

The number with which your subscription expires will be found on your wrapper. This issue is No. 135. If the number on your wrapper corresponds with this number your subscription expires.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

THE WORKERS' CALL, published by the SOCIALIST PARTY of Chicago and for its aid the education of the workers along the lines of scientific, class-conscious, revolutionary socialism. For this purpose see page 2.

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

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE No. 135.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, OCT. 5, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

CAPITALISM AND DISEASE

A Story of Poisoning for Profit. Typhoid Epidemic in Baraboo, Wis. Infected River Water Pumped into the Mills. Fraudulent analysis to Shield Stockholders. Cowardice of the Local Press and Pulpit. Adulteration an Inevitable Consequence of the Competitive System.

For the last few weeks the air has been full of denunciations of plots, conspiracies and assassinations. The cowardly murder of President McKinley has roused a demand that all conspiracies against human life or public order be punished with the greatest severity. For this reason the present seemed to me to be a peculiarly fitting time to expose one of the most dastardly plots against human life that modern times has brought forth.

These came to my notice during the past summer an instance where a plot to poison an entire town was conceived and carried out until twice an hundred men and women and children lay helpless and sick almost to death while a score of victims gave up their lives.

The men who were at the bottom of this diabolical conspiracy were no half crazy political fanatics who had seen or experienced the world's suffering and woe; and hoped by some mad deed to help the ill of society. On the contrary they were the most favored by wealth and education of any in the little community in which they lived, and their only motive was greed for more gain. You think this all sounds like some crazy drama. Listen and see if what I have said is not all true.

The city of Baraboo, Wisconsin is located about 150 miles from Chicago. In a little valley surrounded by great bluffs that shield it from the fiercer blasts of winter. There are only about 5,000 people in the place, the streets are broad and shady and the open country on every side gives that combination of country air and room, with city conveniences, which should make for the greatest possible physical well being on the part of its residents. Yet when I visited the place during the past summer it was like a visit to a plague house. The black shadow of typhoid fever lay over the city like a pall. Every day told of new victims to its grasp. Every one lived in horror lest his turn or that of some member of his family might be the next victim of the scourge.

Twenty years ago, or among some savage tribes such a thing as this might have happened with no blame assignable to any individual or set of individuals. But today every physician knows that the first case of typhoid is an ordinary community demands that there be an investigation of three things at least—the ice, water, and milk supply. The second case in a city of the size of Baraboo would demand that every possible means be used to ascertain the character of these supplies, and the third case without determining the source of contamination is a sign of hopeless incompetence, or criminal malpractice on the part of every physician in the city.

Modern methods of bacteriological analysis have rendered the detection of the typhoid germ comparatively easy. The result of a proper examination with culture growths of the resulting bacteria, gives certain results. Yet in this city there was a health officer whose especial business it was to make such investigations. He issued bulletins after bulletins stating that the water was pure and usable, and claimed to be unable to locate the source of contagion. At last when there were over twenty cases in this little community he was forced by a tardily aroused public resentment to secure an adequate examination. It was then found that the water that flowed through the pipes was little less than deadly poison. The number of cases of typhoid increased rapidly to over two hundred. Death seemed to have claimed the place as his own. It was proven that the company that was supplying the water was pumping it directly from the river, below the point where the city sewerage was emptied. This was strenuously denied until the bacteriological tests showed the identity of the water in the pipes with that in the river, when the lame excuse, was made that the supply pipes "leaked" at the point where they crossed a branch of the river.

It was then developed that the health officer had very obligingly gone down to the wells from which the company said for water came, to get his samples for examination, instead of taking it from the hydrants which were supplying the water actually used.

This is a simple recital of the facts. Whether the health officer was kept from doing his duty because of the prominence of the owners of the water plant or whether, as was freely alleged, there was a closer connection, I have no means of knowing. This is but a minor point after all. But here is the situation. A population of 5,000 people being steadily poisoned for gain. Men, women and children alike falling beneath this cowardly and murderous attack, in order that dividends may remain intact, exactly the same reason in other words that moves the "hold-up" man and common burglar. There is furthermore this difference in favor of the latter that he is generally unable to secure existence in other ways and has had few social advantages to enable him to develop in other lines. But the men who were behind this water

FALLEN FROM GRACE

How Law Abiding Citizens Stray From Paths of Civic Virtue

POLITICAL "DESCENT OF MAN"

Ingenuous Theory Connecting Murder of President McKinley With Free Text Books.

It is always a sorry spectacle to see an individual whose abilities in certain directions have been recognized by a portion of his fellow men, desert the department in which he won a reputation for wisdom to voluntarily tenter another where he must perform as an ignorant mischief maker, through lack of knowledge.

We are constrained to make the above observation through perusing an article purporting to deal with Socialism and Anarchy, which appeared in the Daily News of last week from the pen of one Theodore B. Thiele.

Mr. Thiele is no doubt a very amiable person and it is beyond question but

held, whether National, State, County, or Municipal, the Socialist Party always put forth every effort to place its candidates on the ticket, while the political party to which Mr. Thiele himself belongs has been equally energetic to keep them off it.

