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THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

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

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 130.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, AUG. 31, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

News of the Week And its Philosophy.

Injunctions have been coming pretty thick this week and while strikers, after the experiences of recent years could expect nothing else, they were somewhat surprised at the sweeping nature of the two that were issued by United States judges. The socialists see in the injunction one phase of the class struggle. The capitalist class has found a new weapon in the injunction and one that partially nullifies the once powerful weapons of the working class, the strike and the boycott. A strike is a war in miniature and all things are fair in war. The capitalist uses the injunction; the workers use the boycott though both injunction and boycott may be contrary to the ideas on which the American government was founded. Neither side cares as to that. Each wants to gain its point. Material interests are at stake and might rules. In this contest the capitalists have the advantage in that they look farther ahead than the workingmen and secure the machinery of government. The workingmen thus surrendered their most powerful weapon, which force of numbers will allow them at any time to take when they did not elect men from their own class to the offices. If all is fair in war then it is fair for the workingmen to take the offices. They can do it, the only question would be, is it wise for them to do so?

Capitalists papers counseling moderation tell the workingmen to remember Debs. If the workingmen had remembered Debs at the last election they might not now be striking for their rights with adverse governing bodies to contend with. It is the short memory of the workingman that the capitalists depend on to control government.

Of course Debs never marched up San Juan hill in a blaze of red light, neither did he originate a tariff law that would foster the rich at the expense of the worker. He only went to jail for his class. They could not think of making him president. Only a man who displeased them and had no use for them except during a campaign, would do as a president for the workingmen. The philosophy of the class struggle needs to be expounded again to the working class.

Talk of Mark Hanna for president is again being freely indulged in. Possibly this is a scheme to make the workers so mad that they will vote for Mr. Bryan or some stalking horse rather than one of their own number. It may be too that the capitalists expect to elect Mark. They have not the votes to do it, but workingmen are very accommodating about election time.

Surprise over the rottenness in the city hall that is partly being brought out by the present investigation is all put on. No one is surprised. Everyone knows what a gang of politicians get themselves in office for. It is for their mutual interests. The bluff about doing things for the dear people is so thoroughly exploded that nobody tries to work it any more.

The report that Mr. Bryan's Commoner was to be moved to Chicago has been denied. We do not need the Commoner here as long as we have the Workers' Call.

Sympathy that is being wasted on the strikers' wives would much better be expended on their daughters in the sweatshops and the department stores.

Business men are trying their best to settle the steel strike. While a strike is on, business men are deprived of a part of their rakeoff between producer and consumer. It is not that they have great philanthropic hearts that wholly prompts the business man to deplore strikes; they do not like bad book accounts.

Employers both South and North have threatened in the past week to shut run their business themselves. Here up their factories unless they could step in and take charge of the factories of which the owners are tired. If the workers were united and in power they could call the bluff.

When a water main broke and the elevators to the tall buildings ceased running a few days ago, nearly everybody, according to an afternoon paper, went to a telephone and called up his office and issued orders rather than climb the stairs. It will be observed here that the clerks who had to walk up were not included in "everybody." If the task was too much for them they lost their job. After calling up the clerks and issuing orders, then "everybody" went out to the golf links leaving "nobody" at home to execute the orders.

Conkey sues a former employe for \$25,000 damages for causing the strike among his employes. Conkey will probably not collect the full amount of any part of it, but he will cause the workingman or his union to spend money for lawyers for a defense. He may discourage other agitators from talking strike. It will take the courts looking through capitalist spectacles to determine whether any damages can be assessed for this alleged offense, but meanwhile no court can enjoin a man for voting for his own interests nor collect damages from him if he votes against the interests of the boss.

Suicides to the number of about three a day is a record for the week. So far as the police could learn, none of them killed themselves because they had too desirable jobs.

That material interests are stronger than sentimental reasons, is shown by the action of the steel workers in South Chicago refusing to strike. Every impulse of sentiment would be for the men to strike, but they are evidently convinced that the strike will be a losing one and that they will be out of jobs. When men can be convinced that it is to their material interests to vote for socialism then socialism will come. It is the line of argument which will win them.

Sixteen per cent of the people of Chicago pay personal taxes; the other 84 per cent should be socialists. They have no material interest in the doctrine of private property.

Economic causes perhaps have more to do with the lynching of negroes in the South than would appear on the surface. With the arrival of a new generation of educated negroes the insolent whites of the South see the best jobs taken away from them; hence the running of colored men out of cities on the pretense that they are criminal.

TRADES UNIONISM

Its Existence an Evidence of the Class Struggle.

IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Organized Labor Gradually Reaching for Political Power as the Means of Emancipation.

It is perfectly sound philosophy to offset the power of capitalist concentration by the power of workingmen's unions. The trade unions have been doing invaluable work in teaching the workers the advantages of solidarity and mutual assistance. They are the living proofs of the often denied fact that there is no community of interests among laborers and capitalists. What better evidence of the class struggle

tical, the working class control the fate of their industrial and political future. On the other hand, where the trade-unions have confined their activity to industrial organization alone, there the condition of the working class is deplorable.

In no country of the world is the trade union movement so old and so strong as in England. But the present ignoring of the fact, that the machinery of the state is simply the tool of the capitalist class, has again and again led the British workingmen to vote those into political power who already held the scourge of economic exploitation over them. In consequence all the powerful trade unions of the British Isles have not been able to effect a thorough or lasting improvement of the condition of the workers. The letter found out, that labor legislation does not thrive in the hands of the capitalist class. As long as they expect the capitalists as a class to effect that which would result in destroying the capitalist hold on society, just so long will they remain enslaved. Not so in other countries of Europe. In Germany and France, the majority

LABOR DAY--1901

Compared With the Celebration of Last Year.

VISIBLE SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

Symptoms of Growing Class Consciousness Appear in the Ranks of Organized Labor.

While the essential features of this year's celebration of Labor Day in Chicago will not differ widely from those of preceding years, there are yet some customary accompaniments which have invariably marked previous celebrations, which this year will be conspicuous by their absence, and which may be fairly taken to denote that a somewhat clearer perception of the economic antagonism between capitalist

traitorous tools within the ranks of the organized laborers, had already selected the Lullahs who were to play the principal part in depriving the Labor Sanson of his strength. Roosevelt's strenuous, and Bryan the smooth, were assigned this role. How well they performed it the November voting bears witness. And the results which followed during the year bring additional testimony.

Last year, when the labor day parade took place, a large local struggle was in progress between workers and employers in this city. The common bond of cohesion between the organized building trades was the object of attack. To day the Building Trades Council is but a memory.

This year there is no immediate necessity for the votes of the Chicago laborers. Bryan and Roosevelt will therefore not grace, or rather disgrace the event with their presence. And signs are not wanting that the rank and file of organized labor are beginning to perceive the true object of the capitalist political orator at a labor gathering, and that his appearance there can be readily dispensed with. And so the "Democratic" brand of political capper, with his windy professions of friendship and his empty verbiage of "eternal principles" and "inalienable rights," has been already barred, to the intense disgust of the capitalist class—and more particularly that portion of it which labels itself "Republican."

But this action of itself might be construed as denoting a mere weariness of frothy speechmaking upon the part of the rank and file of organized labor, were it not for the fact that every available Socialist speaker in the city has been engaged to address different groups of organized workers on Labor Day. Such has been the demand for their services that the requests of two unions have so far been left unfiled owing to the lack of local speakers, several of the latter having been engaged to make the Labor Day address in other cities, both within and outside the boundaries of the State of Illinois.

It may be as well to point out here that this difference is merely a natural result of the experience gained by organized labor during the last twelve months, in its struggle with the exploiting classes. Last year the rear of the Labor Day procession was brought up by several squads of police officers transformed into artillerymen and accompanied by a battery of machine-guns. This military feature will be missing in the coming display. There is little doubt but that the capitalist class have observed the tendency to dispense with their spell binders, and having caught on to its meaning now deem it prudent to create as little irritation as possible. The unions displayed considerable resentment over this part of the show last year, and have since acquired a more distinct conception of its real meaning, which would rather increase than allay their previous opposition. There are quite enough "gating guns on paper" in the form of injunctions, already flying around, and as the organized laborers are beginning to see the connection between them, there is a well defined suspicion that the appearance of the literal weapons of murder, might be too strongly suggestive. It is fairly safe to predict that the accounts of the Labor Day procession in the capitalist press, will this year surpass all previous reports for smooth and unctuous flattery and nauseous and unmeaning compliment. The "horny handed sons of toil" will do well to close their ears to this fulsome and dangerous slush. They might be reminded that while this sort of thing costs the capitalist nothing, the working class pay for its acceptance with their economic liberty.

These differences may be with some reason be regarded as indications that organized labor is beginning to understand that a "show of strength" is of little consequence unless that strength is retained to advance the material interests of its possessors; and the socialist speakers who have been invited by the unions to make the Labor Day addresses may be expected to emphasize the fact that until the feet of the marchers are turned towards the ballot box for the purpose of capturing the law making powers, the "show of strength" on Labor Day will only concern the capitalist class with the very simple problem of how to divide and neutralize it in their own interests.

Bricklayers Attention!

Watch this paper for notice of the formation of a Socialist Bricklayers Club on the South Side and don't fail to respond.

