

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. 126

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, AUG. 3, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

CAPITALIST LITERATURE

From the Socialist Standpoint.

From International Socialist Review.

The story is told of the manner in which an amateur musician, in the strenuous and unconventional West, was protected from exasperated worshippers by the sign on a church organ: "Don't shoot the organist. He's doing the best he knows how." With possible propriety the same degree of tolerance might be requested from justly exasperated socialists for the benefit of some of the editors and other writers for the capitalist newspapers. An extensive acquaintance with newspaper men constrains me to believe that the majority are honorably disposed men. Few, however, are of that scientific bent of mind which leads men to fearlessly follow a new line of reasoning and promulgate a conclusion regardless of consequences. For this reason, and others which will become apparent further on, it is rare that an editor ever becomes known for his championship of any new theory in art, science or religion. The majority of newspaper men are the veriest intellectual chameleons who accommodate their mental processes and conclusions to the color of their environment with a facility quite often characterized by a word indicating a greater degree of turpitude than the term "adaptability." As an instance of this chameleon-like quality it may be observed that the newspaper man employed to keep up with the news of "business interests" will be found writing from the "business interests" standpoint. To get news he goes to the bankers, to the manufacturers, to the investors and to the other people included in the term "business interests" and by absorption, probably, he becomes soaked with "business interests," i. e., capitalist ideas. To him a day of big bank clearings is the occasion for an editorial essay, the rate of interest a subject for prayerful consideration, an extensive order for goods a sign of "our" unprecedented prosperity, and the security market the SANCTUM SANCTORUM of the temple of industry. To him there is no labor problem except the capitalist labor problem—how to buy labor power at the cheapest price.

An appreciation by socialists of this influence of environment on the newspaper man may arouse the wrath of the revolutionaries and restrain them from indignantly punishing the journalist who, like the organist, is "doing the best he knows how." Just follow a reporter on a strike "assignment" before condemning him for his capitalistically colored report as it appears in the paper. The reporter—he will probably be a young man—is sent out by his city editor to "do" a street railway strike. To get his news "straight" and "official," he goes to the office of the manager and introduces himself.

"Charmed to see you, Mr. Pentecuster," says the able manager, "pray come into my private office and have a chair. Do you smoke? Yes? Well, here's one I can recommend. About the strike? Oh, yes. I imagined you would be around and I drew up a little statement for you to save you the trouble."

Then our reporter is handed a neatly typewritten interview beginning: "Manager Goodman, on being approached by a reporter for The Patriot, was disinclined to discuss the matter, but said finally that the trouble was due to agitators, etc., etc." (The et cetera stand for the usual managerial statements about the company not being willing to accept "dictation from employees," "men well treated" and "business won't stand higher wages.") When the reporter is bowed out smoking his pipe and full of proud gratification at the distinguished consideration and courteous attention paid him, he heads for strike headquarters "to get both sides of the question." Imagine the contrast! Instead of being obsequiously ushered into a luxuriously appointed office and given a fragrant cigar, he probably is compelled to climb two or three flights of rickety stairs to see the strike leaders. The chances are that they are suspicious of the well-dressed stranger at first sight and when they learn he is a reporter, the distrust based on previous press misrepresentation increases. The young man conscientiously asks questions and likely gets stilted answers and then withdraws in relief. When he writes his "story," can we blame him for seeing the situation through the spectacles of the suave man who treated him like a prince, rather than from the viewpoint of the sullen strikers who didn't have any upholstered chair to offer him, no honeyed phrases to tickle his reportorial vanity, and no fat, fragrant persimmons to regale his connoisseur's appetite? Consider that the reporter is young and devoted to things of the flesh before condemning him.

As it is with the young reporter so is it with the other and older ones, the men entrusted with the work of gathering news from other fields. Consider the position of a Washington correspondent, for instance. The enterprising chronicler of events at the national capital may have officials "on the spot" who return for his relations to them in terms of service, or depend on it to have him at some "right" time.

official acts and the various sorts of information embraced in the term news. The Associated Press for this reason is always an administration partisan. Otherwise it would get no news beyond the mere routine. However, by "crooking the pregnant hinges of the knee" before the great men of the cabinet and at the heads of departments great benefits to the correspondents follow in the way of early and sometimes exclusive news of important dispatches and "official statements" about the progress of diplomatic negotiations.

In short the whole modern system of news gathering is based on the agreement: "You tickle me and I'll tickle you." entered into between official and reporter. The reporter who is not in position or disinclined to favor the official who has news to give out gets no news. This being true it is readily apparent that practically everything the newspapers print about current events must of necessity be influenced in tone by the source from which it comes. Of course there are some newspaper men who will promulgate, for a material consideration, certain information calculated to advance corrupt interests, but these men have no standing in the news-gathering fraternity—fraternity generally speaking, of happy-go-lucky, generous fellows who sail along writing of current events as gracefully as the swan on the bosom of a lake and as unobscured, as a critic said of Senator Jo Blackburn, of the depths beneath.

There is nothing admirable in the ignorance of the men of the press, to be sure, but it is natural. According to their lights they are fair in presenting the merits of any particular controversy. It never occurs to them that they have anything in common with the working class. Their environment is almost wholly capitalistic, and being great human chameleons, their methods of thought—when they think—are capitalistic. Well paid, as a rule, they are enabled to live as the rich live. They are admitted to the rich man's club, invited to the rich man's home, given the rich man's daughter in marriage, sometimes, and are generally made to feel so much at home in plutocratic surroundings that it would be a marvel if they failed to invariably speak or write in the interests of "our" interests. The world for them is the little world in which they move and have their being, and the great world outside in which the "great unwashed" live and die like beasts is to them a world unknown except by report from their woman friends, who peer at the poor through lorgnettes, or from others who "go in" for charity or "sociology."

The ordinary editorial writer for American newspapers is so grossly ignorant of the great international working class movement—so entirely oblivious, even, of the struggles and the nebulous hopes and aims of the trade union movement in this country—that the editorial discussions of the conflicts between "labor and capital" would be amusing if they were not as pernicious as the consequences that follow when the fool who "didn't know it was loaded" gets hold of a gun. Even the most radical of the editorial writers who feel a sympathy for the working class base all their efforts to improve the workers' condition on the fatal hypothesis that "the interests of capital and labor are identical." Naturally, starting from this premise, they become involved in a labyrinth of sentimentality and Utopianism which should make the workingman, like the astute politician, pray to be delivered from his fool friends. Particularly in the discussion of socialism does the ordinary honest editorial writer say fearful and wonderful things. As an instance a case may be cited of an editorial in one of the best-known of American daily newspapers. The writer of the editorial, personally known to me as a lovable and honorable man who has a considerable reputation for a highly developed logical faculty, wrote an editorial on "Socialist Slavery," developing the Herbert Spencer idea. A socialist, after much trouble, succeeded in having a reply printed. The editorial writer, in rebuttal, proceeded to demolish the luckless socialist who had employed the adjective "capitalist" in describing the present method of production and distribution. Upon this the editorial writer seized and roiled it as a sweet morsel under his tongue as follows:

"The plants now existing which wear out, and must be replaced, otherwise production will be enormously reduced, and with this will come a reduction of each man's share, whether equal or unequal. If it be said that socialism will take from each man's product enough to replace the machinery, that is to preserve the capital intact, THEN SOCIALISM ABDICATES, AND BECOMES CAPITALISTIC!"

Such amazing ignorance, considering the source, seems impossible in this day of so easily accessible information, but it is an old story how Cabinet, the eminent authority in physics, as late as 1882 "proved" the impossibility of a time Atlantic cable, how the wisdom of one day is the folly of another.

As a rule the newspaper editorials on

the subject of socialism may be attributed to ignorance rather than to deliberate misrepresentation, but occasionally a misrepresentation of the socialist position is due to conscious villainy. The power of editorial writers guilty of this infamy is unfortunately far reaching, for, recognizing the class struggle and the impregnability of the socialist position in relation thereto, they are better able to effectively misrepresent it. It is from such sources that the honest but ill-informed editors generally derive their arguments. I say "generally" for the reason that out of a thousand editorial writers for the capitalist press who discuss socialism one may possibly be found who has read a standard work on the subject and argues from opinions derived from original investigation. In the editorials of the daily newspaper press of the United States I believe there is little of this congenial misrepresentation, but a most sinister state of affairs is disclosed by a study of the foreign dispatches, especially those from France and Germany. In both countries officialdom is keenly alive to the ominous imminence of a proletarian victory and the Berlin and Paris correspondents who get their news from officialdom are pliant tools of the "authorities" of the two capitals. No oppor-

IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Town Red With Socialist Badges and Enthusiasm.

SPIRIT OF HARMONY MANIFEST

Springfield Wing in the Overwhelming Majority and Unity Assured.

Indianapolis, Ind., Monday, July 29th.—At the present time the Socialist Convention is undoubtedly attracting far more attention than any other event in this city. About one hundred delegates arrived yesterday and between thirty and forty this morning, so that when the Convention was called to order at 10 a. m., somewhere about one hundred and thirty were present with probably a considerable number yet to arrive. As nearly all the delegates wore red buttons with silk ribbons of the same color attached, and the local evening and morning papers gave generous notice of the Convention in their col-

After an excellent address on the preliminary chairman, the preliminary committees on rules, credentials etc., were elected, and instructed to report at 3 p. m., the Convention adjourning until that hour.

Upon all hands the greatest cordiality and cheerfulness prevailed, nothing occurring to mar the harmony, or give occasion to doubt the successful termination of the Convention. The general sentiment of those present was undoubtedly the unification of socialist forces and a determination to spare no effort to accomplish that end.

One of the most remarkable features of this assembly is the great preponderance of native born Americans amongst the delegates. It is rather doubtful indeed whether conventions of the two old capitalist parties contain proportionately as large a number of natives as this socialist assembly shows. At any rate the silly sneer that was formerly used against Socialism as being a "foreign importation" has no title to consideration at the present day even as a literal statement. The youth of the delegates was also distinctly obvious, an encouraging sign which shows that the "feet of the young men" are steadily turning towards socialism.