Neither does it appear that Mr. Thiele knows that one of the most frequent sneers which the Anarchists level at the Socialists is based upon the fact that the latter persist in utilizing the ballot box as the best and only means to gain their end.

Starting with this mass of ignorance as a basis, Mr. Thiele can easily describe the descent of the "law abiding citizen." That unfortunate individual first leaves the straight path of "civic virtue" by refusing to vote the ticket of the Republican or Democratic parties, to participate in the great "reform movement." At this juncture the law abiding citizen describes himself as a "socialist," and is righteously indignant if any one hints that he is not a "good citizen." After remaining in this stage, until he discovers that the great "reform movement" doesn't pan out as quickly as expected, he becomes an anarchist. Such is the political "descent of man" as set forth by Mr. Thiele.

Anarchism grows out of Socialism, and Socialism gets its recruits from the Republican and Democratic parties,

A NEW OPPORTUNITY

How an Ambitious Youth Secured an "Education"

STAMPEDES A STREET SPEAKER

Seizes Favorable Moment for Springing Question and Attracts Attention of "Business" Man.

Just at present the reporters on capitalist papers are seeing wonderful things in their daily walks abroad. They probably have to, in order to hold their jobs, and the latest effort eclipses anything of the sort we have yet noticed. An Italian it seems, was discovered in Union Park engaged in the marvelous task of preaching doctrines of Anarchy and Socialism at one and the same time. Just how he managed to do this the veracious scribe saith not, but anyhow the Italian was only one of the actors in the little drama which was invented for the edification of the public.

After this curious hybrid had expounded his double doctrines for a while, an American boy of fourteen who was working somewhere for three dollars per week, stepped out of the audience and brought about the collapse of the speaker by the very original inquiry of why he didn't go back to his native land if things did not suit him here.

The Italian fled, pursued by the jeers of the audience, and a bystander, pleased with the "argument" put up by the boy, asked how he could help him. The boy said he would like to get an education, and the other presented him with his card and said he would help him to secure one.

This is the story as it is related in the press. The possibility of preaching Socialism and Anarchy at the same time, might perhaps go down with the average newspaper reader who knows nothing or cares to know nothing of either, but it might be supposed that a system which compels a boy of fourteen to go without an education in order to earn three dollars per week, might very well be criticized adversely by any sort of a speaker. However we suppose the narrator of this episode merely intended to give an artistic verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing narrative, by making the juvenile victim of capitalism pose as its defender, and looked at in this light the story is undoubtedly a very creditable work of imagination.

The appearance of this story is in itself distinct proof that the ancient methods by which ambitious juveniles attained fame and fortune, are becoming played out. The "young person" need no longer hope that by picking up a pin in the office of the merchant where he applies for work as an errand boy, he will be placed on the road to affluence—not even if he has a widowed mother and nine small brothers and sisters to support on the prospective salary of \$3 per week that he expects to get for his services. Such methods are no longer to be depended upon. The up to date aspirant must equip himself with the argument above mentioned—and go out on an expedition of discovery, find the proper combination, a fellow preaching "socialism and anarchy," and a disgusted "business" philanthropist listening. Then he should wait for a favorable opportunity to spring his question. It is a rather roundabout way of securing an education, to be sure, but we have the testimony of the capitalist press that it is effective.

However, if there is any youth of fourteen, working for three dollars per week, who really wants an education, we can suggest a much shorter way to obtain it, and when it is obtained, will be an education worth having. This is our suggestion. Seek out a street speaker who is talking SOCIALISM and Anarchy, and after listening attentively, ask what question you see fit. You will then get the rudiments of an education which will be of greater service to you in the future than anything you could get from any petty labor skinner who hates socialism, but who being quite aware of his intellectual limitations, dare not tackle its exponents in public.

Owing to the death of Mrs. Simon's father, the opening of the night school of Political Economy will be postponed for one week.

TWO OF A KIND.



FIRST CONFIDENCE MAN—(to unsophisticated agriculturalist)—"I own this building. Will give you an option on it for \$400."

SECOND CONFIDENCE MAN—(to intelligent city mechanic)—"I own the earth. Will give you an option on so much of it for your vote."

Socialism and Crime.

The criminal statistics for the German Empire have just been published, and Vorwärts carefully analyses them. As might be expected the poorest parts of the German Empire come out worst. Thus, for instance, the worst is Bavaria. Then the writer compares the States, looking at them from the number of votes given for Socialist candidates for every 100 votes cast, and the result is the following table:—

Name of State	Number of Socialist Votes	Place in Criminal Statistics per 100 Statistics
1. Saxony	49.6	8
2. 11 N. German States	44.5	2
3. S. Thuringian States	44.1	5
4. Hesse	33.9	6
5. Alsace Lorraine	22.7	7
6. Württemberg	26.4	4
7. Baden	18.9	3
8. Bavaria	18.1	1

It is seen by this that in Bavaria and Baden, where the Clericals rule, there is much crime, and that here the socialists have few votes. It should be remembered, that the eleven North German States, including Berlin, Hamburg, and Bremen, have nearly a third of the population of the Empire.—London (Eng.) "Justice".