All comrades not otherwise engaged would do well to attend the picnic given by the Woodworkers' Union No. 87 on Labor Day, at Oswald's Grove, 52d and Halsted streets. The Workers' Call has very many staunch supporters amongst the members of this union, who are constantly and actively engaged in spreading socialism amongst the craft.

Every article worn or carried by the marchers in the Labor Day parade must bear the union label. No outfit is complete without a copy of the Workers' Call. If Socialist hustlers will take the hint—the marchers will take the paper.

WHAT IS A "SCAB"?

Opposite Views Held by Distinct Economic Classes.

TWO KINDS OF LABOR TREASON

Political "Scab" Infinitely More Damnable, and Less Excusable Than Industrial One.

No word in the English language is held in more abhorrence than the word "scab." No other cry will so quickly rouse all the fierce passions of a worker. No other name carries so deep disgrace. Why is this? What has the man to whom it is applied done that renders him a creature of such contempt? "Only taken a chance to work," says the average newspaper.

"Acting like a free man," says the capitalist apologist. Judge, police and public press rush to defend him. Ministers of the gospel justify him. All the indignity by which "public opinion" is ordinarily made, declares that he is an honorable man.

Nevertheless the trade-unionist, who is usually all too willing to let these people make up his mind for him in other things, persists that of all the creatures that cumber this earth the scab is the most contemptible, the most despicable, the most to be hunted out. Cross-questioned he will admit in theory that the scab has a right to hunt for a job, but the next time he sees the scab trying to exercise that privilege he fires a brick at him. And he is more nearly right in the last than the first instance. For the scab is truly the most damnable object our present civilization has produced. But while down in the depths of his mind the laborer who is worthy of the name, recognizes this fact, it would puzzle him to give a "reason for the faith that is in him."

Let us look at it this way. Society is today divided into two great classes between whom there is and must continue to be, while capitalism shall last, eternal and bitter war. The one class who own and control all the means of life, the government, press and platform, are compelled by economic laws to seek continuously to reduce the other class to the point of mere existence. The laboring class who perform the work of the world and must sell themselves to the ruling class, are compelled, because of the fact that social progress and private property in improved machines is making vast numbers of them unnecessary in the process of production, to fight among themselves for any opportunity to live. If they are to rise an atom above the slaves' portion, they must unite and fight side by side against the class of exploiters.

Every man, therefore, who is not born into the class of capitalists is born into the army of wage-workers. He is forced from the day of his birth to become a part of this mighty army arrayed in this bitter, never ending, CLASS STRUGGLE. He does not enlist as a volunteer. He does not even have the chance of the lottery drawing to escape the draft. He is enrolled by the very fact of birth. His entrance into the world without property, carries with it the articles of enrollment among the class of wage-slaves.

Here then is war into which the combatants are drafted by the inevitable law of birth. The game of battle is life and death to the workers and their children. But in this battle one traitor can ruin the cause. All must stand together or the battle is lost, for wages are fixed by what the weakest can be forced to take, not by what the strongest may demand. A deserter from this army then is the most deadly of treason. It is as if every man had the key to the fortress within which all were fighting.

If they death is the recognized proper penalty for the traitor in every army the world has ever known, what shall we say of the penalty due him who plays the traitor to the army of industry? In any ordinary soldier, the private can carry little assistance to the enemy. He has generally entered the army of his own free will. He never has such tremendous interests at stake as in the industrial struggle. On the contrary he is generally fighting some quarrel of his economic masters and enemies, whose decision is of no consequence whatever to him or his class.



HISTORIA—to homeless strikers: "Your work entitles you to such a home as that. If you want to get it, cast a Socialist vote!"

can we demand than the necessity for workers to combine in unions as a protection against the overbearing attitude of the employers?

But we are living in a society where economic institutions are not identical with the political institutions that administer the public affairs of a nation. Hence the workers cannot gain the full benefit of their consolidation in unions, until they enter the political field in the same way as they did the industrial field,—as a class with distinct interests of its own. Not until the necessity for economic organization of the workers argue, could we point to this fact. But once the laborers had learned the lesson of co-operation and found out by hard and bitter experience, that economic organization alone is inefficient in the struggle with a class that is organized politically as well as industrially, then the ground was prepared in which the socialists could drop the seeds of the argument that economic forces must be met by economical, and political forces by political. The answer to the Trust is the Federation of Labor. The answer to the injunction of the corporation judge is the socialist ballot in the hands of organized labor.

A glance at the trade union movement of the different countries plainly shows, that the workingmen are becoming masters of their environment in the same measure as the trade unions are realizing the necessity of political action. In those countries where trade-unionism and socialism are identical, the working class control the fate of their industrial and political future. As a consequence, the workers there meet the capitalists on their own ground and with their own weapons. But for the fact, that the majority of the masses are still disfranchised by property qualifications, they would be in possession of the political machinery. They are consequently concentrating their efforts on the fight for universal suffrage. In Belgium, where trade unions, co-operatives and socialism are one, the workers are on the point of obtaining universal suffrage, and in Denmark, where the same conditions prevail, they have forced the conservative parties out of the political representation in the legislatures.

In Italy, where the trade unions were created by the socialists, there are whole provinces controlled by them. In case of a strike, the government does not dare to call out troops against the strikers, for that would lead to a bloody revolution. The employers do not venture to bring scabs from outside, for that would lead to the same results. The workers simply enforce their demands by the strength of their combined economic and political organization.

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Wouldn't it be good, "business" for the Florida State Legislature to repeal that divorce law, now that millionaire Flagler has quite done with it?

Another plate in the same fix may venture along, and get the benefit of what Flagler labored for, without discharging a cent.

"Does lynching prevent crime," is the subject of an editorial in the daily press this week. The answer is easy. Lynching does prevent crime on the part of the individual lynched. It might also be asked whether any other preventive of crime in present use, extends beyond the individual.

A combination typewriter which performs the labors of a penman and makes out bills and invoices accurately has just been perfected and placed upon the market. Its appearance warrants the asserting that several thousand superfluous book keepers will also be placed there as soon as the new comer gets into action.

So long as you vote for the maintenance of present conditions, friend union man, you are not displaying your strength to the capitalists by marching through the streets on Labor Day. You are merely giving them an opportunity to take an inventory of the amount of the commodity, labor power, which is at their service for profit making purposes.

A threatened cut of wages amongst the textile operatives at Fall River, Mass., has been averted by the action of a wealthy manufacturer, who by purchasing the "overproduction" has raised prices and relieved the situation. In the good times coming "when harmony has been restored between capital and labor," no doubt every trades union will possess an official millionaire for similar purposes.

"Get money, houses, land, and above all a Christian character, and you will succeed." This is what Booker T. Washington told the "Colored Business Men's League" last week at the First Regiment Armory. Are there any successful Jewish business men, Mr. Washington, and if so, how did they manage to succeed without a "Christian character"? Are there not thousands of successful business men belonging to other creeds than the Christian, and thousands without any creed whatever except the getting of houses, lands and money? And as for character are there any successful scoundrels in business, fellows who have been in the penitentiary, and fellows who ought to be there? Don't burden your hearers with superfluous baggage, Mr. Washington. Tell them that if they get "houses, money and lands" the rest will be added unto them. It may not be a "Christian character," but it will be something just as good as the business man says when he wants a customer to accept an inferior article. Don't you know, Mr. Washington, that the greatest "Christian character" of history was no "business man" and had little use for the type? Clear your mind of cant, Mr. Washington, clear your mind of cant.

DEVELOPMENT OF HUMOR.

General Frederick Grant declares that the "average Filipino is full of fun," and that his "sense of humor is not surpassed by any race on earth except the Irish." As an illustration he relates that on one occasion a band of native musicians serenaded his headquarters and finally played a selection called "Aguinaldo's March." An American officer standing by, suggested in Spanish that the march should be played as a "quickstep"—an allusion to the skill of the late Filipino leader in

rapid retreating movements. The natives at once saw the point and roared with laughter.

It was very funny, certainly. How an Irishman would yell with delight if he heard a Britisher make a similar allusion to the flight of an Irish "patriot." It would not take him a moment to get hold of the joke—and the joker likewise.

But then the Irishman's sense of humor has been developed by about seven hundred years of training, while the Filipino has had barely three. When the latter has had such a lengthy experience in being shot, hanged, hunted, chased and killed, no doubt he may be expected to come up to the Irish standard of wit.

But isn't it about time that General Kitchener entered the Boer as a competitor with the Filipino and the Irishman?

PRESS CONTEMPT FOR STRIKERS

Were it not for the knowledge that experience is a schoolmaster that never lets up upon the dullest pupil until the lesson has been learned, one would be tempted to assert that the labor organizations of this country have been smitten with a sort of mental paralysis. At the time when the air is filled with showers of injunctions against unions, when the capitalist class are successfully using every device known to law, for the purpose of neutralizing every effort of the unions to fulfill the purposes for which they were established, no reply is heard beyond a few feeble and impotent resolutions of denunciations and censure, which are properly passed over in the capitalist press without a word of comment.

"Contempt will pierce even the shell of a tortoise," says the old Hindu proverb, but it would seem that the modern labor organization is even more impenetrable than that conservative animal judging by the tone of the capitalist press in matters concerning the efforts of organized labor, and the effect that it has produced upon the latter.