Another feature worthy of mention and conveying a special significance of

CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS.

Among the Exploiting Classes.

A Lesson for Proletarians.

The following thoroughly class-conscious editorial is taken from the Music Trade Review of July 20th.

Many a manufacturer in the various industries is repeating the question to himself over and over again: Will the labor trouble affect my business?

Will, through sympathetic strikes, the whole of industrial America be drawn in?

The fear of this demonstrates the close relations which exist between the various industries, and we may view with alarm the dictatorial position assumed by organized labor.

That there is a growing tendency on the part of organized labor to invade upon members of local unions obligations inconsistent with those of good citizenship is shown by the recent incorporation into the constitution of the "benevolent" branch of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Association of the following amendment:

"Any person a member of the regular army or navy, or of the state militia or naval reserves, shall not be eligible to membership in this association. Any member of this association who shall become a member of either one of the above named bodies must tender his resignation of membership to the association at once."

The obvious meaning of this clause is: No member of this union is permitted to put himself in a position where he may be called upon to protect life and property or to restrain the excesses of mobs. The ETTER MILITIA have on more than one occasion been called upon to supplement the police in sustaining the authority of the civil government, and in so doing HAVE MADE THEMSELVES EXTREMELY INCONVENIENT TO THE LABOR UNIONS. TO FORBID THE MEMBERSHIP OF A TRADE UNION TO JOIN THE NATIONAL GUARD is to deprive them of the RIGHT to perform a duty which every young citizen should deem it a PLEASURE TO RENDER. When the object of such prohibition is to remove, as far as possible, one serious obstacle to free fight, the matter becomes one of grave significance.

It should be evident to the better class of workingmen, who are capable of thinking consecutively, that the tendencies of development now at work in the labor movement are full of danger, and that wider leadership is needed to avert disaster to the interests of all classes of society. A little wholesome self-assertion on the part of those who uphold SOCIALISTIC HERESIES and do not feel that the red flag of anarchy is the only banner they are called upon to respect, would have a marked influence in restraining the excesses of those who are leading the masses.

A chancé and loyal citizen cannot follow without declaring himself an enemy to social order and good government. Never was the need of a great, wise, far-sighted leader so urgent as it is now in the field of organized labor.

In reading between the lines of the above, several interesting facts leap to light. The first is the admission that the supremacy of the capitalist class is largely dependent upon the stupid physical force of the workers themselves. Unless the trades unionist is willing to stultify himself by existing in the militia, capitalist law and property is at once imperilled, which means in plain English that when the working class come to their senses, the doom of the present economic system is assured.

If any member of a trades union wishes to get an exact estimate of the intelligence with which he is credited by his masters, he may find it in the words which we have capitalized in the above editorial. First, it is admitted that the state militia have "made themselves extremely inconvenient to the labor unions—therefore the members of labor unions should what? Lessen the inconvenience? No. Remove it? No. They should "deem it a pleasure," as state militiamen, to make themselves as extremely inconvenient to themselves as possible! They should not be deprived of the "right" to perform this "duty." Trades unionists may rest assured that their masters will never seek to deprive them of this "right," the "right" and "duty" bantered and imposed upon them to slaughter each other in defence of the property of the capitalist whom they are struggling against for better material conditions of life. This is the sort of logic prepared by knaves for the consumption of fools.

Secondly, it is intimated, that the members of labor unions who already possess sense enough to decline "making themselves extremely inconvenient to themselves" in this manner, are tainted with "Socialist heresies." If the test of orthodoxy is the willingness of the laborers to consider the murder of each other as "pleasure, right and duty," it is tolerably safe to assert that the Socialists may be depended upon to propagate it with all their might, trusting to the assistance of the law of self-preservation, to re-inforce their efforts.

In the third place the interests of the ruling class demand a "leader"—not for themselves, but for the workers. A "leader" who will act the part of the decoy steer in the stockyard, and lead his followers into the capitalistic slaughter; a "great, wise and far-sighted" secondhand who is willing to "avert disaster" to the capitalists by bringing it upon the workingmen (instead); a glib-tongued rascal who will hypnotize his dupes into believing that their fellow workman who shoots or bayonets them during a strike, is merely displaying "patriotism," provided he wears the

uniform of a militiaman while the butchery is in progress. Such a one is badly needed—by the capitalists.

From the above it may be inferred that the labor fakir is on the decline. His "wholesome assertiveness" is becoming unable to stand the "socialistic heresy" that is now carrying terror to the exploiters of labor, and his disappearance is but a matter of time. The present environment is not favorable to the production of a Napoleon of this particular type, now that the workers are beginning to comprehend that the struggle in which they are engaged is based upon the antagonism of economic classes with hostile interests.

The capitalist class may call for such a "leader" in vain. He will not be forthcoming. The time is rapidly passing when workingmen will blindly follow "leaders" whose sole object is to perpetuate the present "social order and good government" which is necessary to the supremacy of their plunderers. They are becoming as class-conscious as the writer of the above editorial, and this fact is the reason for its appearance. Socialist "heresy" amongst the working class, is strangling the poisonous life out of capitalist orthodoxy, and neither the screams of the exploiter or the wiles of the labor fakir will avail to change the situation.

MASTER OR SERVANT.

Associated Press Bureau and Western Union Telegraph Co. and their Relation to the Press.

There are sufficient existing conditions and matters of fact for the national, social and economic conference at Detroit to consider without investing imaginary wrongs and making heated speeches thereon. In some remarks on the postoffice and the press Mr. A. M. Simons of Chicago said on Tuesday: "The great dailies of this country, without a single exception, are absolutely and hopelessly dependent upon the Associated Press and Western Union Telegraph company. Without the aid of these two great corporations they cannot exist. Mr. Simons is perhaps not aware that the Associated Press is a creature of the corporation laws of a corporation he so eagerly lauded. As a corporation the Associated Press is ruled, owned and controlled by the "great dailies" which it serves. Instead of being "hopelessly dependent" on a corporation the "great dailies" through it collect their own news. Mr. Simons' sympathy is therefore wasted so far as the Associated Press is concerned. As to the Western Union Telegraph, it is the most willing and useful servant that the great dailies have. The newspapers are its best customers, and if a corporation ever appreciated a large and growing patronage in the matter of low rates for press news and every possible facility for its prompt and speedy transmission, that corporation is the Western Union. If any organization in the country tried its patrons as the Western Union does the press the popular feeling as to corporations would undergo a change. Mr. Simons and other members of this conference should avoid getting themselves before the country as common scolds if they would command the respect and confidence of intelligent people." He ought to know that the press is able to take care of itself—Denver News, July 25th.

The above editorial of the Denver News, which is but a sample of a large number of similar editorials is one of the strongest proofs of the position which I took. It simply shows that we complete is the enslavement of the newspapers of this country to the Associated Press; that the latter had only to catch a few sentences out of a talk which I made to a small group at Detroit and telegraph it over the country to call to its defense a score of great dailies. Now the Denver News is not in all probability edited either for subscribers or blind men. If not the man who penned that must have heard something of the way in which newspapers who criticised this organization have been punished. If he does not I would suggest that he ask the next old newspaper man he may chance to meet for the story of the San Francisco Examiner, the Madison (Wis.) Journal, the Chicago Inter Ocean, to name a few of those that have come within my limited personal observation. Then if he will take down the report which John Wansmaker (whose capitalism is unimpairedly orthodox to prevent his being classed as a "common scold") will find pages of evidence of the dishonorably exercised by the Western Union and Associated Press over the dailies papers of this country. Again if the man who penned that is not a fool he knows that the "low rates for press news" of which he speaks are not given without compensation. But the fact that he wrote this editorial so quickly shows that he is not a fool and that he recognizes his obligation and knows what name is written on his collar.

A. M. S.

NOTICE!

Next week's Call will contain the full report of the proceedings of the national, social and economic conference at Detroit.



unity is lost to create the impression in the minds of the American newspaper readers that socialism in Europe, instead of representing all that is vital in democracy, is a long-haired, bombthrowing-ism. Recognizing the steady growth of socialism in this country, the evident and in fact the only plan left, when deliberate slander fails, is to create dimensions in the rapidly increasing ranks of the socialists or hold up the glittering beauty of a monarchy against the theory of a democracy. As a result of this latter it is not hard to discover when in this country the evidences of a subtle growth of the opinion that democracy is a failure. In pursuance of the "divide and conquer" policy much is being made of the return of Bernstein to Berlin, as this Associated Press dispatch shows: "Berlin, May 20.—Herr Eduard Bernstein, the well-known socialist writer, who recently returned to Germany after many years of banishment, the greater part of which he passed in London, today addressed the Social Science Society of the University of Berlin. Discussing scientific socialism he said that the principles of Karl Marx were not convincing. The socialist creed, he declared, had hitherto rested upon half-truths, truths partly contradicting science, and being therefore Utopian. He denied that there could be scientific socialism. His address attracts much attention and, as Herr Bernstein is an acknowledged leader in the socialist ranks, HIS UTTERANCES WILL PROBABLY CAUSE A SPLIT IN THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY."

umna, with special references to the arrival of "prominent" delegates, the event is rather more conspicuous than it would have been had a larger city been chosen as the place of assembly. The Grand Hotel, which has been selected as the headquarters of the delegates when off duty, presents a decidedly "socialistic" appearance. At the same moment that the delegates who left Chicago on the 11:45 a. m. Sunday train reached the door of the hotel, the Bicycle brigade, sunburnt, travel-stained and each man wearing an enormous red socialist badge, came pedalling down the street and dismounted on the same spot, their outward journey finished. A large proportion of the delegates engaged rooms in the hotel while others sought different quarters.

Last night the party and individual delegates from Chicago met in caucus to arrange for concerted action during the Convention. Next morning all the delegates assembled in the Masonic Temple on the corner of Washington St. and Capitol Ave., and took possession of the spacious hall which had been provided as the seat of their deliberations. The hall has a seating capacity of one thousand or thereabouts and is admirably adapted for convention proceedings being lofty cool and well-ventilated. The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Comrade Kelly of Marion, Ind., called the meeting to order punctually at 10 a. m. and after welcoming the delegates in a short and well chosen address, read the call for the convention, after which Comrade G. D. Herron was elected temporary chairman by acclamation.