Notice. The regular monthly meeting of the General Committee of Local Chicago Socialists Party will be held at Assembly Hall, Schiller Building, on Saturday evening Oct. 5th at 8 o'clock. All members will please be present. M. H. Taft, Secy.

Have you read "Socialism Versus Anarchy"? For sale at this office. Price 1 cent.

that his intentions are of the best. He is also a gentleman of some ability, as is shown by the fact that he is the President and accredited spokesman of the Federation of German Catholic Societies of Illinois. But whatever may have been the accomplishments which enabled him to attain that elevated position, we hazard the opinion that logic at least was not one of them.

At any rate, as Mr. Thiele is said to voice the sentiments of the members of the above societies upon the subject mentioned, the sentiments in question are a proper subject for criticism—and we might add, an easy one.

In common with every good citizen, Mr. Thiele doesn't like Anarchism and seeks its suppression. But he has sense enough to perceive that it must have a cause and looks around diligently for a scapegoat upon which to place the responsibility.

Mr. Thiele declares that it is amazing that any person disinterested with existing conditions should have so little faith in the ability and willingness of the people to correct official abuses by means of the ballot box. But this is not half so amazing as the conclusion that Mr. Thiele draws from it, that the first sign of a person losing faith in the ballot box and ceasing to remain a law abiding citizen, is seen in the avowal of socialism by such person.

Perhaps the attainment of the position of President of the society for which Mr. Thiele speaks, has absorbed his attention so entirely as to leave him unaware of the fact, that the Socialists, of all people, lay the most stress upon the ballot box as the most powerful weapon in the hands of those who are dissatisfied with existing conditions. He may also be ignorant of the fact that ever since the Socialist party became powerful enough to participate in the political movement, it has always done so with the exception of the fact that, whatever an election has been nothing else.

According to the Thiele formula. Therefore if we wish to remove the causes of Anarchy (and here comes the triumph of logic) we must abolish what? The Republican and Democratic Parties? Not at all. Abolish Socialism and Anarchy will disappear.

From this onward all is plain sailing for Mr. Thiele. He drops even the semblance of reasoning and asserts that every Anarchist has been a Socialist in his day and then deprecates any further discussion of the subject by stating that "it will be generally admitted that anarchists are recruited from the ranks of Socialists."

And why are Socialists allowed to have any "standing" in the community? Mr. Thiele's answer is ready and it is quite up to the mark with the rest of his logic. Because public officials for the sake of controlling a few thousand socialist votes, are willing to put Socialist theories into operation in our public institutions!

Now we can see the "nigger in the woodpile," the nightmare that troubles the calm repose of the pious Thiele. It may be summed in three words, "Free Text Books." The selfish publisher officials who put this infamously measure through, must necessarily bear a share of the burden of responsibility for the assassination of the President.

The density of Mr. Thiele upon such subjects as Socialism and Anarchy, although of great magnitude is not "amazing." As a personification of the movement in favor of ignorance, his ridiculous logic excites in us no particular wonder, as it was to be expected. But that he should endeavor to reduce the children of the plundered working-class to the same level of ignorance as himself, by denying them the books necessary for their enlightenment, and then build up from his failure to do so, an explanation of the murder of Wil-

son's father, is certainly ingenious, if so, that whatever an election has been nothing else.

The steel trust was right. There was nothing in it.

Klenke's Lecture Tour. Ottawa October 12th and 13th. Morris October 14th. Joliet October 15th. Pontiac October 16th. Fairbury October 17th. Faxon October 18th, 19th and 20th.

THE WORKERS' CALL.

Published every Saturday at 25 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Entered as second-class matter, October 3, 1892, under postoffice number 100,000. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918. Postpaid.

Subscription Rates: One Year, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.75; Three Months, \$1.00; Single Copies, 5c. Advance payment required. Payment in advance.

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

Editorial Announcements: To secure the return of unused manuscripts, please enclose a return address.

Contributions: Contributions and items of news concerning the labor movement are requested from our readers. Every contribution must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.



We strongly suspect that Mr. Edward B. Thiele, chairman of the vigilance committee of the Federation of German Catholic Societies of Illinois, procured his vast knowledge of socialism and anarchism from perusing the writings of that eminent economist, the late Police Inspector Michael J. Schaack.

It is reported that the steel trust has "earned" no less than \$54,000,000 in the last six months. Of course, the late strikers will be told that this is mainly the "reward of abstinence". But the fact will be carefully concealed from them that it was their "abstinence" that made the "reward" possible.

Judging from the testimony given in the Schley-Sampon case by the naval officers, we should say that Gúnder Morgan is to be congratulated on his failure to obtain a commission, that is, if Mr. Morgan is at all particular about his companions or selects them with any regard to their reputation for veracity.