In every phase of the steel strike which has been discussed in the columns of these journals, this exasperating superciliousness stand out prominently. Shaffer makes an eloquent appeal to Morgan, imploring him not to drive the workmen to despair; the great man replies curtly and coldly in a few words, as if the supplicant was a rather insignificant annoyance. Shaffer makes a threat, Morgan takes no notice. A deputation seeking arbitration applies for an interview, Morgan has no time to see them—there isn't anything to arbitrate—the workers are damn fools anyhow who don't know what's good for them and he is not going to allow their troubles to bother him—he is just starting for Newport.

And the capitalist press taking its cue from the attitude of the great man, imitate him as far as possible.

The strike spreads. East and West the wage slaves of the Trust drop their tools and prepare for the struggle. Next morning the public is informed editorially that these fellows are ignorant and unreasonable creatures, who can only be brought to their senses through the medium of hunger. Their action has temporarily inconvenienced the bosses, who though making due allowance for the folly and ignorance of the employes, cannot really permit industry to be paralyzed etc. etc.

In South Chicago the workers refuse to strike. The capitalist press represents them as manly self-respecting mechanics, ideal working men who have been severely tested and emerged honorably and victoriously from the conflict, men whose keen sense of justice forbids them to break a contract. They are battling for "principle" and will be rewarded in due time by their grateful masters. It is difficult to imagine how the fellows who write this ironical stuff manage to keep their countenance when presenting it seriously as the editorial opinion.

An injunction is issued against the striking machinists in Chicago. A resolution denouncing the judge who granted it is passed unanimously at union headquarters. Next day the press notices the latter fact without commenting upon it but the editorial page contains the information that the union men may be thankful that things are no worse. How would they like to live under English law, where a Union can be sued for damages arising from a strike and its funds annexed to satisfy the claims of the prosecutors?

Then comes the journal claiming to be "friend of labor" and fills its editorial columns with empty "sympathy" for the heroic union men. Its too bad, Morgan is a greedy tyrant and should have a care or something dreadful (they don't say what) may happen in the future. How is it that the rich have so little consideration for the poor? Why

is it that the strong persist in crushing the weak? Can nothing be suggested that will give labor its "just share"? The union men are fighting for a "principle" and a principle never dies. They may fight for a hundred or thousand, or a million years but they are sure to conquer in the end. Isn't that a consoling thought? Workingmen should study the philosophy of Fourier, and when they have all got a good grasp of it they will then understand these very intricate questions and not before etc. This illogical mockery is if anything still more offensive than the open sneering of the self avowed organs of capitalism.

It can hardly be maintained that the labor organizations are not in some sense fair game for the taunts and sneers levelled at them in the capitalist press. The appalling density they exhibit towards the significance of things actually occurring is to some extent a justification for the supercilious contempt with which they are regarded by the exploiting classes. The law is being used upon all sides to render every effort upon their part futile. While the organizations remain passive their legality is unquestioned—when they attempt to become effectively active, their activity is at once paralyzed by the law in the hands of their opponents. And yet with few exceptions, the idea of the necessity of controlling the law-making power in their interests of the class to which they belong, has not yet dawned upon them, though every action of their enemies points that lesson so plainly, that it might be said nothing short of wilful blindness could avoid recognizing it.

However, if as seems probable enough from the present outlook, organized labor is to acquire a knowledge of its class interests only through such demonstrations of capitalist power as are now being given, the time is not far distant when the ballot will perform the recognized as the only defence against absolute industrial slavery; and its adoption as the weapon of organized labor, may reasonably be expected to modify the contemptuous attitude which the capitalist class now feel safe in assuming towards their wage slaves.

HOW PROSPERITY WAS BUSTED.

About one year ago the Chicago Tribune (Republican) reprinted by permission of the New York World (Democrat) a lengthy illustrated article tending to show the wonderful prosperity which was being enjoyed by the Iron and Steel workers in Pittsburg and vicinity. These employes of the Steel Trust were represented as driving to their daily toll in carriages, alleged photographs being presented as illustrations. Pictures of mansions of imposing architectural appearance were also given, each of them denoting the habitation of an aristocrat of labor, while long paragraphs describing the luxurious furnishings of the interiors of these dwellings were also appended.

This was one year ago. Since that time the steel industry has been still more prosperous, and no doubt the steel worker has shared in the increased prosperity and up until the breaking out of the strike, may be reasonably supposed to have gathered unto himself a still greater amount of wealth.

How is it now? Let the trust officials speak. Last week every capitalist paper throughout the land published the statement that the trust officials had warned the small business men in the towns where the plants are situated, not to extend credit to the strikers, claiming that if this were done the latter would be starved into surrender within two weeks. Now, what is the explanation of this seemingly contradictory state of affairs? How is it that the owner of a mansion and a carriage and horses is in danger of starvation if the local butcher, baker and grocer refuse to give him credit for the space of two weeks? Is it possible to reconcile these apparent discrepancies?

Yes, it is quite within the possibilities of capitalist journalism. As an explanation the following might suffice. The ownership of a carriage involves the ownership of horses. These horses have to be cared for and fed. The price of oats has risen 7 cents per bushel, therefore the item of horse feed has been a perpetually increasing drain upon the income of the steel workers. Had they been sufficiently prudent to abandon horses and carriages, and adopt automobiles instead, they might now be in possession of a surplus which would enable them to bid defiance to the trust for an almost unlimited period, and would not find it necessary to ask credit from the local storekeepers. They neglected to avail themselves of the cheapest and most approved method of transportation, and are now impoverished as a consequence.

If this explanation is not acceptable, perhaps others can be manufactured to

suit, or perhaps an examination into the nature and object of capitalist tales of prosperity might be in order. It might also be interesting to watch the action of the little business man in this matter. Will he stand with labor when the big boss puts down his foot, or will he refuse credit as ordered? There is little doubt as to the course he MUST take. It is a question of the pressure that can be brought to bear upon him. The Trust, under threat of removing its plant and destroying his business, can COMMAND him to refuse credit. The strikers on the other hand can only REQUEST that he extend it.

Socialists have long memories. It would be well if all the working class were similarly equipped. When this "carriage and mansion" story appeared in the Tribune, the Workers' Call promptly branded it as a lie, and the developments of the steel-strike have now justified our statement.

A CHAPTER OF "FRAUDS"

Record in Capitalist Journals of one Day, Compiled, Assorted and Condensed.

Here is a part of the budget of "frauds" which appeared in last Saturday's Chicago papers: Fraud in the immigration office in New York. Fraud in the police force—now being "investigated" in New York. Fraud in the Customs office in New York. Silks from Japan being illegally invoiced.

Fraud charged against the president of the "Law and Order" society in New York—blackmailing saloonkeepers and prostitutes. Fraud in the police department, Chicago. Fraud in the detective office, Chicago. Fraud charged against the Knickerbocker Ice Company in knowingly abetting the sale of impure ice.

Fraud charged against "tax dodgers"—cases too numerous to specify—see Chicago American. Fraud charged against Englewood man—passing bogus check for \$25. Fraud charged against unknown swindler—passed forged checks on picture firm of Magee & Co., 169 Randolph street.

Fraud confessed by Western Union Co's messenger. Twenty-six persons swindled with bogus telegrams. Fraud charged against man representing himself as "Geo. B. Carpenter"—passing forged checks. Fraud against postmaster, Durand, Ill.—pleads guilty to shortage in accounts. Fraud charged against Arizona officials—illegal admission of Chinese.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

When union men determine to vote for their own interests, the capitalist press will suddenly discover that the Labor Day parade is not quite such a pleasing spectacle as they had formerly thought.

Why should the South Chicago steel workers be debared from participating in the Labor Day ceremonies? They have only tried to demonstrate that "the interests of Capital and Labor are identical."

Watch the accounts of the appearance of the labor day marchers in the capitalist press next week, and you will begin to believe that they are really indulging in the luxury of potatoes at \$2 per bushel, six times per day at least.

A correspondent inquires whether we ever knew a man who "was a socialist and didn't know it," and in the interests of truth we must answer in the negative. We are inclined to believe that such specimens are very rare, but the other kind, the fellow who isn't a socialist and doesn't know it, is fairly numerous.

You don't have to ask permission from the "boss" to march in the Labor Day parade. It was his class that made the day a "legal" holiday merely because it was to their interest to do so. Were it otherwise, it is not quite so certain that you would not have to ask. Try to establish a day for yourselves and then see.

The official declaration of "insufficient crops in Russia" translated from the diplomatic into the English language, means utter starvation, says the capitalist press. The statement stops there. To complete it, it would read: "utter starvation for the fellows who raised the crops." Everybody knows that under capitalism, the world's parasites are always supplied before the world's producers.

Speaking of the elaborate precautions taken to safeguard the Czars during his visit to France, a French paper states that "one does not realize how dear human life is until an Emperor comes into the neighborhood." But a rather different impression is created when the troops of an Emperor come into the neighborhood, as the inhabitants of Northern China stand ready to testify.

This time last year Roosevelt was in Chicago trying to induce the working-class to allow the capitalists to skin them for another four years. He succeeded and they elected him in November. This year he is out West trying to separate the coyote from his hide, but with only a very limited success. The coyote has a very rooted objection to being skinned, and a keen scent for the skinner. He is by no means as easy game as that which Roosevelt stalked last year in this city.