Its own was the presence of three colored men as delegates, holding credentials for branches; Costley representing San Francisco, Cal., Adams and McKay, delegates from Brazil and Richmond, Ind., respectively.

At 3 p. m. the Convention again assembled; heard the report of committees upon rules and credentials. The latter showed that 125 delegates were present distributed as follows: Unaffiliated 3 delegates representing 3 states with 362 votes. S. D. F. (Chicago) 47 delegates from 12 states and holding 1462 votes. S. D. F. (Springfield) 78 delegates from 15 states with 4796 votes. During the afternoon another delegate (Springfield) was seated bearing 91 votes.

The election of the different committees proceeded most harmoniously, and although discussion at times became lively, a spirit of mutual concession based upon the general desire for unity was observable amongst the delegates, which augurs well for the successful termination of the entire proceedings. Committees on platform, constitution, and resolutions, will report tomorrow morning. Several delegates are yet expected to arrive. It is the general opinion amongst those participating in the events of today that a new era in the socialist movement may be dated from this convention; that internal dissensions will disappear and a solid, united, party will issue forth to carry on the struggle against capitalism.

If you cannot talk your neighbor into socialism, why not get the Workers' Call to help you with the job?

(Continued on page 4)

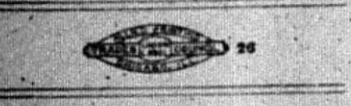
THE WORKERS' CALL

Published every Saturday at 35 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Entered at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., as mail matter of second class.

Subscription Rates: One year, \$2.00; Six months, \$1.25; Three months, \$0.75; Single copies, 10 cents.

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

Editorial Announcements: To secure the return of saved manuscripts please enclose a return address. Communications must reach the office by Monday evening.



Now is the time to roll up your sleeves, limber up your joints and prepare to move when the unity congress...

Table with 2 columns: Problem, Percentage. Includes Lack of Employment (25%), Hunger and Sickness (10%), Brutal Employers (5%), Strikes (15%), Lockouts (15%), Police Clubs (10%), Riot Guns (6%), Socialist Street Meetings (3%), Workers' Call (1 bundle).

A TALE WITHOUT A MORAL. Le Petit Sou, a French socialist paper, relates the following incident: The hail had devastated the vineyards and fields...

UNION VS. NON UNION. To the Editor of the 'Chicago Chronicle': Chicago, July 25.—Simmered down, it seems to me that the question involved in the steel strike is merely as to whether men working in nonunion mills...

H. Gaylord Wilshire of Los Angeles, Cal., editor of the Challenge, will speak at the Temple, 120 S. Western ave., next Sunday night, August 4. Don't forget it.

MOSSBACKS OF LABOR.

New and Enlightened Leaders Needed for Workers. The steel strike is off, so the capitalist papers say with a smink of satisfaction. President Shaffer was for six hours in the lion's den...

UNITY A FACT.

Immediate Demands Retained But Place of Headquarters Not Yet Decided On. Socialist unity under the name of the Socialist party was accomplished at Indianapolis. State autonomy in a large measure was provided for by the Constitution adopted...

As the Call went to press the place of national headquarters had not been selected but the indications were that it will be some other city than Chicago or New York. St. Louis and Cleveland seem to be favorites.

When the convention was called to order Monday morning, George D. Heron was selected as chairman. He presided during the day. James S. Carey was chairman Tuesday and Max Hayes handled the gavel on Wednesday.

The great fight of the convention was over the question as to whether or not immediate demands should be in the platform. In the report of the platform committee eight immediate demands were attached to the platform.

In the debate that followed nearly all of the Chicago comrades took part, all speaking against the immediate demand except Morgan, who favored them, claiming that leaving them was drifting towards anarchism.

Those voting for immediate demands were Richter, Simons, Klenke, Morgan, Hitch and Mills. Those voting against immediate demands were Collins, Wanhope, Saunders, Bakus, Lowrie and Smith.

The following is a list of the delegates from Chicago and Illinois: Officially representing Chicago: A. M. Simons, Thos. J. Morgan, John Collins, W. T. Mills, E. Richter, Delegate at large from the State of Illinois: August Klenke, Delegates representing themselves individually: J. W. Saunders, Jas. Lambert, H. Touse, C. Backus, Chas. Lowrie and wife, Marcus Hitch, Julius Valtich, representing the Carl Marx Club, Seymour Steadman, Theodore Debs, Phil. Brown, Corinne Brown, J. Winnen, Theo. Westphal, A. S. Edwards, J. Ambrose, etc., etc.

Don't forget that in every working-man there is possible material for making a Socialist. It can be most speedily developed by putting the party press within his reach.

MOSSBACKS OF LABOR.

I protest against the encouragement of private enterprises by franchises and subsidies at the expense of the collectivity, and against the appropriation of public functions for the benefit of a privileged class and its heeler.

The men whose tool you are willingly sacrifice the future of the present and coming generations for the gratification of their own sordid desires. It is your duty to stand on the side of humanity against the ghoulish and criminal elements of your class.

It is one of the strange things which we socialists wonder at, that a body of 500,000 workers, educated in the lesson of co-operation by their wonderful unions, the fruit of capitalist concentration...

But the people of the United States at last recognize the true situation. They remember that whenever governments become destructive of the ends for which they are designed, it is the right of the people to adopt such measures as to them seem best for the realization of their aims.

The chosen representatives of the people, their teachers and advisers are guilty, not the people. You, Mr. President, are the chief representative of your class. In addressing you, we warn your whole class that your reign is at an end.

NATIONAL LETTER WRITING.

A Few Parodies and Some Friendly Advice to a Capitalist Contemporary. "Of 50 millions of Americans," says the Chicago American of July 28, "at least 90 per cent believe that Admiral Schley is a brave officer, deserving of the nation's gratitude..."

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT. To President McKinley, Canton, Ohio. Dear Sir: I protest as an American against infamous treatment of the working people. I protest against the license that has been granted to industrial magnates through the courts, senates, legislatures and municipal bodies...

FOR PASTORS.

Should Lead the Members of Their Flocks Into the Arms of the Socialists. I wish I could inspire you with some of my own enthusiasm for socialism. I would not ask you to sacrifice your life for the cause...

Socialists become pretty near being concentrated duties, for they are witnesses and recording angels of the iniquities practised by the rich upon the poorer classes.

As Mark Antony would say: "honorable men, gentlemen, 'treat in brief authority labor to conceal all knowledge of the Great Spirit of Socialism from the minds of the Common People..."

SOME FRIENDLY ADVICE.

We predict that the Chicago American will advocate the writing of such letters as soon as the drop in the circulation of his paper will make it plain to Mr. Hearst that the intelligence of the working people has risen superior to the inane trash that is now dished off in the editorial columns of his paper...

ANOTHER LETTER.

Dear Sir: I protest as a member of the Amalgamated Association against the infamous treatment to which you submit us by your management of our affairs. I and my fellow workers are tired of being exploited, overworked, insulted and bullied.

Send in a club of ten this week. We predict that the Chicago American will advocate the writing of such letters as soon as the drop in the circulation of his paper will make it plain to Mr. Hearst that the intelligence of the working people has risen superior to the inane trash that is now dished off in the editorial columns of his paper...

FOR PASTORS.

Should Lead the Members of Their Flocks Into the Arms of the Socialists. I wish I could inspire you with some of my own enthusiasm for socialism. I would not ask you to sacrifice your life for the cause...

Socialists become pretty near being concentrated duties, for they are witnesses and recording angels of the iniquities practised by the rich upon the poorer classes.

As Mark Antony would say: "honorable men, gentlemen, 'treat in brief authority labor to conceal all knowledge of the Great Spirit of Socialism from the minds of the Common People..."

SOME FRIENDLY ADVICE.

We predict that the Chicago American will advocate the writing of such letters as soon as the drop in the circulation of his paper will make it plain to Mr. Hearst that the intelligence of the working people has risen superior to the inane trash that is now dished off in the editorial columns of his paper...

ANOTHER LETTER.

Dear Sir: I protest as a member of the Amalgamated Association against the infamous treatment to which you submit us by your management of our affairs. I and my fellow workers are tired of being exploited, overworked, insulted and bullied.

Send in a club of ten this week. We predict that the Chicago American will advocate the writing of such letters as soon as the drop in the circulation of his paper will make it plain to Mr. Hearst that the intelligence of the working people has risen superior to the inane trash that is now dished off in the editorial columns of his paper...

SOCIALIST POINTERS

The trusts have no great fear of publicity when they frame the lawmakers themselves. The trusts will force socialism if we just let them alone but we may as well help them.

Socialists are said to be in favor of dividing up but it is not in dividing up the party any longer. The United States is ready for socialism. It is for us to determine what kind of socialism it will be.

Under socialism farmers will fare just as good and as bad as other people when there is a crop failure. Prof. Herron says we will elect a president in 1908. Why not make it 1904. We can't have a good thing too soon.

SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE.

All Friends Invited to Come and Ballot. The following letter was sent to the secretaries of the local branches: 56 Fifth Ave., Room 405, City, July 25, 1901.

I take pleasure in sending you a few copies of the by-laws and membership blank of the proposed co-operative. It is highly important that as many applicants for membership as possible reach us before August 5.

SOCIALIST TEMPLE NOTES.

Next Sunday, August 4th H. Gaylord Wilshire of Los Angeles, Cal., editor of the Challenge, who is attending the convention at Indianapolis, will speak. On the following Sunday, August 11th, Comrades Spring, Ryan and Costley, delegates to the convention from the Pacific Coast, will speak.

Don't forget the reception to the delegates from the Ladies' Auxiliary on Saturday night, August 10th. Short speeches will be made by the delegates, and an interesting musical program will be rendered. Refreshments will be served.

SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE.

All Friends Invited to Come and Ballot. The following letter was sent to the secretaries of the local branches: 56 Fifth Ave., Room 405, City, July 25, 1901.

I take pleasure in sending you a few copies of the by-laws and membership blank of the proposed co-operative. It is highly important that as many applicants for membership as possible reach us before August 5.

