W. H. Thomas, Illinois, Division Organizer, 6418 Ellis avenue.

FIRST AND SECOND WARD.—Meets every first and third Monday at 3114 Wabash ave. (store). Secretary, Ric Washbrough, 175 East 22nd street. Organizer, Peter Raat, 1795 Wabash ave.

THIRD WARD.—Meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeoman, 2360 State street. Organizer, Louis Dalgard, 3706 State street.

FOURTH WARD.—Meets every first and third Monday night at 3110 South Halsted street; secretary, Joe Trentz, 339 E. Twenty-fourth street. Organizer, H. Driesvogl, 3110 Halsted st.

FIFTH WARD.—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at 479 S. Halsted st.; Sec. George Mitchell, 1523 15th st. Organizer, A. Beck.

SIXTH WARD.—Meets first and third Thursday night at 410 E. 43d street. Secretary M. Kleininger, 454 Lake ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 345 E. 43rd street.

SEVENTH WARD.—Meets at Foresters' hall, 6312 Cottage Grove ave., every Thursday at 8 p. m.; Sec. Fayton Boswell, 6027 Washington ave. Organizer, Stanley Kleinclaud, 238 E. 54th street.

EIGHTH WARD.—Every Saturday 8 p. m. at Sherman Hall, 3140 Commercial ave.; Sec. M. H. Taft, 906 Commercial avenue. Organizer, Theo. J. Ind, 125-54th street.

NINTH AND TENTH WARD.—Meets every first and third Monday at 1848 Halsted street; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 592 W. Taylor St.

ELEVENTH WARD.—Every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Jusewicz Hall, cor. 11st street and Paulina street. Robert Plotter, 406 Washburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD.—Secretary G. J. Hinder, 119 S. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—Every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Sec'y Jas. Lambert, 1012 Washington Blvd.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—Every Friday at Miles' Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues; secretary, E. Cope, 195 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, Shonhoben's Hall, Ashland avenue; secretary, James S. Smith, 412 W. Madison street.

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

TWENTIETH WARD.—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 130 S. Western avenue; secretary, James S. Smith, 412 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST.—Every Wednesday 8 p. m., 3rd floor, 45 N. Clark St. Sec'y R. A. Morris, 45 N. Clark St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—Every second Tuesday in the month at 35 Clyburn avenue; secretary, P. P. Eckenberg, 332 N. Franklin street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.—Every Friday at Garfield Turner Hall, Garfield and Larabee streets; secretary, A. H. Schuler, 168 Dayton street.

TWENTY-FOURTH.—Every first and third Friday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversy Blvd.; secretary, L. N. Wagner, 625 Southport avenue.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.—Every second and fourth Tuesday at Fridheim Hall, 1745 Diversy Boulevard. Secretary, H. N. Daniels, 1449 Newport Avenue.

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

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1.—Meets every Friday at 305 W. Wellington street; secretary, Wm. H. Lettingwell, 630 W. Wellington St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2.—Secretary, J. H. Bard, 112 W. Irving Park Blvd.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3.—Every first and third Monday, Lindstrom's Hall, 1018 N. 51st St. Secretary, J. Harris, 1850 W. Montana Av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4.—Secretary, A. Eisenman, 1114 Armitage avenue.

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

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, 1365 N. Washburne Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD.—Meets on call at 544 Ashland ave. Organizer, Wm. S. Ellis, 5447 Ashland St.

THIRTIETH WARD.—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 523 Wentworth avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD.—Every Friday at Torino Hall, 19th and Aberdeen streets, 8 p. m. Secretary, H. P. Newman, 2714 Loomis street. Organizer, F. Herslev, 525 Aberdeen st.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD.—Meets every Friday, 8 p. m., at 610 Halsted St. Sec. C. F. Lovvick, 467 Union ave. Organizer, G. Andersen, 1152 Emerald avenue.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD.—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 113th street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. F. Denne, 11437 Perry av. Organizer, H. DeBoer, 44 West 110th street.

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

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD. No. 1.—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 196 N. 32nd ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARX CLUB.—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 350 Larabee street, near North avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 159 Garfield Av.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at 4577 Bishop St. Secretary, J. Stevers, 3612 W. Sixty-sixth st.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB.—Every first and third Friday evenings at 3150 South Chicago ave.; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 1011 Ave. E.

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. Cisnarski, 484 Noble street.

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

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH.—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 84th street and Superior avenue; secretary, P. Rudzinski, 877 Market ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH.—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 15th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kosturski, 617 W. 24th street.

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

LADIES' BRANCH.—Every first Sunday at 852 21st place; secretary, Mrs. H. Felick, 852 21st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB.—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1029 Milwaukee ave., in rear.

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

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ILLINOIS

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

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE meets every 1st and 3rd Friday evenings at 79 Dearborn street. Secretary, R. A. Morris, 26 N. Clark street.

LOCAL ALTON.—Secretary, Aug. Shipert, 584 Union street.

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

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

LOCAL GLEN CARBON.—Secretary, C. Demmerlich.

LOCAL GALESBURG.—Secretary, Jno. C. Sjodin, 1097 E. North street.

LOCAL HERRIN.—Secretary, F. R. Myers.

LOCAL MONMOUTH.—Secretary, R. F. Watson, Box 1099.

LOCAL MOLINE.—Secretary, Paul Pressell.

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

LOCAL PEKIN.—Secretary, G. F. Schmidt, 812 Court street.

LOCAL QUINCY.—Secretary, William Heuman, 1220 State street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND.—Secretary, H. Weyland, 1509 Fifth avenue.

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

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

LOCAL ROCKFORD.—Secretary, Henry Nevaat, 499 Seventh street.

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