Many a workman who has laughed merrily at the farmer from Wisconsin who purchased an "option" on the Masonic Temple for \$400, from a confidence man, gets bunched at the ballot box each election in a manner that makes the farmer's experience look like thirty cents. The workingclass would do well to remember that jays are bred in other localities besides Wisconsin, and that they are not all farmers either.

Two rival Chicago coal companies with enormous backing have recently been competing for the purchase of 3,000,000 acres of coal land in West Virginia, Virginia and Kentucky. One of these companies in order to get the best of the other literally kidnapped a Cincinnati man who owned a considerable portion of the land. Verily it is tough on the small capitalist when he is caught between the upper and nether millstones of the system.

The St. Paul Globe thinks that the recent abortion launched at Kansas City, known as the "Allied Party", is going to be "it" at the next presidential election, since it "embodies a purely socialist program." Now if the socialists were only "socialistic" enough, there might be something in this forecast, but unfortunately for the Globe's prediction, the Socialist Party has long passed the stage when they could be captured by a bait of this description.

How anxious the capitalist press seems to be that the German socialists should discard the "old theories" and adopt the "advanced position" of Bernstein. However, while the "old theories" merely explain a system of robbery which still persists, the German socialists will most likely consider that like good wine, they improve and grow stronger with age. They may be "old" but the mode of exploitation they describe is still older. When it disappears they may be given up, but not until then.

An Evanston gentleman suggests that as a fitting monument to William McKinley \$1,000,000 be expended in building "houses for the poor", to be designated with the late president's name. This gentleman is evidently proceeding under the hypothesis that "the poor" we will have with us always. We would suggest that if he is desirous of established a lasting memorial to McKinley, he should choose some vehicle whose existence is not concomitant with a doomed and decaying industrial system.

Reports from Russia state that the industrial workers of that country are again facing the prospect of fam-

ine during the approaching winter. Nineteen provinces require assistance and for this purpose a government famine fund of \$255,000 has been appropriated, which the Emperor has ordered increased to \$7,000,000. We notice however that the estimates for the military and naval forces of the country have increased considerably more than that sum for the coming year. The relief of famine however, is in all capitalist governments, quite a secondary matter when compared with the measures taken to ensure the preservation of the exploiting classes.

That noted personage, Mr. Seth Low, has been pitted against the Tammany candidate for mayor of New York by an august gang of "respectables" denominated themselves the "Citizens Union". Mr. Low is going at his opponent "hammer and tongs" with a lot of high talk about purity, common good, honest administration, etc. This, we beg to assure him, is not the way to become mayor of New York. If he really has an ambition in that line, we would advise him straightway to get his collegial brain to work and devise some means by which he, in case of election, could better conserve the interests of capital than the present incumbents. In that way only can there be hope for him.

It does seem particularly strange that with the very recent example of the futility of strikes, the South Side Rapid Transit employees should imagine that there was any possibility of their enforcing their demands by the same methods. Their pickets were dispersed without ceremony, and while the Federation of Labor is stated to have taken action to induce the public to travel on the surface roads until the matter was settled favorably to the strikers, such action if taken, produced no results whatever. But the St. Louis Traction Companies offered a supply of motor-men and conductors if the S. S. R. T. Co. stand in need of them, which is evidence that the power of capitalism in the economic field is a reality, while that of the workers is largely a myth. It wasn't a big strike, but the Socialist party will get a few recruits on account of it, just the same. It is out of such fiascos that our vote increases.

AFTERMATH OF THE STEEL STRIKE.

Now that the great steel strike is irrevocably lost, the necessity of finding a scape goat upon whom to place the responsibility of defeat, becomes apparent. This inquiry will resolve itself into a pow-wow between Shaffer on the one side and Gompers and Mitchell upon the other. The idea is of course to spread the impression amongst the defeated workmen, that the "success" or failure of all such labor struggles depends entirely upon the competence of the leaders selected. It may be stated without fear of contradiction that the victors will do nothing to counteract this impression.

The three individuals in question will get together and after tedious wrangling and recrimination will endeavor to fix the responsibility upon each other. There will be charge and countercharge, the resurrection of telegrams, documents, and communications relating to the affair, and a general threshing over of old straw, to which the sullen wage slaves in the mills, the officials of the steel trust, and the capitalist press throughout the country will pay little attention.

Like every other victor, the exploiting classes are quite willing to let bygones be bygones, and they can rest assured also that this wordy confab that is promised, will contain no element of danger for them. It will be strictly confined to the personality of the individuals taking part in it. There will be no inquiry as to the causes of the growth of the power of the trust, no investigation into the structure and basis of modern capitalist society, no hint that the ballot box has any place in these disputes—nothing except what "I did" and "you did" and "he did" and "why did he do it."

As we said before, little attention will be paid to this wrangle, and to say the truth it deserves none. Explanations of defeat do not possess much interest either to victor or vanquished, more especially when the latter insist that the tactics which have inevitably brought about defeat, are still sufficient to secure victory, and therefore must not be changed. There is neither amusement, instruction or "sensational" sufficient to warrant wide publicity from the capitalist press in the efforts of these leaders to tell just how and why it happened. Their proceedings will find space only in the Trades Union journals, to which the press is quite willing to entrust the edification of organized labor, on this matter.