Don't forget the reception to the delegates from the Ladies' Auxiliary on Saturday night, August 10th. Short speeches will be made by the delegates, and an interesting musical program will be rendered. Refreshments will be served.

SOCIALIST TEMPLE NOTES.

Next Sunday, August 4th H. Gaylord Wilshire of Los Angeles, Cal., editor of the Challenge, who is attending the convention at Indianapolis, will speak. On the following Sunday, August 11th, Comrades Spring, Ryan and Costley, delegates to the convention from the Pacific Coast, will speak.

SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE.

All Friends Invited to Come and Ballot. The following letter was sent to the secretaries of the local branches: 56 Fifth Ave., Room 405, City, July 25, 1901.

I take pleasure in sending you a few copies of the by-laws and membership blank of the proposed co-operative. It is highly important that as many applicants for membership as possible reach us before August 5.

Socialism and Immediate Demands.

By Henry Stobodin.
From The Worker.

(Concluded.)

Public Ownership.—No measure contained among the "immediate demands" commends itself more to the good will of the Socialists than the demand of public ownership of public franchises. It cannot be expected that all public franchises should be municipalized at once, hence stress is made on the municipalization of some, as railways. Now it is contended by those who desire that the Social Democratic Party make a special issue and campaign for the municipalization of the railways that the realization of this measure would—1. Through the improvement of the condition of the railway workers ameliorate the condition of the working class generally. 2. Be a concrete example of public ownership and make Socialism popular. All of which will, no doubt, be brought about by the municipalization of railways provided the revolutionary attitude of the working class as represented in a revolutionary Socialist party forces into the realization of this measure a truly progressive spirit. We have reason as well as precedent to prove that otherwise the municipalization of railways may constitute a reactionary measure wrought with danger for Socialism.

Should the Socialist party give its unreserved approval to the municipalization of railways, without making distinction or reserve, it will lose the right to protest against the corruption and speculation which must necessarily ensue upon the realization of any Socialist measure within the present system. For our opponents will contend, as they do now, that official corruption is the inherent characteristic and unavoidable concomitant of all Socialist measures, and that Socialism may be judged accordingly. "If you did not know" they will tell us, "that corruption must ensue upon the realization of your measure, then the events prove that you were ignorant; if you did not know they prove that you are bad public advisers."

But a far more formidable danger than official corruption lies in the entanglement of the railway workers, ensuing upon the municipalization of railways, from the working class. It is natural that the workers on the railways are much susceptible to the Socialist arguments and present a promising field for Socialist propaganda. Should the chief aim and object of the Socialist party—the overthrow of capitalism, the abolition of wage slavery and the establishing of a Socialist commonwealth—be relegated to the rear, or be used as rhetorical phrases on solemn occasions only; should the propaganda of the Socialist party resolve itself chiefly to dabbling in municipal ownership; should the character of our propaganda become "practical," "evolutionary," "constructive," and a whole lot of other abused words of supposedly smooth and peaceful import; then the state of mind of those whom such propaganda will convert to Socialism will also be of the eminently "practical," "evolutionary," "constructive" and "contented with a thing at a time" turn, and when we speak of the revolutionary character of the party and the militant attitude of the working class, it is the general state of mind of the workmen that is meant. It needs no further proof that such propaganda of the "constructive," the cult of the "practical," is not calculated to awaken in the workman the dormant class-consciousness to such a clearness of perception that he should continue to stand valiantly by the interests of his class, though his individual or trade interests are no more involved. No such Socialists of the truly constructive type of undying devotion to the interests of working class, are not made by propaganda of the "practical." The result of such propaganda would be to create all around imbecile content. The Socialists, or the "practicals" among them, would plume themselves upon the municipalization of railways as so much Socialism in esse. The railway workers would feel contented that they are the chosen few, privileged to live in a Socialist world of their own, not to be confounded with the world of misery wherein the working class abides. Under such circumstances, the railway workers will be eliminated as a factor on the side of the working class in its struggles with the capitalist class. We have a striking example in the letter carriers. The example proves that the workers of the municipal railways will be used by the capitalist class in order to combat the working class and Socialism. For experience has taught the Socialists that those sections of society that have, or think they have, an interest in the conservation of the standing regime will not only not lend themselves to its overthrow, but will oppose such overthrow. Certainly in this case the overthrow of the regime of capitalism would not jeopardize the condition of the railway workers. But the example of the letter carriers proves amply that to understand this plain proposition requires a higher conception of class interests than a propaganda of "practical" Socialism is likely to lead to the workmen. These same letter carriers tremble in sheer terror at the thought that the powers that be may suspect them of sympathy with the working class. Not only have they declined to join the workers of New York in celebrating the May Day, but have even refused to send their brass band to the eight-hour May Day parade in New York. The postoffice is used by many Socialist speakers as an illustration of a Socialist institution, but it is sad to reflect that this Social-

let institution has deprived the working class of the intelligent co-operation of the letter carriers, and has lent them to the support of the exploiters. If the same system of extending Socialist institutions is pursued, private explanation may find itself all the more comfortably entrenched behind the bulwark of such institutions, and Socialism will find the most formidable foe in the ranks of these institutions. They will fill the ranks of the militia deserted by the workmen, and will in other ways lend themselves as instruments of oppression. Hence a mere propaganda of "practical" Socialism, a campaign of "immediate demands" will not only retard the realization of these demands, but upon realization will produce such a specimen of bastard Socialism, which even the putative parent will only be too glad to disown. On the other hand the propaganda of revolutionary and class-conscious Socialism that lays no stress on ameliorative measures, but demands the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class, will not only hasten the realization of such measures, but will result in a proud spirit of class-consciousness prevalent in the working class, that will preclude the possibility of any of its advanced sections lending itself as an instrument of oppression, and in the belligerent attitude of the Socialist party that will not permit the capitalist class to tamper with the realization of the ameliorative measures.

Shorter Hours.—As there is no measure which is of such vital importance to the working class, as there none which affords so many loopholes through which the capitalist can defeat, at least in a large part, the object of shorter hours—the intended respite for the workman. The chief object of the capitalist lies not in long hours for his laborer, but in securing from him the largest amount of labor power. Should it be proven to him that he will be in a position to compensate himself for the shortening of the labor, he will be willing to join a philanthropic shorter hours league, and to vote for a platform containing such immediate demand. It may be that the motorman on the Broadway car works fewer hours than the driver of the former Broadway horse line, but if the amount of energy spent by each during a day could be compared, it would be proven that the motorman requires an appallingly greater amount of energy for his day's work than the former driver required for his. It would be instructive to compare the mortality among the motorman with that of the former drivers. It may not be well known that the motorman does not enjoy a long life, though it is well known that he does not enjoy his short one.

It just happened that in the course of my perusal of the daily paper, after the above was written, I came across the following striking sub-editorial in the New York "Times" of July 11, 1901:

"Attention is called by one of the English trade papers to a new and peculiar trouble among the cotton operatives in Lancashire, a result of the shorter working day which the labor unions of the district have succeeded in establishing. A system of overdriving is said to be growing up, and according to the reports of the labor leaders it is fast becoming intolerable. The foremen, or 'overlookers,' receive a percentage on the earnings of the weavers under their control, and it is asserted that these overlookers go around the mills with a slate to note what each weaver has earned, and put in a conspicuous place on pay day the amount each operative has earned on the looms. Opposite the names of those earning under the average, it is stated, a cross in red ink or a ring around the amount earned is placed, this being a warning that unless the average is kept up the weaver will lose his or her place. It is affirmed that this driving system has involved such a strain as to make the lives of many factory workers miserable, and various meetings have been held, at which the practice has been condemned, and a strike at the mills where it prevails is talked of. The employers assert that the complaints are exaggerated. They say that the 'speeding' of machinery has been the inevitable outcome of the reduction of the hours of labor, and that competition compels them to secure weight of production in a given time. Somewhat similar complaints can be heard in this country by those who will question our skilled mechanics. A carpenter, for instance, said, the other day, that the supervision of the men in his trade is now vastly more rigorous than it used to be, and any relaxation of activity in working hours is instantly noticed and reprehended by the bosses, who make every effort to prevent the shortening of the day from increasing the expenses of production. As a consequence the added hours of leisure are gained at the cost of a weariness equal to, if not greater than, that which followed the long day's work of other times. These, of course, are effects to be expected in a period of transition, and may pass away in time, BUT THEY HAVE MADE SOME MECHANICALS DOUBT IF THE CHANGE SO HARD AND LONG IS YET A REAL ADVANTAGE TO THEM."

It speaks volumes for the progressive spirit of our "practicals" that it develops on the New York "Times" to point out to them that one of their most important measures of amelioration secures no practical relief to the workmen, except so much of it as they succeed in obtaining through

their powers of resistance and spirit of aggressiveness.

But the increased intensity of labor is not the only way in which new burdens are imposed on the working class so as to compensate the capitalist class for the loss which it would have otherwise sustained through the shortening of the labor day, and which nullify the object of the shorter day—the conservation of the energy of the workman. The growth of population and the introduction of newer machinery make the conditions of modern production ever more complex and impose ever new burdens on production. There are more than one way in which the capitalist manages to shift the burden on the workman. When the workman was living near the factory he required only a few minutes for going to and coming from work. But with the congestion of the industrial districts, and proportionate increase in rent, the workman is forced to the suburbs situated at the great distance from his place of work. The result is that the going to and coming from work process consumes nearly all of that time which may remain to the workman from his work and sleep. A workman of any large city will inform you that this loss of time is a problem of no small moment to him. It would be worse than mockery to consider such time as his own and devoted to rest, as he has to travel in overcrowded cars that are suffocating in the summer and calculated to give rheumatism in the winter. Such are the hardships of reaching work and home for a worker residing in the suburbs that great numbers of workmen prefer residence in overcrowded districts with all its concomitants of lack of air and light. No modern economic will contend that the modern workman who works shorter hours gets, therefore, with less energy, in order to secure his subsistence and it is this energy which is labor power, that the capitalist is after and not merely labor time.