A small fragment of bone which has been declared by "experts" to be an authentic relic of Buddha has been discovered recently in Madras, India, and is now in the hands of the British imperial authorities, who it is stated are holding it for a purpose. A writer in one of the reviews has suggested that it can be used to force a way into Tibet, a country which is as yet practically unexplored but which is known to be the center of the Buddhist faith, and the location of the Grand Llama, who is the acknowledged head of the Buddhist hierarchy. It is not improbable that Great Britain may take the hint, if indeed she had not entertained the idea from the moment the "discovery" had been made. It may seem strange that a "sacred" relic of this sort should be used for this purpose, but the necessities of capitalist expansion cannot afford to disdain any method that may bring within the range of exploitation any who yet remain outside.

It is a curious fact that the universal hostility shown by Labor Day paraders to "scab-bull stands" on the line of march last year, was not directed with equal force against the Republican and Democratic platforms.

Can't the Democratic politicians get out an injunction compelling the union men to listen to their spellbinders on Labor Day? Shall not the "inalienable right" of gulling the workers be maintained?

Are you still hustling for subscribers?

WHO IS "UNCLE SAM"

An Inquiry Into the Nature of the National Personification of Power in the United States.

Many people have a habit of talking about "Uncle Sam" in a strange manner. "Uncle Sam will see to it that such and such matter is properly attended to," or "Uncle Sam will do this or prevent that." Whatever is beyond the ordinary individual to see through (of the things that are happening around him) he is sure "Uncle Sam" will regulate or find a way out of the difficulty.

And so he does; and if not exactly to the liking of the aforesaid individual, at least to the satisfaction of the real something that is impersonated as "Uncle Sam." When workmen on strike suggest appealing to "Uncle Sam" for assistance they generally find that he is taking care of the interests of his own.

And who are his own? Why, those into whose keeping the voters have put him, of course. He helps the capitalists by sending his troops to shoot down the strikers when hunger drives them to desperation, or when it suits the purposes of the capitalists to pretend that the presence of the troops is necessary, in this or that locality, to preserve order.

Now, who is this "Uncle Sam"? What is the power that is called by this name? Why, it is the voters—and part of these voters are the strikers themselves. "Uncle Sam" is the representation of the expression of the voters organized through the ballot box; organized where intelligence counts.

But instead of representing organized intelligence in behalf of the workers, he represents the organization of the capitalists, and for the benefit of the capitalists.

To the above may be added the following items: American "College of Heraldry" applies for Charter in Pennsylvania. New Jersey clergyman unearths bogus "divinity" diploma—mill in Chicago. Indictment of persons who lynched a negro in Alabama.

After August 31st all "whisky dives" north of Harrison street must disappear. Professor Jenks has a "plan" to settle the big steel strike to the satisfaction of all parties. Carter Harrison declares "grafters" on Chicago police force will not be tolerated.

"American women" are to be asked to contribute to the "Queen Victoria Memorial Fund." Recent grade crossing "accident" (six persons killed) to be probed to the bottom and the guilty parties punished.

Cross of the Legion of Honor bestowed on president of Standard Oil University. Crusade against dives on North Side. Republican ticket nominated and platform adopted in Harrisburg, Pa. Time—1 hour and 30 minutes.

Standard Oil millionaire of 75 marries woman one-third his age after "shaping legislation" in Florida to suit his case. Bogus "rogues gallery" discovered in Chicago. "Paving scandal" unearthed in Chicago. Two inspectors suspended for passing worthless work. Big City Hall politicians said to be in the deal.

J. Pierpont Morgan has a "plan" whereby the employes of the Steel Trust may control its stock. "Diploma mill" for the manufacture of "dentists" hots up again. "Society women" patronize proposed union of domestic servants.

Booker T. Washington advises negroes to accumulate "property and a Christian character," if they want to be considered "respectable." Wrecked savings bank in Cleveland, O., may pay 10 cents on the dollar to its depositors. Sampson-Schley squabble as an "issue" for workmen.

"Current Topics" lecture on the refining influences of American literature on American life. And Saturday was an off-day at that.

Mayor Jones of Toledo is a man who believes in "no party." He is therefore not inconsistent in his declared intention to support the Democrats in Ohio this year.

If you want to issue an injunction restraining the capitalist, from robbing you of your labor product, just file your protest at the ballot box in the shape of a Socialist vote.

Socialist Pointers

Labor produces everything and gets nothing and lots of it.

The organization is the life of the movement but it will not run on hot air.

The beauty of the strike at the ballot box is that only one good one would be necessary.

Labor's greatest day will be when it marshes to the ballot box and casts its vote as a unit.

Don't forget that the West Side expects to see you at its picnic and promises to give you the time of your life.

Although Chicago will not have an election for some time there is no danger if we make socialists but what they will keep.

Of course you have selected a place for your summer vacation; Lincoln Park, perhaps; the fare there is only five cents.

Have you seen these handsome new Workers' Call cards? They are only a quarter for six months and well worth the money.

If they will just call the strike off until a presidential year, Mark Hanna will show them how he settles strikes in his own interest.

Evidently it is necessary for the steel workers to have the truth pounded into them, but Morgan and Schwab are busy doing the pounding.

If this immense summer out door agitation is to be turned into action the Workers' Call must be circulated. Who is to circulate it? The police?

Cannot the laborers see that if they controlled the government, the injunction would be in their hands to be used if necessary against their enemies?

Defenceless detectives in the police department will be obliged to suffer for the sins of their superiors, or rather those called their superiors.

Join the volunteers and pledge yourself to buy four Workers' Call cards a week. That is the kind of a soldier organized labor will not object to.

The dignity of labor does not hold out very long when a man is obliged to work for some mean little 2nd boss to whom he is in every way superior.

Some day the political scab will be as thoroughly despised as the industrial scab is at present. Some day when labor opens its eyes and beholds its strength.

The ruling classes call their servants, the office holders, down when the "grate" become too strong, and that is what is happening now in police circles in Chicago and New York.

Of course the ice trust has not been selling impure ice. The fact that its officers can spend the summer at watering places proves that they would do no wrong.

French capitalists might like a little war with Turkey to stem the rising tide of socialism. There is nothing like patriotism and jingoism when a statesman wants to fool the people.

World trusts will be able to play the tariff laws of one country against another and always have a chance to charge higher prices for their goods. It is a cold day when the capitalists cannot turn patriotism to business account.

What is the object of labor showing its strength on Labor Day, if it does not use this strength to its own advantage. Is the parade only that politicians may see the trading stock of certain labor leaders?

Our reformer friends will observe that their reformer friends in New York are not talking of endorsing the socialist ticket. They think the republican will be good enough for them, or an independent democrat.

Sir Thomas Lipson brought a message over to the American people from King Edward, but of course no person less than a banker, a lawyer or possibly a merchant constitutes the people. Workingmen do not count. Sir Thomas picks them up at so much per dozen.

It is a cheap lawyer who will work for less than \$10 a day, yet their work is utterly useless and only stirs up strife between men. If the actual producers were to ask that amount in wages, capitalist courts would be running a race to see which one should be first to issue an injunction against such a demand.

Notice. On Monday Sept. 16th, Comrade Aug. Klenke will leave for a Lecture tour through the states of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, and westward to California. Any Local or State Committee desiring dates address Aug. Klenke, Room 1, 38 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

There will be lots of strikers parading the streets on Labor Day—and the day after—yes, and the day after that again.

A capitalist has undoubtedly a "legal right" to hire "scabs," but he only has it because the men who oppose the exercise of that "legal right" gave it to him through their votes.

A Labor Day Address.

Present condition of labor a result of historical changes. Economic class rule. Defects of labor agitation within the wage system. Force of economic conditions mold and shape moral perceptions. Labor and hired labor. Education under capitalism. The conquest of political freedom. Nothing too good for the workingclass. The Co-operative Commonwealth as the object.

The supreme duty of every one who wishes to see the condition of laborers improved is not to try to improve it himself by his own favorite schemes, but straightway drop all these, however dear to his heart they may be. He should then set himself to work to impart to the now oppressed class a clear insight into the historical change that has taken place in industry; to show how the laborers were brought to their present condition; how helpless and insecure they are in their livelihood and even in their civil and political rights under this condition; to arouse in them a sense of their own worth and what they are entitled to; how they can get out of this condition by a united effort of themselves only and not otherwise; and lastly, how the political field is the only field broad enough on which such a united effort can be made. No sympathetic strike can ever be extended so far as to include all branches of labor so well as can be done by a united vote under universal suffrage.

This is not the place to expand on all the above points. It would take too long here to tell how it all happened that the laborers got separated off from the rest of the world into a class by themselves; how the dinner pail became a political issue; why it is that we have such a thing as a Labor Day, but no such thing as a Capital Day; why we have a Commissioner of Labor but no Department of Capital; why we have a Commissioner of Labor but no Commissioner of Capital; and how it is possible for capital to get along without having any Commissioner at Washington to take care of its interests. Neither can we here dwell on the present helpless condition of labor. True, a vast amount of oratory is used in every campaign to prove that the laborers control the government; but the first strike that occurs is sufficient to show, without wasting time on argument, that it is capital, not labor which controls the government, and that the chief use of political power is to help one class hold down another class.