Other matters of greater interest to the workingclass will crowd the deliberations of Shaffer, Gompers and Mit-

chell into obscurity. Workingmen want to hear how Schley looped the loop at Santiago, how and why Lipton failed to lift the cup, the "results" of the investigation of fraud in the police force, how the great orator Burke Cockran "scored" the British in the interests of the Boers, what that noble journal which stands for the common people is going to do to the tax dodgers, the newest pulp scheme to "stamp out" anarchy, and a thousand and one similar items which go to make up the real "news of the day."

But as to how and why the steel strike was lost that is ancient history and hardly worth resurrecting. Anyhow Messrs Shaffer, Gompers and Mitchell can throw no real light upon it. Information upon that subject can alone be obtained from the files of the socialist press.

FOILED AGAIN.

How anxiously the capitalist world is watching the progress of the socialist movement, may be judged by the attention paid in the press to the proceedings of the recent annual conference of the German Social Democratic Party at Lubeck. Many hundreds of European journals commented upon the proceedings, while the American press devoted space to the subject, not only in the dispatches from their European correspondents, but in their editorial columns likewise. As other annual congresses have passed almost unnoticed so far as the press was concerned, there must have been some peculiar features attaching to this one to render it worthy of attention, as even the fact that Socialism grows steadily more formidable in numbers and influence each year, is hardly sufficient to account for the interest taken in the present one.

But the reader does not have to seek far for an explanation. What rendered this congress important in the eyes of the capitalist world was the apparent indication that its proceedings might possibly result in a "split" within the party.

The hopes of capitalism were centered upon one Bernstein to bring about this (to them) satisfactory condition of affairs. Those hopes were disappointed, and now the press is getting what satisfaction it can by abusing those who rendered Bernstein's attempt futile.

It is not necessary to go into the details of what Bernstein wanted. Suffice it to say that his ideas included compromises and bargains with the different capitalist parties, the abandonment of the class struggle as a basic factor in the socialist movement and the adoption of tactics similar to those of the so-called "radical" parties throughout Europe.

It is not necessary to enter here into the merits or demerits of this question. The result has proven that when William Liebknecht wrote his famous pamphlet "No Compromise, No Political Trading" he voiced the ideas of the immense majority, not only of German but of all socialists.

The strongest evidence that the decision was correct may be seen in the fact that the capitalist press of the world disapproves of it. The position taken by Bernstein was described as an "advanced" one, which if adopted would bring the movement a "long step forward." This solicitude for the progress of socialism coming from such a source was quite sufficient of itself to ensure its rejection.

Every method known to capitalism to arrest or destroy the socialist movement in Germany has for years been tried in that country and all has been in vain. Suppression by brute force having utterly failed, the last hope of the exploiting class lay in attempts to divert the movement into the mire of capitalist politics under pretense of making it more effective. This hope has also proven abortive. The "old tactics" will still be adhered to despite the treacherous blandishments of the capitalist press.

Bernstein is too late. German socialism has long passed the stage when the idea of "bringing labor and capital together in some way that shall prove mutually profitable to both" is a subject for serious consideration. If the class struggle were only a "theory" in the days of Karl Marx, the efforts of the ruling classes of Germany against socialism have taken it out of the range of theory and placed it on a solid basis of fact. No people in the world have received so many evidences of its reality in the most naked and brutal form, as the German workingclass, and the action of the Lubeck Congress merely proves that experience is always the most effective teacher.

Socialist Clear Makers' Educational Club will hold a meeting at Educational Hall, 643 Armitage Avenue, on October 9th at 8 P. M. Good speakers will be present and a large attendance is requested.

NOT A PARADISE.

Post Office Wage Slave Relates Some Peculiar Conditions in that "Socialistic" Institution.

Our present industrial system is a great leveller that is, it has a tendency to abolish all caste among the workers. Take for instance the postal clerks, who, some years ago, thought themselves a little above the industrial workers, they are to day, beginning to realize their condition and relationship to the proletariat. A government job is not so much of a "cinch" as some people suppose. Of course there are soft snaps in the postal service held down by men, for "political reasons", but the rank and file are worked to the full extent, as in private establishments. And how could it be otherwise? The government of to day, is simply a committee to take charge of the business of the trusts, the men representing the government, all belong to the possessing, labor-skimming class and are bound to carry the skinning process into all departments. The mail order business in all large cities and especially in Chicago, has increased wonderfully in the last few years. And instead of increasing the men in the postoffice in accordance with the increase of mail, the officials expect the same number of clerks to perform the extra work. Small pay, long hours, and slave driving, is the rule. When the new postmaster took hold, last spring, some of the clerks believed that conditions were to be changed. The first week when the men were getting desperate from overwork, and threatened rebellion, the postmaster appeared on the newspaper section and made a speech to the men, telling them a lot of nonsense about working for a great and grateful government, told the clerks to remember Valley Forge, that if they would be patient for a while longer, or to the 1st of July, he would change conditions to a paradise. Well the first of July came and 100 additional clerks were put on, divided among the different departments, but in the mean time, the mail increased and the 100 were felt no more than a drop of water in a bucket. Conditions are to day as bad, if not worse, than ever before, and the clerks are still at Valley Forge. As the following extracts from their circular will show, the clerks have organized a branch of the A. F. of L. and socialism is making great headway among them.

ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

Extract from circular.

A Convention of all the postal clerks in the U. S. was recently held in Milwaukee, Wis., and this circular was published. The delegates will come instructed next year to vote for or against affiliation with the A. F. of L. GREETING:—Be it made known to you by these presents that a number of Post Office Clerks of the City of Chicago did organize a branch of the American Federation of Labor. This body is officially known as Post Office Clerk's Union No. 473. It was organized by Thomas L. Kidd, in October of 1900, with a charter membership of 35 clerks. Our reason for this step was that we believe that the clerks throughout the country are too little known by the public at large, and we seek by this means to secure the aid of the great army of organized labor in obtaining the recognition which can be obtained in no other way. We realize that we must not stand alone any longer. We must be brought face to face with conditions as they exist at the present time. The efforts of the clerks in the past, have been, as you all know, without any definite results. We have found few friends to help our cause along. We realize that we must mark out a new path, or continue to flounder along as we have been for many years. We find by coming to the cold facts, that we are only common every day mortals just the same as any other workers, who depend on the work of hand and brain to supply their daily needs.

The conditions existing in the Chicago Office, particularly in the Mail Division, are frightfully appalling. For the past three years matters have gone from bad to worse. From 9 to 14 hours a day has been the general rule. During last September the men on the Stamp Table worked an average of 10 hours and 41 minutes for the entire 30 days of the month, notwithstanding the fact that there were 5 Sundays and 1 holiday during that time. During the same month the newspaper section worked from 10 to 13 hours a day. The same state of affairs existed in the letter section. During the first five months of this year the men in the newspaper section worked every Sunday but three. The mail was not cleaned up from one week to another. Every Sunday we went to work we faced from 3,000 to 5,000 sacks of mail. The men were so exhausted by the continual strain of long hours with no day of rest that many were forced to take to their beds for days and even weeks at a time. Several deaths can be directly traced to this cause; two of which took the brightest young men of the service, and two others whose advanced years were sufficient to have required better treatment. To cap the long list of hours, the men in the newspaper section worked on Sunday, March 31, 1901, from 9 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. This list of long hours can be shown still longer. During this last month, when the mail was comparatively light or should have been, the entire mailing division have worked from 8 to 11 hours a day, except Saturday. During the month of December last, the clerks of the Money Order and Registry Divisions worked 15 to 16 hours a day. Do you wonder why we are dissatisfied and look for a loop hole of escape? Dozens of men in the mailing division have resigned

salaries of 6, 7 and 8 hundreds of dollars and of from 2 to 12 years in the service, to be put on the sub-carrier list with the prospect of "subbing" 2 or 3 years. Many men are depriving themselves of proper rest in order to study a bit themselves for other pursuits, and this is a grateful government. If we kick over the traces, we are told that we are working for ourselves, and that when we get tired of working for ourselves we can quit. We believe that the Chicago office is not the only office where the clerks have suffered from overwork, and if any of you have not, you know not when you will be overworked. Our positions have been threatened but our little organization strengthened our back-bone and helped us to keep an erect position. We realize that there is nothing like a close organization to bind us together in a solid chain. We appeal to you to try our path."

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

The strike of the South Side Rapid Transit employees was a short lived affair but it lasted long enough to give birth to a story of attempted train wrecking, of which by inference the strikers are supposed to be guilty. While workmen remain in employment on starvation wages, the capitalist class is quite willing to trust them with the lives and safety of thousands of passengers, but when they demand a raise of wages and strike to enforce it, then no story that can be invented against them is too outrageous for publication. Strikers as a rule seem to be wonderfully slow in learning the process by which the capitalist press decides that "public opinion" is against their efforts. In this strike as in others the employers took the usual position that there was "nothing to arbitrate" and it seems that they speedily brought the strikers to this view of the case, as was clearly shown by the fact that the majority of them asked for reinstatement before the strike was three days old.

No better illustration of the boasted "prosperity" now rampant, can be given than the ease with which the capitalist class are able to balk every attempt of the workers to better their condition, by instantly filling their places in the event of a strike. The "industrial reserve army", the unemployed are still with us and in such numbers as to render almost all strikes futile.

This is well evidenced in the strike of the South Side Rapid Transit Co's. employees. Not only was there sufficient men to fill their places but an offer from the St. Louis Traction Company to help their brother exploiters out in the matter of wage slaves, was declined because of the abundance of unemployed in Chicago. And no doubt, most of the proffered St. Louis contingent were themselves engaged in the recent trolley strike in that city, and were yet only too glad to replace the strikers in Chicago.