Hence the propaganda of "practical" Socialism as expressed in a shorter hours "immediate demand" will not only retard the realization of such shorter hours, but by relaxing the defensive and aggressive powers of the workman, will make him more tractable for a screwing up of the intensity of his labor and also open many leaks in the hours presumably devoted to the rest through which the capitalist may suck up additional labor power out of such hours. On the other hand a consciousness of his own powers in the working class cultivated by a revolutionary propaganda, that demands not an amelioration of the conditions of exploitation, but the abolition of such conditions, will not hasten the realization of shorter hours, but will be able to resist any attempt of the capitalist to compensate himself in any other way on account of the working class.

Parks, Playgrounds, Etc.—To no measure of amelioration are the old maids of both sexes as ready to give their support as to the extension of the area of parks and playgrounds. It tickles the vanity of the reforming fraternity to have their "goodness" perpetuated in such concrete evidence as parks and playgrounds. There is no doubt that it is a blessing, but being a capitalistic blessing it bears on its brow the curse of Cain. The extension of park and playground area, though not the sole cause, nevertheless greatly contributes to testify one of the unmitigated curses that beset the workman—the overcrowding of the dwelling area. During the last ten years I was a dweller of the tenements of the most unspeakable tenement district in the world. I saw old, rickety but roomy ramshackles give place to rickety tenements with "modern improvements," the improvement consisting in that the inside space was all walled up into closets. I saw these tenements teeming with families of laborers only. I saw parks introduced, and I saw the size of the closet rooms palpably dwindling in area. As the park area increases the dwelling area for laborer decreases. For the introduction of parks means increase in value of adjoining real estate. Had the landlords collected the additional increment of value by charging a higher rental only it would have constituted a smaller calamity. But aware of the rent-paying limitations of the workmen, they continued subdividing the rooms into closets, closets into cells, cells that are seething with families of workmen, whose misery during the hot spell may boldly be asserted not to have been paralleled anywhere in the world. "Ah," exclaims the "practical" Socialist, "there is where building laws are necessary. Let us put them into our 'immediate demands'." Not necessary, my opportunistic friend; some such building laws were passed years ago, but the Tenement House Commission reported recently that a ridiculously insignificant per cent of the tenements built under these laws conformed to them. I think it was less than 10 per cent. What argument remains for the "practical" Socialist? Will he demand that Socialists be entrusted with the execution of these laws, which means with the powers of government? Now, should all the measures which he so ardently advocates as bearing from the outset his stamp of bona fide Socialism meet the fate of the building laws, his Socialism will have fallen into such discredit and he will have lost so much of the confidence of his constituency, that he will find the moment hardly opportune for asking them to make a revolution in order to see how he would enforce the building laws. For entrusting the Socialists with the powers of government means the greatest revolution in the history of mankind. No revolution are not likely to make this revolution for cleaner streets or better building laws merely. My "practical" friend will notice that during revolutions "practical" measures and

"practical" men are relegated to the rear and principles and persons whom he would denominate as visionaries and utopians, but who really are the most practical men of their age, who see only so much further ahead than the rest of the race stop to the front. They parley not with the evil that is rotten with time nor try they to ameliorate it; but they cut out its very heart, so that its friends in the after generations may weep over the rotting corpse, but the evil is dead. To the further embarrassment of the "practical" Socialist will be added the reproaches of the reformers, who will very logically argue that since he declared the "immediate demands" to be his chief object in Socialism, his standing aloof from them only aids the enemies of Socialism, and retards its speedier realization.

We again come to the conclusion that the "practical" Socialist who regards the part of the platform declaring for the overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishing of the Socialist society as utopian phrasemongering and the "immediate demands" as containing the only Socialism worth talking about, may call himself a Socialist if he prefers so—we would not favor a law prohibiting him to do so—but his place is not in the ranks of the Socialist party. The reform parties will amply meet his aspirations.

A revolutionary Socialist who declares at the outset that the only way of mending the capitalist system is ending it, who declares that the Socialist party will end it at the first favorable opportunity and who pledges in the meanwhile to fight for the interest of the working class, this Socialist will not find himself the victim of his own arguments, the prey to contradictions and embarrassment. Besides that the very militant attitude of the Socialist party will be conducive towards securing greater benefits to the working class from the realization of measures of amelioration and giving it the ground for claiming the credit for such benefit, it will be in position, in case of the failure of these measures, as they must in part, owing to capitalistic perversion—to reiterate simply its warning to the working class not to repose too sanguine hopes in any measure of amelioration of their conditions while they leave the capitalist system intact; that true and permanent amelioration of their conditions can come only with abolition of wage slavery.

The length to which this article has grown compels me to put a period to further discussion of the problem. At some future time I will endeavor to prove the following two propositions:

1. That the tactics as advocated by revolutionary Socialists are not only based on sound scientific Socialism, but constitute the best method for securing the largest Socialist vote and, what is of vastly greater importance, such vote once obtained will stay with the Socialist party; whereas the method pursued by our "practicals" is not only unsound in science, but such vote will be subject to be subtracted and dissipated by every reform side show.
2. That present society is honeycombed with socialist tendencies is true. But if historical precedents go for anything at all, the final overthrow of the capitalist state and the establishing of the Socialist society will be not an evolutionary-fatalistic process as the "practicals" contend, but a revolutionary-conscious act or series of acts, and to be an instrument of this revolution constitutes the chief historic function of a Socialist party.

BOOK REVIEW.

COLLECTIVISM AND INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION. By Emile Vanderveelde. Translated from the French by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 58 Fifth Ave., Chicago. Paper 25 cents, cloth 50 cents.

Here we have at last what we have so often missed in our propaganda work: a concise and up-to-date summary of the whole socialist philosophy, in such clear language that even the untrained thinker can easily grasp and impart to others the important truths of economic evolution. Not only is this the book that you want to recommend to your neighbor who does not know what socialism means, but it is also excellent reading for advanced students, who will find new inspiration and fresh strength in the straightforward and logical arguments of Comrade Vanderveelde.

In the first part, CAPITALIST CONCENTRATION, the author outlines how the decadence of personal property among peasant proprietors, artisans and small retailers is the natural corollary of the progress of capitalist property from agreements, rings, pools to corporations and trusts. Chapter III of this part, "Objections," handles in a masterly style the seemingly profound, but in reality superficial, objections of bourgeois economists to the collectivist philosophy.

In the second part, THE SOCIALIZATION OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE, we find the proofs of the advantages of social property and the administration of things over the old regime of rent, profit and interest upheld by the coercive government of the class state. The means of realizing the transition from capitalism to collectivism are thoroughly discussed. In conclusion, the old spook-world objections, that there will be no individual incentive, liberty and high ideals under socialism are plucked to pieces. The book closes with the triumphant cry: ALL MUST GIVE WAY TO SOCIALISM!

The translation carefully avoids all heavy and foreign expressions and, therefore, makes easy and smooth reading, an advantage which few books of this class possess.

Are you still hunting for subscribers?

LABOR ITEMS.

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

Under the co-operative commonwealth the business man will take the place now occupied by the statesman.—Equity.

For the steel workers the strike means more wages, shorter hours, and, in general, a higher standard of intelligence. Therefore, and for many other reasons, the steel workers should be supported in their fight by all who believe that every man has a right to live and enjoy on this earth.—Haverhill Social Democrat.

Six thousand people sleep in the open air in London every night, according to the statement of an English publication. But on these hot nights the number forced to sleep out of doors in the tenement house regions would not be told by six times six thousand.—Co-operator.

The hat trust has just been formed all right. Every trust that is formed only brings nearer the time when the great trust will be formed and all the people will become stockholders.—Oklahoma Socialist.

The King's Bench sometimes supplies better stuff than the comic papers.—Labour Leader.

Lord Rosslyn was engaged for six months selling nitrate for a London firm at a salary of \$1250 per year and commission. Producing no sales, his employers docked his salary, but a sympathetic judge ordered his wages paid.

"There are a few other Lords who produce no business, and whose salaries we would like to dock, but alas! we cannot get at them," says the Labour Leader.

Same here, but we shall get at them pretty soon.

Along with a tremendous increase in their popular vote, the Socialists of Holland captured 7 seats in Parliament, an increase of three, and there is a big chance of winning in two more districts. Better still, the anarchistic movement in Groningen has been smashed and a Socialist school-teacher now represents the district. The tide continues to rise.

The Typographical Journal says that a company has been incorporated at Columbus, O., to manufacture machines for newspaper publishers which are designed to take the place of newsboys. They will be placed on corners haunted by the "newsies," and the customer drops a penny in the slot and gets a paper.—Cleveland Citizen.

Union miners of Colorado are earnestly taking up the cudgels for the Social Democratic Party, and they have secured Debs to make several speeches in the state next month.

The car builders of Scranton, Pa., have had an injunction issued at the solicitation of a railway corporation.

Machinists of Lockport, N. Y., had a blanket injunction slapped on them.

Blanket injunction was hurled over machinists of Lyons, N. Y.

Machinists of Boston have been injunctioned by the courts.

Machinists of Ansonia, Conn., were injunctioned.

The first victory has been gained by the Social Democrats electing Dr. Adler to the Legislature of Lower Austria, in spite of an infamous electoral system that is meant to disfranchise labor men.

City Council election in Zurich, Switzerland, resulted in the Socialist winning 22 seats, about one-fourth, despite the fact that the old parties combined against them in many districts.

A combination of little capitalists controlling the oil producing interests of Kern Co., Cal., have banded together for the purpose of fighting the Standard Oil Trust. Their combined capital amounts to twenty-five million dollars. Next year they will probably have the experience, while Rockefeller, will get the capital.

Rubber Trust patterned after the United States Steel corporation is said to be under way.

A corporation capitalised at \$3,000,000 has been formed in Trenton, N. J., for the purpose of controlling the bread output of Greater New York, Newark, and Jersey City. The combination will eventually seek to acquire a similar control over the bread industry of Chicago and St. Louis, and afterwards the other important cities of the United States.

The Chicago Chronicle (Dem.) congratulates the Democratic party on its getting rid of "populist and socialist elements." Republican papers please copy.

Notice.