Without going further into these questions let us pass on to consider what labor is entitled to and what pretensions it should make. The principal defect in all labor agitation heretofore has been that labor was afraid of getting too much, and this is the cause of its failures. All it demanded was, fair wages and anything above that seemed too good for labor to expect. Comrades, there is nothing too good or too much for labor to get. It cannot get more than all and when it gets all it has only got what labor produced. No deduction at all from the whole product will leave a fair wage. It will leave a stunted wage, which will necessitate the appointment of a labor Commissioner to look after the interests of labor, because on a stunted wage, labor cannot take care of itself; it cannot even elect its own Commissioner, but must have him appointed by a capitalist.

Half a loaf is better than nothing provided you get it. On the economic field our life is made up of a series of battles called strikes, interrupted by truces devoted to work. In this field temporary compromises have to be made, but it must be remembered that any advantage gained by these compromises in particular trades is generally at the expense of some other and weaker branch of labor and does not substantially alter the condition of labor as a whole in its relation to capital.

But in the political field, though there may be compromises between the different factions of the exploiting class, there never has been and in the nature of things never can be any compromise or half loaf business between the exploiting class as a whole and the exploited class, whether under slavery, serfdom or wage-slavery. The chattel slave was not half land and half free. The feudal serf was not half landlord and half serf. The wage class to-day does not live half from profits and half from wages. You cannot abolish half the labor market and leave the other half; and so long as there is any labor market left this half loaf talk is out of place. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link; and the status of a class must be judged by the condition of its weakest member. You cannot successfully demand what you consider fair wages as long as the power to decide what is fair rests with your opponent. Fair wages is something which cannot be demanded and received from the hands of another. It must be taken, not demanded. Nothing which a superior hands down to an inferior will ever be fair. Therefore the first thing to do is to get control of the power to decide what is fair. When this has been secured the case can come on for hearing and be duly argued and decided.

Economic conditions shape and sharpen our moral perceptions. When wage labor was only an incidental and temporary condition of the worker; when there was no such thing as a permanent wage class or a labor market, no wrong was seen in working for hire. But out of oppression grew higher ideals. When the great mass of the workers has been brought by economic changes to a condition of life-long wage servitude and when the Labor Market and Labor Day and Labor Commissioner have all become established institutions, the question arises whether human labor should be bought or hired at

all; whether human labor power, which supports society, is not sacred. The man with hoe, the shovel or the mud, ready to engage in socially useful work must not be compelled to prostitute his labor to some other man for hire. Productive power is as sacred as reproductive power and must not be hired. The fallen man who is forced by necessity to hire himself, is a victim of circumstances not less than the fallen woman, who is driven by the same necessity. The fact that he is a hireling, and is forced to abuse his labor power, effectually excludes him from the society of the ruling class.

Labor is honorable, but HIREN LABOR is not honorable, and no amount of taffy can ever make it so. No one ever claims that hired labor is honorable, except those who have escaped it. This that they were successful in getting out of condition, not in staying in it. It is continually the boast of self-made men that they were successful in getting out of the wage class. The ancients were right in holding labor to be dishonorable; with them it was slave labor. Our modern orators proclaim the honor and dignity of labor under the hypocritical pretense that it is free labor; that a wage worker has a choice of opportunities and prefers to work for another rather than for himself, and prefers to take a part of what he produces rather than all. To force a man by starvation to put in the full length of his life in grinding out a miserable living for himself, while piling up wealth for others, and then call that free labor, is to add insult to injury, and is a trick that cannot be played forever.

Labor for a livelihood should not be the main business of life, but only an incident of it. The Sabbath, says a great teacher, was made for man, not man for the Sabbath. So also were the week days; these too were made for man, not man for them. All institutions are for man. There is nothing in the universe that can be put to better use than to serve and elevate men.

Our children are taught in the schools that they are being educated for the "duties of life." What are these duties of life which are claimed to be more important than the education of man, and for which man is to be sacrificed? Are they anything else than to serve capital faithfully all the days of one's life? Is man made for the duties of life or should not rather life serve for the education and development of man? Under the present system the principal duty of life is to keep the labor market stocked with high grade labor, sold cheap, so that American capitalists can undersell other nations and control the world market, and thus throw laborers in foreign countries out of employment. This is the paramount duty of life for the workingman. He has no higher duties under capitalist ethics.

The working class has no God, for the reason that there is a power over them nearer and greater than God. This power is the ruling class, which confronts them at every step, and holds in the hollow of its hand the fate of all its subjects. It can and does give and take away life at pleasure. It exalts or humbles whom it will. God cuts a very poor figure in the mind of a workingman compared with the superintendent of a shop or railway. The superintendent is the one who says what day is Sunday and what day is not; and he sets up the commandments which regulate the life of the workingman. Until a man becomes economically free, until he has an assured livelihood, which is not dependent on the profit on which of another, he does not care about any so-called higher life. The lower life is about as far as he can get.

Formerly men believed that God gave, kindly power to some and kept it from others, and it took a great deal of scrambling to abolish the divine right of kings. Our comrades in Europe are still fighting this fight. To-day men are taught in school and in church that God blesses some with wealth and keeps it from others, and gives poverty to some and keeps it from others, and that capital has certain "duties" toward labor and that labor owes a certain allegiance to capital; for our industrial development has long since passed the point where poverty is excusable except on the theory that it is a divine institution. But when you get at the bottom of this divine secret, it is the control of political power which makes and unmakes both kings and capitalists and wage workers, and if anything is divine it is human labor power, not capital.

Comrades, labor power was not made to be sold or hired. Men were not made for institutions, but institutions for men. Nothing is too good for laborers to get. Capital is not a gift of God, but is a "blessing" which the ruling class gives to itself by the use of political power. Between the ruling class and the exploited class as a whole there never has been and never can be any compromise. If you are yearning for a higher life, renounce your allegiance to capital and swear fealty to the Co-operative Commonwealth.

MARCUS HITCH.

Holder of ticket 3-51 is requested to call at 2114 Wabash Ave. store and remove couch.

Local Party Progress.

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

NORTH SIDE.

The meeting Tuesday evening at the corner of North Avenue and north Clark Street was a success. Comrades Sand, Morris and Cottrell addressed a crowd of about one hundred. Questions followed, 100 cards were distributed and a good collection taken up.

Wednesday evening at the corner of Oak and Sedgwick Streets, Comrades Wanhope, Sand and Anderson spoke to a good size crowd. 100 Calls were distributed, and a collection was taken up.

Comrade Anderson is a new speaker and he is doing very well. Who is next on the box?

Thursday evening despite of the rain Comrade Kaplan, Morris and Ruth Dick Hall spoke to a small crowd at Washington Square. A collection was taken up and Calls were distributed. This is a good meeting place, rain or shine.

Friday evening comrade Collins held a crowd of one hundred at the corner of Diversey and Racine Ave., a collection was taken and seventy-five Calls were distributed, a subscription was also secured. Three new members signed applications at this meeting.

One hundred Calls will be taken for this meeting in the future.

Sunday at 4:20 and Center and north Clark St., a crowd of one hundred and fifty listened to comrades Sand and Morris.

A good collection was taken up and one hundred Calls distributed. Applicants for membership (2) were taken and subscriptions sold. A discussion lasting until 7:30 P. M. followed.

Sunday evening at the corner of Sheffield and Wrightwood Aves., Comrades Jno Collins and Gus Anderson spoke to the largest crowd that ever gathered at this corner.

The crowd listened carefully and stayed until the meeting adjourned.

A collection was taken up and one hundred and thirty Calls were distributed.

Comrade Hall is doing nicely as a speaker; more women ought to take to the "soap box".

All branches who have not, are asked to send to the Division secretary as soon as possible a full list of their club members.

FINANCIAL REPORT:

Stamp account—	
21st Ward Branch.....	\$3.00
23rd Ward Branch.....	1.50
Total.....	\$4.50
For Organization Committee Expenses—	
22th Ward Branch.....	\$.50
27th Ward Branch.....	\$.50
21st Ward Branch.....	\$.50
Total.....	\$1.50
Stamp account—	
On credit.....	
24th Ward Branch.....	\$1.50
Expenses—	
For postage for last 12 weeks.....	\$2.35
For car fare etc.....	1.00
Total.....	\$3.35
Amount on hand.....	\$1.50
Deficit.....	\$1.85

WEST SIDE.

During the past week 17 open air meetings were held on the West Side with an average attendance of 400. A great many Workers' Calls were sold and collections taken. The 15th Ward is holding 4 meetings a week while the 17th Ward has been holding 5 meetings a week.

At the Organizers' Meeting last Sunday preparations were made to carry on an aggressive agitation during the few weeks of good weather; Comrade Kienke tendered his resignation as organizer which was accepted and comrade J. S. Smith elected in his place without pay.

FINANCIAL REPORT:

3th and 10th Ward Collection.....	\$1.42
11th Ward Donation.....	\$.35
14th Ward Donation.....	\$.50
15th Ward Collection.....	2.77
15th Ward Collection.....	1.55
17th Ward Collection.....	\$.52
25th Ward Collection.....	1.19
25th Ward Collection.....	\$.55
15th Ward Workers' Call Cards.....	2.25
Total.....	\$10.76
Expenses—	
125 Postal Cards.....	\$1.25
Organizer on account.....	1.00
Workers' Call Cards.....	2.25
On hand.....	2.25
Total.....	\$10.76

SOUTH SIDE.