But more illustrations of this than one, occurred in this city last week. A large department store temporarily closed through injury by collapse or explosion, and which was of course preparing to open up with the inevitable "fire sale", advertised for help to the number of three thousand. So many appeared that the firm was easily able to make a careful selection and turn thousands away. Long before the hour of 8 in the morning and up until noon, thousands of men and women stood in line on the off chance of securing at the most, work for a week or two. If this occurs in times of prosperity what sights will the inevitable period of depression bring forth? And there is no help for it until the workers learn, that while the capitalist system remains these conditions will not only remain but become intensified.

The Steel Trust is said to have lost \$15,000,000 and its employees \$10,000,000 by the late strike, but the Trust is now recouping its losses by reductions in wages, as at the Bay View works where the rollers were met with a reduction of from \$1.25 to 40 cents per ton, other work in the same proportion. The Trust will soon make good its losses through the strike.

But the workers. How about them? What means have they to make good their losses? None, so long as they persist in voting the ticket of either of the capitalist parties. Yet it is in their power to not only get that trifle of \$10,000,000, but the entire country, will be theirs, when they understand their class interests sufficiently to vote their class into power, and the class which they now support, out.

Those fatuous individuals who are howling that the advocacy of Socialism should be prohibited, would do well to remember the effect produced by such an attempt in Germany from 1878 to 1890. If there is one thing in this earth that cannot be suppressed it is the Socialist movement. Its speakers may be arrested, its press may be prohibited from circulation, its individual advocates may be mobbed or even murdered, but its greatest agitator, CAPITALIST DEVELOPMENT cannot be stopped or stayed. It will still keep on, educating the people, not through sentiment but through economic pressure.

President Roosevelt has now been in office about three weeks and as yet the Chicago American has refrained from cartooning him. On the contrary he now appears as a "brave soldier" in its columns. And yet, it is only a few weeks since the American was in the habit of exploiting his "bravery"

by representing him as shooting a Spaniard in the back.

The Chicago American last Monday headed a news dispatch with the following words: "RESPECTABLE MOB INFLECTS PUNISHMENT". It would be interesting to know just what a respectable mob is composed of, in view of the recent law and order hysterics of the American. Someone of uncharitable instincts might infer that the American's way of referring to any mob as respectable, is only another proof of the spirit of anarchy.

A dispatch to the Chicago Tribune from Berlin announcing the inglorious and unamiable turning down of Bernstein by the German socialist party at its recent convention at Lubeck, expresses commiseration for the unsuccessful Herr Bernstein. The very fact that capitalist journals take the part of the fake disciples of socialism all over the world when they are trounced by the class-conscious proletariat, ought to be plain enough even will be best conserve their own interests.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Appeal from New Jersey.

There are times in the history of a State when circumstances arise that peculiarly favor the propagation of views promoting Social and political well being. In the opinion of the members of the State Committee the campaign in which we are now engaged is in such a crucial period. The public mind is in a formative state. The psychological time is upon us and we are prepared for it with a spirit that is ready for sacrifice and hard work, and a candidate whose fame and eloquence is beyond comparison. We need only funds to place willing workers in the places that are open to us. There are only a few organized circles, only a few towns outside of these where branches exist, practically only a few of the total population of the State know of the existence of the SOCIALIST PARTY.

There have come to other states just such conditions and the New Jersey comrades have not been the last to afford such help as we need now. For the sake of the impetus given to the United party by a large vote for comrade Vall, for the benefit and inspiration of SOCIALISTS every where WE ASK THE COMRADES OF THE NATION for a contribution that will afford instant aid. We need MONEY and literature and we need it quickly. Send money to Comrade E. M. Dobbelaer, Fort Lee, N. J. and literature to the Secretary, STATE CAMPAIGN COM., 14 Bridge Street, Newark, N. J. W. W. Goebel, Sec.

Wealth and Luxury.

It is sometimes said that during this grotesquely hideous march of civilization, from bad to worse, wealth is increasing side by side with misery. Such a thing is eternally impossible; wealth is steadily decreasing with the spread of poverty. But the riches are increasing, which is quite another thing. The total of the exchange values produced in the country annually is mounting perhaps by leaps and bounds. But the accumulation of riches, and consequently of an excessive purchasing power, in the hands of a class, soon satiates that class with socially useful wealth, and sets them offering a price for luxuries. The moment a price is to be had for luxury, it acquires exchange value and labor is employed to produce it. A New York lady, for instance, having a nature of exquisite sensibility, orders an elegant rosewood and silver coffin, upholstered in pink satin for her dead dog. It is made; and meanwhile a live child is prowling barefooted and hunger-stunted in the frozen gutter outside. The exchange value of the coffin is counted as part of the national wealth; but a nation which cannot afford food and clothing for its children cannot be allowed to pass as wealthy because it has provided a pretty coffin for a dead dog. Exchange value itself, in fact, has become devalued, like everything else, and represents no longer utility, but the cravings of lust, folly, vanity, gluttony and madness, technically described by genecial economists as "effective demand."