Comrades: A complete list of donations to the delegate fund was to be in this week's Workers' Call. But pressing news from the Convention came in, and was considered more important. It will be inserted in next week's issue without fail.

Fraternally,
The Executive Committee,
per W. Kennedy.

There may be a party mass meeting called by the General Committee for the purpose of receiving the reports of the delegates to Indianapolis. If such meeting is held, notice will be given in the Evening News next Monday under the head of "Political Announcements."

If you wish to test the intelligence of your neighbor try him with a few copies of this paper.

MARRIAGE RELATIONS.

Translated from Frederick Engel's "Origin of the Family."

The full freedom of marriage can become general only after all minor economic considerations, that still exert such a powerful influence on the choice of a mate for life, have been removed by the abolition of capitalistic production and of the property relations created by it. Then no other motive will remain but mutual fondness.

Since sexlove is exclusive by its very nature—although this exclusiveness is at present realized for women alone—marriage founded on sexlove must be monogamous. Bachofen was perfectly right in regarding the progress from group marriage to monogamy mainly as the work of women. Only the advance from the pairing family to monogamy must be charged to the account of men. This advance implied, historically, a deterioration in the position of women and a greater opportunity for men to be faithless. Remove the economic considerations that now force women to submit to the customary disloyalty of men, and you will place women on an equal footing with men. All present experiences prove that this will tend much more strongly to make men truly monogamous, than to make women polyandrous.

However, those peculiarities that were stamped upon the face of monogamy by its rise through property relations will decidedly vanish, namely the supremacy of man and the indissolubility of marriage. The supremacy of man in marriage is simply the consequence of his economic superiority and will fall with the abolition of the latter. The indissolubility of marriage is partly the consequence of economic conditions, under which monogamy arose, partly tradition from the time where the connection between this economic situation and monogamy, not yet clearly understood, was carried to extremes by religion. To-day, it has been perforated a thousand times. IF MARRIAGE FOUNDED ON LOVE IS ALONE MORAL, THEN IT FOLLOWS, THAT MARRIAGE IS MORAL ONLY AS LONG AS LOVE LASTS. The duration of an attack of individual sexlove varies considerably according to individual disposition, especially in men. A positive cessation of fondness or its replacement by a new passionate love makes a separation a blessing for both parties and for society. But humanity will be spared the useless wailing through the mire of a divorce case.

What we may anticipate about the adjustment of sexual relations after the impending downfall of capitalist production is mainly of a negative nature, and mostly confined to elements that will disappear. But what will be added? That will be decided after a new generation has come to maturity, a race of men who never in their lives have had any occasion for buying with money or other economic means of power the surrender of a woman; a race of women who have never had any occasion for surrendering to any man for any other reason but love, or for refusing to surrender to their lover from fear of economic consequences. Once such people are in the world, they will not give a moment's thought to what we to-day believe should be their course. They will follow their own practice and fashion their own public opinion about the individual practice of every person—only this and nothing more.

Translated by E. U.

BELGIAN LECTURER COMING.

Prominent Belgian Comrade Will Tour the United States.

Professor Emile Vinck will arrive in New York about the first of September with the purpose of making a lecture tour across the country as far west as arrangements can be made. Professor Vinck is a member of the faculty of the "New University" in Brussels, the most important socialist educational institution in the world. He is also the secretary of the Federation of Socialist Municipal Councillors of Belgium, and is without doubt the greatest living authority on socialist activity in municipalities. He speaks either French, English or German with equal ease, and is a fluent and eloquent speaker. He has made several short lecture tours throughout England, and the English comrades and the press agree in praising him as an instructive, enthusiastic speaker. We can say of our personal knowledge that there are few men in the socialist movement today who can speak in a more authoritative and interesting manner than Comrade Vinck. All that he asks is his expenses, including entertainment and railroad fare from the preceding town. He will certainly come as far west as Chicago, and as much further as arrangements can be readily made. Until the party reorganization is completed and the proper officials elected to take charge of his tour, all arrangements can be made through the International Socialist Review. Any town where there is to be a municipal election should not

miss this opportunity. Professor Vinck is accustomed to out-door propaganda in Belgium, and writes us that he is as willing to speak out of doors as in Socialist papers please copy.

Local Reports.

NORTH SIDE.

The Wednesday evening meeting at Oak and Franklin Streets was a complete success, about one hundred persons listened to the speakers. Seventy-five Calls were sold and a collection was taken.

Thursday evening meeting at Washington Square. Three hundred persons listened to Comrade Berlin making a splendid address. One hundred Calls were distributed and a collection of one dollar and fifty cents was taken.

Friday evening the meeting at corner Racine and Diversey was addressed by Comrade Chas Sand. A collection was taken and fifty Calls distributed. Two new members were secured.

Sunday at 4:30 p. m. the meeting at Center and N. Clark failed. The cable system broke down and the repairs working in that neighborhood with horses and teams caused such a noise and turmoil no one could listen so we were forced to adjourn until next Sunday.

The Sunday night meeting at Wrightwood and Sheffield was not held on account of the weather.

Tuesday evening a good crowd listened to Comrades Morris and Baur speaking at the corner of North Ave. and North Clark. A collection was taken and Calls distributed. Two subscriptions for the Call were taken.

Comrades in this division are notified that stamps can be bought from Secretary of division.

The General Committee meets next Saturday evening, Aug. 3rd, at Schiller Assembly Hall, 3rd floor, 8 p. m. Delegates should be present.

M. H. TAFT,
Gen. Secy.

SUOTH SIDE.

Financial report of South Division for week ending:

Chicago, July 28th, 1901.

Balance on hand.....\$15.96

RECEIPTS:

1st Ward Collections.....\$2.12

W. T. Mills, donation.....5.00

4th Ward, donation.....1.00

Call Cards.....

H. De Borg.....\$1.00

7th Ward.....2.25

6th Ward......50

.....3.75

Total.....\$25.74

EXPENSES:

Division organizers salary.....\$15.00

Call Cards.....3.75

Stationary.....1.00

Postage......30

Due stamps......30

.....\$25.35

Balance on hand.....\$7.39

CORRESPONDENCE.

Chicago, July 22nd 1901.

Editor Workers' Call.—Among the important items of business before the 15th Ward Branch business meeting, Friday evening, July 15, was a resolution to memorialize the Executive Committee to provide two picnics every year, one for the north side and northern part of the west side, and the other for the south side and southern part of the west side. Enthusiastic appreciation was voiced for the late picnic, but it was thought best to consider the proposition to divide the gathering so that those living at remote distances would be saved trouble and expense of a long trip.

A committee was appointed to consider the general welfare of the organization and to report to the Branch meetings from time to time plans and ideas for more efficient propaganda work. The committee was instructed to solicit opinions of other comrades, through the Workers' Call, of how best to promote Socialism and the work of the Ward organizations.

Information or suggestions may be sent to the Call or sent by mail to chairman of the committee, Comrade Wm. G. L. Goodspeed, 727 North Fairfield Avenue.

Though the weather on the night of last meeting was torrid, thirteen comrades were present at the home of Comrade Keller. Steps are being taken to provide a permanent home for the Branch. The battle cry is:

"A Thousand Socialist Votes in the Fifteenth Ward by 1902!"

W. H. KUHNRECKER,
Secy 15th Ward Branch.

Dr. Henry A. Frankel,
DENTIST.

203 West 12th Street,
CHICAGO.

Ross & Wison
The West Side Custom Tailors.
Trousers a Specialty; from \$2.50 up
Suits from \$14.00 up.
£15 West 12th Street.

If You Are In Need Of

SHOES

Do Not Hesitate To Call On Us.

We carry High and Medium grade FOOTWEAR for MEN WOMEN and CHILDREN at very reasonable prices.

J. SILVERSTEIN & CO.,

280 W. 12th Street, near Halsted.

All our shoes polished Free.

Capitalist Literature.
(Continued from page 4)

The Associated Press does not waste cable tolls in telegraphing foreign matter of purely local interest to the United States and it is clear that the Bernstein revival is intended to sow seeds of discord not alone among the socialists of Germany, but of the United States as well.

This anti-socialist tone in the foreign dispatches may naturally be expected to characterize more and more the press utterances in the United States as the evidences of the socialist movement's growth become more apparent. Bearing in mind the intimate relation between newspaper and official and the fact that the official is a part of that state, which is the instrument of the capitalist class, it is not difficult to see how the alarm of the capitalists will be communicated to the press. Socialists cannot too soon realize that they will not receive any aid from the press as it exists at present, and this fact cannot be too strongly emphasized. In some socialist quarters there has been a disposition to put some store by "socialistic" utterances in certain papers, but it is worse than folly to expect any permanent and unequivocal championship of the working class cause from this section of the press which entices the workers only to betray them. The newspapers are mere parasites of the capitalist order, strong as the capitalist order is strong and weak as that order is weak, and they may be depended on not to assist in killing the goose which lays for them the golden egg.

While editorial writers are allowed wide discretion in their discussions, the counting room idea of "a free press" is the idea that prevails when there is a conflict between counting room and editorial room. Let the counting room see the revenue decreasing as a result of editorial assaults on "business interests" and those assaults will cease instantly. If the editorial writers cannot harmonize their opinions with counting room opinions other editorial writers not so stiff necked will be found. The only hope of an adequate representation of the socialist movement in the field of journalism is the establishment of a socialist press, frankly revolutionary, giving daily the news of the working-class movement in all its phases, exposing the shams and stratagems of the enemy, exchanging blow for blow and standing ever as the unpurchasable unfettered champion of an Industrial Democracy, the Co-operative Commonwealth.

CHARLES DOBBS.

Open Air Meetings.

ALL SPEAKERS TAKE NOTICE.
You will please read this list carefully so that you will know what meeting you are booked to speak at and if you cannot be there let the Division Secretary or Organizer know by return mail.