Agitation on the South Side has culminated in establishing Headquarters for all the South Side branches. The location is good and the center of socialist activity of the South Side. The Hall will be formally opened Sunday, Sept. 16th, with a mass meeting in the afternoon and an entertainment in the evening. A good programme is being arranged and a good time assured. It is urged that every member of the party will turn out on this occasion and make this a success for further particulars watch the "Workers' Call". The audiences of all meetings are growing larger and larger and more interested giving us a continual increase in membership, and target collections.

They are buying more literature, besides which they are subscribing more to the "Workers' Call".

The Drum and Fife Corps were out in force last Saturday night for the first time and at 63rd and Halsted they quickly drew a large crowd who seemed to appreciate them and applauded accordingly. They made good collections.

Fife and Drum Corp.

Total previous receipts.....	\$22.34
Literature.....	5.54
Workers' Call Cards.....	5.50
2nd Ward.....	1.00
Paul Pierce by cash.....	2.00
Miscellaneous.....	1.96
Total receipt to August 25th.....	\$38.34
Total previous disbursements.....	\$34.52
Drum, Banners etc.....	18.40
Instruction.....	2.20
Literature.....	1.64
Workers' Call.....	2.28
Total disbursements.....	\$38.52
Balance.....	\$.82
Unpaid bills.....	1.00

FINANCIAL REPORT.

South Side Organization Committee, Week ending 8-25 1901—	
Receipts—	
Balance on hand Aug. 18.....	\$1.25
Organization Fund, 23 Ward.....	2.50
Organization Fund, 31 Ward.....	2.75
Headquarters Fund.....	2.25
Donations, collected by J. W. Saunders.....	15.00
Donations, personal, by J. W. Saunders.....	5.00
Literature sold by Saunders.....	4.00
Workers' Call, 32 bundles.....	35
Workers' Call Cards 31.....	2.50
Kife and Drum Corps.....	2.50
Collections at 43 and Halsted.....	7.50
Total.....	\$32.24
Expenses—	
Postage.....	\$4.42
Workers' Call.....	2.50
Literature sold by Saunders.....	4.00
Rent for Headquarters.....	15.00
South Side Organizers, one lost week.....	6.00
South Side Organizers salary, this week.....	15.00
Total.....	\$46.92
Deficit.....	\$14.68
J. W. SAUNDERS, South Side Division Organizer.	

Executive Committee.

Meeting of Executive Committee, Socialist Party, held August 26, with Robbins in the chair. Present Comrades Robbins and Smith. Absent with excuse Smiley and Kaplan.

The financial secretary's report was approved. The financial secretary was instructed to send to the branches a complete report covering the period since the first of June and hereafter to make a weekly report of receipts and expenditures for publication in the Workers' Call.

It was decided to recommend to the General Committee that subscription cards and bundles of Calls be sold cash only except to the Divisions.

It was decided that the accompanying address be issued to the membership. The meeting then adjourned.

M. H. TAFT, Secretary.

VOLUNTEERS CALLED FOR.

Comrades—Work of pushing the circulation of the Workers' Call is not being pursued with the vigor that the occasion and the field demands. Increase in the circulation instead of being a few hundred a month should be a thousand a week.

With the Workers' Call in the hands of very member of organized labor, politics in Chicago would be revolutionized.

50,000 additional subscribers should be secured before the spring election. The field is here! Where are the workers?

In order to secure the circulation of the Workers' Call and at the same time to place the paper on a firm financial foundation the Executive Committee calls for volunteers to enlist for the war. 50 of these volunteers are called for who will agree to purchase and sell each \$1 worth of Call cards each week. We want 15 from the South Side, 15 from the North Side, 15 from the West Side and 5 from the North-west Division.

This is a work that cannot be accomplished by sitting around and fishing. Dozens of men are giving their time three and four nights each week speaking from the stump. With as many more engaged in pushing the circulation of the Workers' Call their labor can be harvested for socialism.

The volunteers asked for should be secured by return mail Monday Morning. The times were never so ripe for socialism and we cannot afford to sit idly by and see the harvest go by default.

Send your name to the Workers' Call, if you will agree to buy \$1 worth of cards each week and pay for them and your name will be turned over to the organizer of your division who will see that you get the cards each week. If it is more convenient give your pledge to your organizer.

It is recommended that where one comrade does not feel that he can sell 4 25 cent cards that he get three or four comrades to associate with him. The object is to at once get fifty men who mean business to engage in this work. Remember this is a cash deal. No credit goes. The Workers' Call needs \$50 additional revenue each week and there is no other way to get it.

Don't wait for someone else. Let your name be first on the Roll of Honor.

The Executive Committee.

M. H. TAFT, Secretary.

Socialist Temple Notes.

The Temple was filled by a large audience last Sunday evening, who listened to addresses by Comrades W. K. Wise, P. H. Wentworth and Mrs. Marion Wentworth of the Social Crusaders. It is seldom that the attendants of the Temple have the opportunity to listen to such an array of socialist speakers on one occasion and they apparently appreciated this fact if the interest displayed on this occasion is to be taken as proof.

Saturday night of this week will be given to the Mills School of Socialism. All of the speakers who have been trained by Comrade Mills will be in attendance and each will deliver short addresses.

On Sunday night Comrade W. T. Mills will make his farewell address to the local comrades before leaving for his new home in Kansas. This is positively Comrade Mills last address in Chicago, so those comrades who desire to hear him before he leaves had best take advantage of this opportunity.

Admission to both of these meetings is free and all are invited.

One of the best features of the Temple is the Socialist Orchestra, which discourses fine music on Sunday evenings. We believe that the Temple furnishes the best music of any meeting of its kind in the country. Be sure and hear them.

MAKES ASSESSORS LAUGH.

Prosperity Howler of 1900 Fleads Poverty in 1901 in the role of "Tax Dodger."

Most of our readers will remember the speeches delivered by that prince of sweatshop labor skinners, Joseph Biefeld, in Central Music Hall just before the presidential election of last Fall. Then Biefeld worked the "prosperity" racket for all it was worth in aid of the Republican candidate, instancing himself as an example. The Workers' Call commented upon the matter, and pointed out that by so doing, Biefeld was merely advocating the continuance of the system which enabled him to rob the workers of the product of their labor.

But Biefeld as a foe of labor and Biefeld as a tax dodger, are two different propositions. In the former role he posed as a prosperity personified—in the latter as a horrible example of poverty. This is how the daily press reports his latest representation.

"Both reviewers and assessors laughed today over an interview with S. J. Klein, representing Joseph Biefeld & Co., who tried to get a reduction of the firm's assessments on the ground that it was losing money every day. The two boards sat in joint session. When Mr. Klein sat in the witness chair to plead the cause of hard times for the manufacturing firm he represents, a smile spread over the face of Assessor Gray, who innocently asked:

"How about those prosperity speeches made by Mr. Biefeld in Central Music Hall last fall during the campaign, in which he asserted that last year was the greatest year of prosperity he ever had in his business?"

Mr. Klein was taken off his guard, for he had finished saying the FIRM HAD LOST MONEY ALL OF LAST YEAR and that it was losing more this year. The reference to his partner's public statements to the contrary staggered him.

"Well," he stammered, "YOU MUSTN'T TAKE A MAN'S POLITICAL ARGUMENTS TOO SERIOUSLY."

The reviewers reduced the firm's assessment from the assessor's figure of \$175,000 to \$100,562.

There is no necessity for a socialist to demonstrate the falsehood and knavery in the public utterances of exploiters of the Biefeld type. When the capitalist is asked to disgorge, he will never shrink from exposing himself, as in the above case. Neither is he ashamed of the performance and he has no reason to be. Those who took his "political arguments seriously" have better reason to be ashamed of their ignorance than he of his rascality. We are glad to see that Mr. Biefeld succeeded in getting his taxes reduced. He deserved it. His ability in duping the workingclass voter has been recognized by the board of assessors and reviewers, and rewarded accordingly. If this is the era of the commercial liar and political knave by all means let us see to it that the fittest survive.

FRAGRANT BLOSSOMS.

How the Human Plant Thrives in South Chicago, with Capitalism as a "Culture Agency."

The "American Journal of Sociology" for July, contains an article on "Culture Agencies of South Chicago". The appended extracts describes some of these "agencies":

"In the eastern part of the region north of the river, near the Strand, and Green Bay and Mackinaw avenues, the recent importation of Slavic people have settled chiefly. They are principally men. They gang together in groups of thirty or forty and occupy some old building that no one else will use. I have reliable information that one hundred and fifty Croatsians inhabit one house at Eighty-ninth Street and Green Bay Avenue. The method used is peculiar to these people. Perhaps three fourths of the men are married and the rest single. The families are left in Europe. The horde of men procure a woman or two to cook for them. Sometimes it is the wife of one of the men. The woman is paid about \$15 per month for this service. She buys what each man wants, cooks it for him and settles with the market. Although not a public prostitute, the woman is often shared in common by the men. The men work twelve hour shifts at the mills. Hence but half as many beds are needed as there are men, and therefore the beds never get cold. Many of the houses used, violate the laws for tenement houses and flats as respects ventilation and light. The whole program is one repugnant to civilized instincts.