WEST DIVISION.
Saturday, 8 p. m.—Grand Ave. and Curtis. Speakers: W. L. Goodspeed and J. W. Bartels.
Saturday—Paulina and Milwaukee, 8 p. m. Speakers: J. Fox and M. Caplan.
Saturday—8 p. m.—Western Ave. and Armitage Ave. Speaker: W. Huggins, John Collins.
Sunday 2 p. m.—Union Park, Warren Ave. Speakers: Aug. Klenke and S. Williams.
Sunday 3 p. m.—California and North Ave. Speakers: Goodspeed, Bartels and Klenke.
Sunday 4 p. m.—Peoria and Madison Ave. Speakers: J. W. Bartels and J. Brennan.
Today—4 p. m.—Center and Blue Island Avenues. Speakers: John Collins and S. Williams.
Tuesday—3 p. m.—48th and Lake st. Speaker: A. Klenke.
Wednesday—4 p. m.—24th and Oakley Avenue. Speakers: A. Klenke and J. Fox.
Thursday, 8 p. m.—42nd Ave. and Harrison Street. Speakers: W. Huggins and H. P. Keurb.
Wednesday—8 p. m.—Robey and Chicago Ave. Speakers: M. Caplan and J. W. Bartels.
Thursday 8 p. m.—Taylor and Blue Island Ave. Speakers: Huggins and J. Fox.
Friday—5 p. m.—Halsted and O'Brien Streets. Speaker: M. Caplan.
Friday—Paulina and 17th st. Speakers: John Collins and Ch. Sand.

NORTH DIVISION.

Sunday, 4:30 p. m.—Center and North Clark Street. Speakers: B. Beely and Chas. Sand.
Sunday, 8 p. m.—Sheffield and Wrightwood Avenues. Speakers: Morris and Sand.
Tuesday, 8 p. m.—N. Clark St. and North Ave. Speaker: J. Wanhope.
Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Oak and Franklin Streets. Speakers: John Collins and Har.
Thursday, 8 p. m.—Walton Place and North Clark Street. Speakers: Mrs. Davies and C. Sand.
Friday—Diversey Blvd and Racine Ave. Speaker: August Klenke.

DIVISION NO. 4.
Saturday, 8 p. m.—Hoyne and Belmont Aves. Speakers: Leffingwell and Robbins.
Tuesday, 8 p. m.—51st and Armitage Avenue. Speakers: S. Robbins and Leffingwell.
Tuesday, 8 p. m.—Hanson Park. Speakers: Bard and Leffingwell.
Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Lincoln and Belmont Aves. Speakers: Robbins and Bard.
Thursday, 8 p. m.—Imzey and Milwaukee. Speakers: Leffingwell, Bard and Robbins.
—SAM ROBBINS, Organizer pro tem.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.
Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.
GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 103 E. Randolph street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 28 N. Clark street.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 36 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 28 N. Clark street.

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 7159 Emerald avenue. G. Anderson, Secretary, 7159 Emerald ave. Walter Thomas Mills, Division Organizer, 6416 Ellis avenue.
FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8 p. m., at 214 Wabash ave. (store). Secretary, Rico Washbrough, 175 East 22nd street. Organizer, Peter Raat, 1705 Wabash St.
THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 3355 S. State street; meets every Monday at 3 p. m.; Secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 3360 State street. Organizer, Louis Dalgaard, 3705 State street.
FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 3110 South Halsted street; secretary, Joe Trenta, 309 E. Twenty-fourth street. Organizer, H. Driesvogh, 1110 Halsted St.
FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 470 S. Halsted St.; Sec. George Mitchell, 1523 35th St.; Organizer, A. Beck.
SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Thursday nights at 410 E. 43d street. Secretary, M. Kleminger, 434 Lake ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 345—E. 43rd street.
SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 5 o'clock, at 6512 Cottage Grove avenue, rear hall, first floor. Secretary, Peyton Boswell, 607 Washington avenue; organizer, Stanley Klendelst, 4165 East 59th street.
EIGHTH WARD—Every Saturday 3 p. m., at Sherman Hall, 610 Commercial ave.; Sec. M. H. Taft, 926 Commercial avenue. Organizer, Theo. J. Ind, 125—48th street.
NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at 1968 Halsted street; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 592 W. Taylor St.
ELEVENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Juswitsch Hall, cor. 21st street and Paulina street. Robert Pister, 400 Washburne Ave.
TWELFTH WARD—Secretary G. J. Sindelar, 1198 S. Albany Ave.
THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Secy. Jas. Lambert, 1012 Washington Blvd.
FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miles Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues; secretary, E. Cone, 192 Emerson avenue.
FIFTEENTH WARD—Meets every Friday at 571 Thomas St. Sec. F. H. Kuchenbecker, 450 N. Winchelsea Ave.
SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Monday, Shonhofen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.; secretary, G. Beselack, 346 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, 120 S. Western avenue; secretary, James S. Smith, 413 W. Madison street.
TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., 3rd Floor, 45 N. Clark Street, Secy, R. A. Morris, 25 N. Clark Street.
TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday in the month at 98 Clybourn avenue; secretary, P. F. Eickenberg, 332 N. Franklin street.
TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets every other Friday evening at 604 Sedgewick street, R. Holthusen Jr., secretary.
TWENTY-FOURTH—Every first and third Friday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary L. N. Wagner, 525 Southport avenue.
TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at Fridhem Hall, 174 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, H. N. Daniels, 1449 Newport Avenue.
TWENTY-SIXTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, cor. N. Leavitt and Belle Plaine av. A. Johnson, secretary, 223 Cuyler av.
TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—Meets every Friday at 305 W. Wellington street; secretary, Wm. H. Leffingwell, 520 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, 1615 N. 51st Av. Secretary, J. Harris, 1820 W. Montana Av.
TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4—Secretary, A. Elsemann, 1114 Armitage avenue.
TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 5—Secretary, Daniel Zatzke, 131 N. Fifty-seventh court.
TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 6—Secretary, James Charbonneau, 216 N. Whipple street.
TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Wednesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee avenues. Secretary, Inga Johnson, 1363 N. Washburne Ave.

THIRTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on call at 544 Ashland ave. Organizer, Wm. S. Ellis, 5447 Ashland av.
THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 632 Westworth avenue.
THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every Friday at Torino Hall, 528 and Aberdeen Streets, 4 p. m. Secretary, H. P. Newman, 6714 Loomis street. Organizer, P. Horslev, 5925 Aberdeen st.
THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets every Friday, 8 p. m., at 6410 Halsted St. Sec. Lillie M. Forberg, 6410 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 7153 Emerald Ave.
THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second fourth Wednesday evening at 113th street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. F. Dence, 11437 Perry av Organizer, H. DeBoer, 444 West 110th street.
THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every Tuesday at 2348 Harrison St. Sec. H. G. Lowater, 2349 Harrison Street.
THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 156 N. 52nd Ave.
GERMAN BRANCHES.
KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 259 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 189 Garfield Av.
FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at 4577 Bishop St.; secretary, J. Slevers, 3612 W. Sixty-sixth St.
EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 2190 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 10911 Ave. K.
TWENTY-SIXTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina.
POLISH BRANCHES.
POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 454 Noble street; secretary, P. Cienclara, 44 Noble street.
SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 484 Noble street; secretary, M. Pieck, 484 Noble street.
EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 84th street and Superior avenue; secretary, F. Rudzinski, 877 Market ave.
TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulausk's Hall, 15th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kosturski, 617 W. 29th street.
KWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kosciuski Hall, 45th and Wood streets.
LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 853 21st place; secretary, Mrs. B. Felick, 853 21st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.
SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday at 5 p. m., at 1039 Milwaukee av. In rear.
LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lecture and reading rooms at 488 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.
SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave.; John Cotrell, secretary, 342 Warren Ave.; J. Langenberg, treasurer, 318 Sheffield Ave.

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, H. A. Morris, 28 N. Clark street.
LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shipert, 804 Union street.
LOCAL BELLEVILLE—Secretary, G. W. Boyce, 114 N. Gold street.
LOCAL CENTRALIA—Secretary, Anton Baumgarten, Railroad No. 3
LOCAL GLEN CARBON—Secretary, C. Demmerich.
LOCAL GALESBURG—Secretary, Jno. C. Sjodin, 1837 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, 512 Court street.
LOCAL QUINCY—Secretary, William Heuman, 1220 State street.
LOCAL ROCK ISLAND—Secretary, H. Weyland, 1306 Fifth avenue.
LOCAL GLEN ELLYN—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr.
LOCAL SPRINGFIELD—Secretary, A. von Behrens, 1346 N. Grand avenue.
LOCAL FREEBURG—Secretary, Jos. Sutton.
LOCAL TRENTON—Secretary, J. J. Shuster.
LOCAL ALTOONA—Secretary, Carl Elton, M. D.
LOCAL BISHOP HILL—Secretary, A. F. Lindwall.
LOCAL ROCKFORD—Secretary, Henry Neavatt, 499 Seventh street.
LOCAL BERWICK—Secretary, H. E. Allen.
LOCAL ABINGDON—Secretary, Thos. Wallace.
LOCAL PANAMA—Secretary, Henry Wulmer.
LOCAL LINCOLN—Sec. J. N. Balt.

Do You Read
THE ADVANCE?
Official organ of the S. & P. from the Pacific Coast.
Send for sample copy. 25 cents for six months; 50 cents a year; with Workers' Call, 90 cents a year.
117 Turk St.
SAN FRANCISCO - CAL.

August 11, 1901. August 11, 1901.

Be sure to attend the First annual

PIC-NIC

Given by the 25th Ward Branch Socialist Party
...AT...
MANILA GROVE,
Clark St. and Leland Ave.

Sunday August 11th 1901.

Red hot time in a cool place.
Ladies Free - - - Gentlemen 25 Cents.
Music by Socialist Orchestra.

Tickets can be had at "Workers' Call" office, 36 N. Clark Street, 40 per cent of amount of tickets sold in this office will go to the "Call". Also 25 per cent of the proceeds of the picnic.
To get to Park, transfer to N. Clark St. electric, from Southport, Sheffield and Limits cars.

Visit
Harry L. Marenton,
The well known West Side Up to date Hatter and Furnisher.
293 West 12th Street,
3 doors West of Halsted.

YAFFE & KAPLAN
Russian and Turkish
BATHS
Also Electric Cure Baths.
75 Waller St., - - CHIAGO
Between Maxwell & 14th.

The Worker
Uncompromising Exponent of Socialism. Unflinching Advocate of Labor's Rights.
An up-to-date paper giving all important news of the socialist movement in this country and abroad. Articles on socialism and on public events from the socialist standpoint.
50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months; 15 cents for three months.
ADDRESS
THE WORKER
124 WELLS ST., NEW YORK CITY

"Socialism and Modern Science" is convincingly fascinating - one cannot help believing in Socialism after having read it.

The up-to-date Socialist
has a copy of "Socialism and Modern Science". All socialists should be up to date.

KELLOGG MUSIC SCHOOL, 523 S. Western Ave.
The only school on the West Side having a systematic elementary department in which beginners are prepared for a thorough musical education. It has also high grade advanced courses for those intending to follow the profession.
THE SCHUBERT STRING QUARTETTE under the direction of Wm. H. Kellogg, is prepared to furnish first-class music for parlor entertainments, parties, etc. The Chicago Symphony Club of 48 members, gives concerts for churches, lodges, societies, etc.
C. FREDERIC KELLOGG, Director.
Send for Catalogue.

"As a souvenir of the book of 1901 get a copy of 'Socialism and Modern Science' of your nearest local.

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

The best place to purchase leaf tobacco and cigarmakers supplies is at
E. Wollock's
477 S. Halsted St.

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?"
117 Turk St.
SAN FRANCISCO - CAL.

Peter Sissman
Attorney at Law
Telephone Central 1314.
Suite 507, 100 Washington St.
Residence 50 Evergreen Ave.
CHICAGO.

THOMAS J. MORGAN,
LAWYER.
We obtain PATENTS and are engaged in the General Practice of Law.
We invite correspondence.
79 Dearborn St., rooms 228-330, CHICAGO.

P. HORSLEV
Butter, Coffee,
Tea and Spices
Send order by postal card. Goods delivered all over the South Side.
6090 MAR ST. CHICAGO

SOCIALIST CARTOONS AND COMMENTS
By FRED D. WARREN.
Workers' Call, Chicago: "This is a series of clever criticisms of present society, illustrated by cartoons which are decidedly bright in their point of view."
Freedom, Equality, Washington: "The cartoons are comical, but forcibly illustrate the benefits of the co-operative system as compared with the competitive."
The New Light, Port Angeles, Washington: "Should be in the hands of every laboring man in the United States."
PRICE 5 CENTS.
WARREN BROS., Publishers
RICH HILL, MO.

BEST OVERALLS AND APRONS
at Northwestern Jacket & Apron Co., 446 South Halsted St., M. Schaefer, Prop.

"You'll have to Show me."
A copy of "Missouri Socialist"
Published at
22 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.
Bright and breezy. One year 50c.

THE SOCIALIST
An Illustrated Weekly.
Aggressive, Scientific, unlike any other.
50 cents a year. 10 weeks 10 cents.
114 Virginia st., Seattle, Washington.
*For 10 Socialist addresses will send you his paper for 10 weeks.

ROBOTNIK
Weekly Organ of The Polish Socialist Party.
Subscription price \$1.00 per annum.
Published at 494 Noble st., Chicago, Ill.
Advertising and Job Printing a Specialty.
Terms Moderate. Union Label.

Tutill's Magic Pills
Stir the Soul.
I GUARANTEE TUTILL'S MAGIC PILLS to be purely vegetable and to be absolutely satisfactory or money refunded. By mail, 25c.
YEOMAN'S 3360 State.

INTERNATIONAL UNION
This Label
is the only guarantee that bread and other bakery goods are union-made. Buy no other. Patronize only such places where you see the label on the bread. Do mind the name.

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

M. COHN'S ORCHESTRA
First-class music furnished for all occasions. Address 907 N. Whipple st.

Cigarette Smokers!
Ask for Levin's "Special" and other brands manufactured by D. Levin, 465 S. Halsted St.

THE SILVER CROSS
— or —
The Carpenter of Nazareth
— by —
EUGENE SUE.

PREFACE.
Eugene Sue wrote in French a monumental work: "The Mysteries of the People," or "History of a Proletarian Family." It is a "work of fiction;" yet it is the best universal history extant: better than any work, avowedly on history, it graphically traces the special features of the several systems of class-rule as they have succeeded each other from epoch to epoch, together with the nature of the struggle between the contending classes. The "Law," "Order," "Patriotism," "Religion," etc., etc., of each successive tyrant class, despite its change of form, hysterically sought refuge in to justify its criminal existence whenever threatened; the varying economic causes of the oppression of the toilers; the mistakes incurred by these in their struggles for redress; the varying fortunes of the conflict; all these social dramas are therein reproduced in a majestic series of "historic novels," covering leading and successive episodes in the history of the race.

The work here published in English garb is one of these historic novels. It is chosen because of its singular fitness to modern times in one important respect:—the unity of action of the oppressors, despite hostile politico-material interests and clashing religious views; the hyper-crisis that typifies them all; the oneness of fundamental purpose that animates pulpit, professional chair or public office in possession of a plundering class; and, last not least, the identity of the methods pursued and the pretences seized by the plundering and ruling class, at that long ago critical period in the history of the human race, when the pre-federal colossus of the Roman Empire was by force of its own power, beginning to strangle itself, and, at the present or third critical period, when the grand-child of that *Roman System* and child of *Feudalism-Capitalism*, is now in turn, likewise by virtue of its own ripened colossal power, throttling itself to death, and, with its death throes, heralding the advent of a new civilization—the *Socialist Social System*.

"The Silver Cross," or "The Carpenter of Nazareth," is a pathetic page from history that holds the mirror up to the *Capitalist Class*—its orators, pulpiteers, politicians, lawyers, together with all its other menials of high and low degree,—and, by the reflection cast, enlightens and warns.

121 pages, cloth, with or without silver cross decoration, price 50 cents.

INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY PUBLISHING CO.
23 Duane St., NEW YORK.
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE MAY BE HAD ON REQUEST.

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

- 1.—Woman and the Social Problem. By May Wood Simons. Shows that the emancipation of woman will only come with the emancipation of man through socialism.
- 2.—The Evolution of the Class Struggle. By William H. Noyes. A historical study showing how socialism is coming.
- 3.—Imprudent Marriages. By Robert Blatchford. A masterly answer to the argument that "prudence" would help the laborer.
- 4.—Packingtown. By A. M. Simons. A study of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago; how nature and man are alike scientifically exploited.
- 5.—Realism in Literature and Art. By Clarence S. Darrow.
- 6.—Single Tax vs. Socialism. By A. M. Simons. Shows the inadequacy of the single tax as a remedy for the evils pointed out by Henry George.
- 7.—Wage-Labor and Capital. By Karl Marx. The essence of the great philosopher's theory, in his own words.
- 8.—The Man Under the Machine. By A. M. Simons. A concise summary of the argument for socialism in simple language.
- 9.—The Mission of the Working Class. By Rev. Charles H. Vall, author of "Modern Socialism."
- 10.—MORALS and SOCIALISM. By Charles H. Kerr. Shows how popular ideas of morals are manipulated in the interest of the Capitalist Class.
- 11.—Socialist Songs. By William Morris and others. Printed without music, but adapted to familiar tunes.
- 12.—After Capitalism, What? By Rev. Wm. T. Brown. A striking demonstration of the fact that socialism is the necessary outcome of present conditions.
- 13.—A Political Quack Doctor. By W. A. Corey. A socialist view of the problem of dealing with the liquor traffic.
- 14.—Socialism and Farmers. By A. M. Simons. Shows how the farmer is virtually a wage-slave and that his interests lead him into socialism.
- 15.—How I Acquired My Millions. By W. A. Corey. A revised edition of this brilliant satire.
- 16.—Socialists in French Municipalities. A compilation from official reports, showing what has been accomplished by the socialists who control most of the cities of France.
- 17.—Socialism and Trade Unionism. By Daniel Lynch. With this is printed "Trades Unionism and Socialism," by Max S. Hayes.
- 18.—Plutocracy or Nationalism, Which? An address delivered by Edward Bellamy in 1889, remarkable for its forecast of actual industrial developments and of the coming social order.
- 19.—The Real Religion of Today. By Rev. Wm. Thurston Brown. Shows how the socialist movement embodies all that has been vital in religion.
- 20.—Why I Am a Socialist. An address delivered by Prof. George D. Herron at a Social Democratic mass meeting in Chicago, September 29, 1900.
- 21.—The Trust Question. Its economic and political aspect. By Rev. Chas. H. Vall.
- 22.—How to Work for Socialism. A manual of practical suggestions. By Walter Thomas Mills.
- 23.—The Axe at the Root. By Rev. Wm. T. Brown. A sermon showing that socialism embodies the principles of nearly humanity.
- 24.—What the Socialists Would Do if Elected in this City. By A. M. Simons.
- 25.—The Folly of Being "Good." Capitalist Ethics and Socialist Ethics Contrasted. By Charles H. Kerr.
- 26.—INTemperance and POVERTY. By T. Twining. Disposes thoroughly of the assertion that the laborers' troubles are mainly due to drink.
- 27.—THE RELATION OF RELIGION TO SOCIAL ETHICS. By Rev. Wm. T. Brown.

Price 5 cents each postpaid; monthly 50 cents a year. Stockholders are entitled to the special rate of \$1.00 for 100 reserved copies or 7 cents each in smaller lots, and a Local Chicago is a free copy. The literary agents of branches will be entitled to buy at these rates by calling at our office. Postage in Chicago address is not included.

CHAS. H. KERR & CO.,
Publishers
56 Fifth Ave. CHICAGO

THE SCHOOL OF SOCIALISM
Comrades who want to be ready for the fall Campaign should at once undertake the work of the Special Course in Socialism which the Chicago School of Social Economy is providing. The Thursday Evening Classes were never more interesting than now. It was the general verdict of those present last week that it was the best Session ever held. Correspondence lessons everywhere. Send stamp for particulars to
Walter Thomas Mills, A. M.
THE CHICAGO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ECONOMY
6416 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.