Where lies the responsibility for these idyllic conditions. Perhaps the following extract from the same article may throw some light on the matter. Speaking of the importation of European labor the writer says:

"In the last five years perhaps as many as 1200 have come into the community. Their coming is due to the 'straw boss.' The 'straw boss' is a man who works as a common laborer with the gang in the yards. He gains influence with the SUPERINTENDENT by being able to recruit the force quickly for emergency cases. His gain prestige and power with his own people by furnishing them work. This is of financial turn that he levies a percent on the wages for a time. By this system the wage, entered. Now the 'straw boss' needs ahead, sees that labor will be needed, sends to his friends in Europe to come to South Chicago either directly or through resident labor importers. This is pauper labor. If the government holds it up on ship. A CERTAIN RAILROAD over which it is to be transported to Chicago, wires the labor importer in Chicago to send affidavits that friends will provide for the immigrants. This is done and so the pauper labor is landed and transported.....All these foreign people, especially the recent importations are strong, lusty fellows, capable of hard service and PLIABLE in the hands of overseers. There is little danger of STRIKES or ORGANIZATION among them. They take what comes of good or evil with staid stolidity."

This then is how the seed is planted which blossoms into fragrance in the neighborhood of 89th Street and Mackinaw Ave. And this is how it affects the local "skilled workman":

"The common labor element at the bottom exists as a kind of reservoir which may be gradually converted into skilled labor upon EMERGENCY. The situation for the skilled worker is therefore one of UNCERTAINTY which breeds TIMIDITY. He feels that he is standing upon insecure earth, which if he should become a LITTLE too INDEPENDENT might open and engulf him. He AVOIDS TROUBLE and is not notably independent, etc."

Perhaps this extract will go far to explain the attitude of the South Chicago steel workers towards President Shaffer's strike order.

In South Chicago, capitalism is the "agency" which produces the "culture" detailed in these clippings, and in order to accomplish these results it is sustained by the votes of the laborers, skilled and unskilled, throughout the land.

Representative of Horse Shoers Union object to the appearance of automobiles in the Labor Day Parade on the grounds that they were not union made and were destroying his craft. Wonder if he thought that their exclusion would help the situation any?

Typographical Union No. 16 passed a resolution of censure on Judge Kohlsaat for granting an injunction against the striking machinists, a copy of which is to be sent to President McKinley. Strange to say Judge Kohlsaat doesn't seem unduly alarmed over the matter.

MUSICIANS ATTENTION!

There's a Labor Day row on in Columbus, Committee of arrangements invited Gov. Nash and a lot of other politicians to make the customary mushy speeches. Thereupon the four brewery workers' unions and the carpenters withdrew, announcing that they would hear a speech from one of their own class or nobody. Good for the brewers and carpenters!

Socialist musicians of the West Side are forming a Brass Band. They meet for practice every Tuesday evening at the Socialist Temple 120 Western Ave., 8 p. m., all Comrades who play any band instrument are invited to join. The band will make its first public appearance at the West Side Unity Picnic, Bergman's Grove Riverside Sept. 8.

New York dailies state that half a dozen street cleaning machines are now on the market, and that the "white wings" are doomed.

Multiplex type printing telegraph is now being successfully used in Berlin and Paris. The services of many operators have been dispensed with.

A blast furnace has been established at Port Oram, N. J., which being fed automatically, almost entirely dispenses with manual labor. Whether the laborers whom it displaces will be "fed automatically" or not at all, is of course no concern of the owners.

Striking machinists pickets have determined to ignore Judge Kohlsaat's injunction. This will be all right if they can induce the injunction to ignore them, but that seems to be a rather difficult task.

What is a "Scab"

(Continued from page 1)

every fiber of his body? Why is this? Let us look a little closer into this struggle. It is a guerrilla fight. At times all the forces of capitalism are concentrated upon single divisions of the workers. Again the ranks of labor are scattered by some act of social advance. A new machine destroys an entire trade. A change in production causes an industry to disappear. Then it is that the men find themselves out loose from the old ties that have bound them. Their union and trade it represents are alike a thing of the past. Wife and babes are clamoring for food. It is easy to say that a man had better die than scab. Many a man has said this and meant it too. But how about the little ones? When they are starving, that is another matter. And so another man finds himself between these two horrible alternatives. Shall he betray his class or his family? And who shall judge him if the cries of those who are nearest to him sound louder than the appeals of class interests and trade loyalty?

Look again at this CLASS STRUGGLE. What is there in it that forces these horrible choices upon men? Is there no place where all can unite? Is there no battle ground where the fight can be waged without offering such frightful temptations to treason?

If all the workers have a common interest against the possessing enemy, why is there not some point where that interest can be expressed? At the ballot box the line can be drawn clear and distinct. Here the fight can be fought to a finish, and HERE IS THE ONLY PLACE WHERE COMPLETE VICTORY IS POSSIBLE.

Here there is no excuse for desertion. No alternative of starvation confronts them. It is the strategic point where desertion is the most dangerous and treacherous the most despicable. It is the place where the most telling blows can be struck, the place where the worst treason can be perpetrated.

Capitalists have long recognized this, and spend infinitely more energy in securing traitors here than what they will expend at the work-shop. But strange as it may seem the laborers have not yet come to recognize the treachery of the "political scab". A man may still vote for slavery and be accepted with honors among union men. But if he attempts to accept that slavery for which he has voted at terms which his fellow slaves are in revolt against, he is at once the target for all possible manner of attacks.

Is it not about time that union laborers got over this inconsistency? Is it not almost time that the greater crime is seen as well as the less? When laborers once come to realize that by ceasing to play the traitor at the ballot box they can abolish all scabs in the work-shop, then there will be some consistency in their attacks upon the poor devil who sells out his fellow slaves for a chance to eat and live. But when they do come to their senses in this regard they will find no scab to attack anywhere.

A. M. SIMONS.

Challenge.

The West Side Socialist Baseball Club hereby challenge the employees of the Acme Carpet Cleaning Works to play a game of Baseball at the Unity Picnic on Sept. 8th at Bergman's Grove, Riverside.

O. Beselack, Captain, W. S. S. C.

Socialist Temple.

Walter Thomas Mills will speak on Socialism in Chicago for the last time for the present, at the Socialist Temple on next Sunday at 8 p. m.

On Saturday evening Aug. 31st, the Chicago Branch of the International School of Social Economy will hold a Grand Rally at the same place and will be addressed by Comrade Mills and other speakers, amongst them the following, Comrades Pierce, Mrs Hunt, Mrs Foberg, Backus, Sands, Menke, Cottrell, Gnadt and Wigawa. Come early to get a seat. Admission Free.

Challenge.

While Mr. Morgan and his friends have been making trusts, says the San Diego (Cal.) Sun, a Democratic paper, "they have also been making socialists. The trusts can be measured in figures, and some of these days there will be figures in socialists, and then it will be seen whether the trust figures or the Socialist figures are the largest."

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Challenge.

A report comes from Seattle, Wash., that the machinists, boiler-makers, pattern-makers and helpers have called a mass meeting of all trade unionists and their sympathizers for the purpose of considering the advisability of declaring for socialism and cutting loose from the old political parties.

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Trades Unionism. (Continued from page 1)

It is at least recognizing the advantage of having mayors, city councils, and legislatures that represent his own class. Therefore we see the trade unions one by one endorsing the platform of the one and only political party which is composed entirely of workmen—the Socialist Party. This party offers another advantage, which is not possessed by any economic organization. It combines the forces of the workmen into an INTERNATIONAL ARMY of voters and meets international capital by international consolidation of the workers. All so-called international trade unions comprise only a few countries, and only a small percentage of the working class. International Socialism comprises the workmen of all countries and all trades. It is the grandest trades union in the world, and it is better than any trade union, because it is the political expression of the revelation that the workers of all countries will gain their emancipation only through a combination of all the trades unions into one class conscious body that will take the powers of government out of the hands of the exploiters and place them into the hands that feed, clothe and shelter humanity.

ERNEST UNTERMANN.

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. NORTH DIVISION: Sunday, 4.30 p. m.—Center and North Clark Streets. Speakers: Cotrell, Morris and Sand. Sunday, 8 p. m.—Sheffield and Wrightwood Ave. Speakers: Chas. Sand and Anderson. Tuesday, 8 p. m.—N. Clark St. and North Avenue. Speakers: Cotrell and Bartels. Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Oak and Franklin Streets. Speakers: Morris and Anderson. Thursday, 8 p. m.—Walton Place and North Clark Street. Speakers: J. B. Smiley and Chas. Sand. Friday—Diversey Blvd and Racine Avenue. Speakers: Morris, Knaus and Hall.

DIVISION NO. 4.

Saturday, 8 p. m.—Hoyne and Belmont Aves. Speaker: Sam Robbins. Tuesday, 8 p. m.—51st and Armitage Avenues. Speakers: Leffingwell and Robbins. Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Lincoln and Belmont Aves. Speakers: Robbins, Jucker and Leffingwell. Thursday, 8 p. m.—Belmont and Albany Aves. Speakers: Robbins, Leffingwell and Keusch. SOUTH DIVISION. Saturday, Aug. 31st, 8 p. m.—63rd and Halsted—Speakers: L. M. Forberg, J. Wanhope and Johnston. 82nd and Commercial.—Speakers: B. Deryn, P. Pierce and R. I. Sims. 111th and Michigan.—Speakers: Chas. L. Braeken and J. W. Saunders. 129th and Wallace.—Speakers: P. Boeswell and M. H. Taft. State and Congress—Speakers: M. Kaplan and W. E. McDermut. Wednesday, Sept. 4, 39th and Cottage Grove Aves. Speakers: B. Bertin and P. Pierce. Thursday, Sept. 5.—29th and Dearborn. Speakers: R. I. Sims and M. Becker. Sunday, Sept. 1st.—60th and Cottage Grove. Speakers: Mrs. C. F. Hunt and Ed. Durke. Monday, Sept. 2nd.—325 So. Halsted. Speakers: H. Driesvoght and Ed. Durke.

WEST DIVISION.

Saturday, 8 p. m.—Roby and Chicago Ave. Speakers: J. Cotrell, R. A. Morris and J. E. Brennan. Saturday—Paulina and Milwaukee, 8 p. m. Speakers: S. W. Williams, S. Robbins and G. D. Evans. Saturday—8 p. m., Milwaukee Ave. and Armitage Ave. Speakers: A. Bisno, J. Menke and J. W. Bartels. Sunday 3 p. m.—Union Park, Warren Ave. Speakers: J. S. Brennan and J. Menke. Sunday 8 p. m.—California and North Ave. Speakers: Goodspeed, A. Bisno and J. W. Bartels. Sunday 8 p. m.—Peoria and Madison Streets. Speakers: J. Cotrell and W. Goodspeed. Monday, 8 p. m.—Western and Madison Street. Speakers: Geo. Koop and J. Cotrell. Tuesday—8 p. m., Center and Blue Island Avenues. Tuesday—8 p. m., 48th and Lake st. Speakers: J. S. Brennan and S. Robbins. Wednesday—8 p. m.—24th and Oakley Avenue. Speakers: W. Huggins and A. Bisno. Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Noble and Erie Street. Speakers: J. L. Smith. Wednesday, 8 p. m.—Division Street and California Ave. Speakers: W. I. Goodspeed and Geo. Koop. Thursday, 8 p. m.—2nd Ave. and Harrison Street. Speaker: Chas. Sand. Thursday 8 p. m.—Taylor and Blue Island Aves. Speakers: E. M. Stangland and J. Menke. Thursday, 8 p. m.—Evergreen and Milwaukee Ave. Speakers: J. Fox and J. Collins. Friday—8 p. m., Halsted and O'Brien Streets. Speakers: J. Cotrell and J. W. Bartels. Friday—Paulina and 13th st. Speakers: M. Kaplan and J. Menke.

In Spain the Socialist vote is 2,500 against 5,000 at the last election.

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, 36 N. Clark street. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 36 N. Clark street, M. H. Taft, secretary, 36 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 COMMITTEE. South Side Division, meets every Sunday morning 9.30 at 501 65th St. G. Anderson, Secretary. J. M. Saunders, Division Organizer, 501 W. 55th St. FIRST AND SECOND WARD—Meets every Friday, 8th p. m., at 214 Wabash ave. (store). Secretary, Rice Washburn, 175 East 22nd street. Organizer, Peter Raat, 1705 Wabash ave. THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 3255 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 3360 State street. Organizer, Louis Dalgard, 5795 State street. FOURTH WARD—Meets every first and third Monday night at 3110 South Halsted street; secretary, Joe Trentz, 359 E. Twenty-fourth street. Organizer, H. Driesvoght, 516 Halsted st. FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday at 3749 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. Kleininger, 4514 Lake ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 343—E. 43rd street. SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, at 6512 Cottage Grove avenue, rear hall, first floor. Secretary, Peyton Rosewell, 6027 Washington avenue; organizer, Stanley Kleindestat, 4958 East 43rd street. EIGHTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 o'clock, at 125, 89th street, corner Buffalo Avenue. T. J. Wind, Secretary, 125 89th Street. NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at 688 Halsted street; secretary, Geo. L. Rosenberg, 592 W. Taylor St. ELEVENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Jusevitch Hall, cor. 21st street and Paulina street. Robert Piotter, 460 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. Sec'y Jas. Lambert, 1012 Washington Blvd. FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miller Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues; secretary, E. Cope, 182 Emerson avenue. FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every Friday at 511 Thomas St. Sec. F. H. Ruchenbecker, 490 N. Winchester Ave. SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Rhonhofen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.; secretary, O. Beselack, 545 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 Wednesday at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue; secretary, James S. Smith, 412 W. Madison street. TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., 3rd floor, 123 N. Clark St., Basement. Secretary, R. A. Morris, 36 N. Clark Street. TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every second Tuesday in the month at 55 Clybourn Avenue; Secretary, Robt. Burr, 202 Blackhawk Street. TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets every other Friday evening at 694 Sedgwick street. R. Holthusen Jr., secretary. TWENTY-FOURTH—Every 2nd and fourth Tuesday at N. W. cor. Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary, E. G. Knaus, 651 Lincoln ave. TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Tuesday, at Fridhem Hall, 148 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, H. N. Daniels, 1449 Newport Avenue. TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—AVONDALE—Meetings every Friday at 805 W. Wellington street; secretary, Wm. H. Leffingwell, 620 W. Wellington st. TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2—IRVING PARK—Secretary, J. H. Bard, 713 W. Irving Park Blvd. TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—CRAGIN—Every first and third Monday, Lindstrom's Hall, 1015 N. 51st Av. Secretary, J. Harris, 1850 W. Montana Av. TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4—ALMIRA—Secretary, A. Eisenman, 1116 Armitage avenue. TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 5—SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—Secretary Fred Whammond, 2182 N. Whipple Street. TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 6—HANSON PARK—Secretary, Daniel Zatzke, 151 N. 6th Court. TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Tuesday at headquarters, Socialist Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee aves. Secretary, Inga Johnson, 1361 North Washtenaw Ave. TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on call at 544 Ashland ave. Organizer, Wm. E. Ellis, 544 Ashland ave. THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 428 Westworth avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every Friday at Torins Hall, 9th and Aberdeen streets, 8 p. m. Secretary, H. P. Newman, 6714 Loomis street. Organizer, P. Horslev, 5225 Aberdeen st. THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets every Friday, 8 p. m., at 545 1/2 Halsted St. Sec. L. U. M. Forberg, 6419 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 1185 Emerald Ave. THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 11th street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. F. Denne, 11437 Perry st. Organizer, H. Deboer, 444 West 118th street. THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every Tuesday at 239 Harrison St. Sec. H. G. Lowater, 2249 Harrison Street. THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 126 N. 52nd ave. GERMAN BRANCHES. KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 239 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 189 Garfield Av. FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at 4857 Bishop St.; secretary, J. Sievers, 3612 W. Sixty-sixth St. EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 5190 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 19613 Ave. K. POLISH BRANCHES. POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 483 Noble street; secretary, F. Ciendarski, 483 Noble street. SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 454 Noble street; secretary, M. Heck, 484 Noble street. EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 8th street and Superior avenue; secretary, F. Rudzinski, 5757 Market ave. TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 15th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kosturski, 617 W. 29th street. TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kosciuszki Hall, 48th and Wood streets. LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 852 21st place; secretary, Mrs. H. Felick, 852 21st place. EDUCATIONAL CLUBS. SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1029 Milwaukee ave., in rear. LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lectures and reading rooms at 486 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, 315 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, R. A. Morris, 36 N. Clark street. LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shippeit, 894 Union street. LOCAL BELLEVILLE—Secretary, G. W. Boyce, 114 N. Gold street. LOCAL CENTRALIA—Secretary, Anton Baumgarten, Railroad No. 2. LOCAL GLEN CARBON—Secretary, C. Demmerich. LOCAL GALESBURG—Secretary, Jno. C. Sjodin, 1037 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, 1209 Fifth avenue. LOCAL GLEN ELLYN—Secretary, Chas. H. Kerr. LOCAL SPRINGFIELD—Secretary, A. von Behrens, 1440 N. Grand avenue. LOCAL FREEBURG—Secretary, Joe Sutton. LOCAL TRENTON—Secretary J. J. Shuster. LOCAL ALTOONA—Secretary, Carl Elloh, M. D. LOCAL BISHOP HILL—Secretary, A. F. Lindwall. LOCAL ROCKFORD—Secretary, Henry Nevaunt, 489 Seventh street. LOCAL BERWICK—Secretary, H. E. Allen. LOCAL ABINGDON—Secretary, Thos. Wallace. LOCAL PANAMA—Secretary, Henry Wulner. LOCAL LINCOLN—Sec. J. N. Balt. BUNDLES OF THE WORKERS' CALL. 100 copies 50 cents. 50 copies 25 cents. 25 copies 15 cents. This offer is for bundles mailed to one address. Does it tire you to think? If so, don't read this paper—it will surely make you tired. You can't obtain the full product of your labor even though you know how it can be obtained, until your fellow workers acquire similar knowledge. The Workers' Call will help them to acquire it. M. COHN'S ORCHESTRA. First-class music furnished for all occasions. Address 907 N. Whipple st.

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Peter Sissman Attorney at Law. Telephone Central 1314. Suite 207, 100 Washington St. Residence 56 Evergreen Ave. CHICAGO.

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