Luxuries are not social wealth; the machinery for producing them is not socially useful labor; the men, women, and children are no more self-supporting than the idle rich, for whose amusement they are kept at work.—G. Bernard Shaw.

A cable from Paris says the farmers near Nantes have begun to use automobiles in agricultural work. Attachments for plowing, planting and reaping have been fixed to the sides and bottoms of the autos in such a manner that, the report says, twice the amount of work can be done in one-half the time needed under the old system.—Cleveland Citizen.

Notice.

Comrade Collins last socialist candidate for Mayor will address the Socialist Bricklayers' Club on Saturday, Oct. 5, at 8 P. M., Socialist Temple, 128 South Western Avenue.

H. KOCH, Secretary Pro tem.

This is the way things are humming in New York: At the last meeting of the central committee of the Socialist party 140 new members, among whom were a number of former Deputies, were admitted.

Socialist Pointers

Why don't the anarchists invest their spare change in property and thus make the "philosophy" respectable?

So far no lawyer has considered it necessary to apologize for appearing in court for Mr. Morgan or Mr. Rockefeller.

Mr. Roosevelt may rest assured of the support of the Republican politicians so long as he has any offices at his disposal.

Of one thing the workingclass may rest assured. All advice handed out by the capitalist press is for the benefit of the capitalist.

Dr. Parkhurst is back in New York again from his European trip close after the heels of Dick Croker. Misfortunes never come singly.

Now if the Socialists would only adopt as their platform, Socialism as defined by the Chicago American, the Tribune would have no kick coming.

Many foolish workmen are far more interested in having Admiral Schley vindicated than they are in having their class interests conserved.

We hope the appropriation allowed the Civil Service Commission for whitewash, will hold out until the investigation of the police department is completed.

If all the wind wasted on the suppression of "anarchy" could have been bottled and sent to Sandy Hook on Sept. 26th, there would have been a race all-right.

Capitalist papers are not making much of the report that Bernstein was turned down with neatness and dispatch at the recent annual conference of the German Socialist Party.

From the various reported sayings of Police Chiefs and similar officials upon socialism and anarchy, it would seem as if they had quite as much knowledge on these subjects as the journalists and clergy.

Judge Lewis, acting as counsel for Colgoz, stated that the "rabble in the streets" demanded the instant death of his client, which shows that the utterances of the pulpit are still a factor in molding "public opinion."

"Nothing like leather". An English music teacher now suggests music as a cure for anarchy. If the Marquette Club thinks well of this they might reward the originator of the idea by giving him a job to set their resolutions to music.

Those republican orators who were in the habit of constantly demanding increased tariff to protect the American workingman from the pauper labor of Europe have become strangely silent of late.

When capitalist papers express sorrow that the German Socialist Party turned down Mr. Bernstein, they only do so because they know that the turning down of the capitalist system is thus brought nearer.

As a means of advertising a business, \$300,000 invested in a racing yacht will secure more newspaper space than twice that amount would at regular rates. Sir Thomas knows a few things besides yacht racing.

It doesn't matter much how often the Duke of Marlborough and his wife may disagree, they may be assured of financial support from the wage slaves on the railroads in which she holds stock.

New England cotton manufacturers will credit a tablet to the memory of Eli Whitney the inventor of the cotton gin, at Rock Creek, Ga., but whether future generations will erect tablets to the memory of the New England cotton manufacturers is exceedingly doubtful.

A press dispatch states that President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern R. R. mounted a mule the other day and rode over the proposed route of a new railroad. This is not the only donkey by a long way, that President Hill has had his saddle and bridle on.

A special train bearing the great J. P. Morgan to the Pacific Coast, rushed through this city last week. The financier's retinue comprised the two famous five thousand dollar bull pups, numerous valets, and French maids, and seventy ministers.

Our old friend, the Tribune, advises the socialists to respect the rights of the capitalists. Being very busy at present, this matter has been somewhat neglected, but just as soon as the capitalist system is abolished and our "respectability" established, we will give the advice all the attention it deserves.

Rev. D. Wood of the First Congregational Church of Cleveland has just stated in a speech delivered at the People's church in this city that there was a lack of logic in the pulpit. It is as we feared then, but after all, every cloud has its silver lining. The lack of logic is surely deplorable but a lack of salary is even worse.

On last Thursday Mrs. Forberg was the speaker at the Socialist Temple for the Ladies Auxiliary. On next Thursday, Mrs. C. H. Kerr will make the address at 8 P. M.

An Interesting Correspondence.

Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pa. Aug. 24, 1901. Dear Comrade:—I was pleased to see your letter in the last Challenge as indicating what is being done in your beautiful city for socialism. I like your aggressive spirit and active effort to get Mr. Wilshire's paper circulated among your friends. It is the one grand cause of our time, and there is nothing that can give one greater satisfaction than to feel he is helping it along. I visited your city in 1885. Have a cousin there by name, Charles Stephens, whom I wish might become interested in the new emancipation. I do not know his address, though I remember he was in the meat retail business and was a member of the Universalist Church. He ought to be a comrade. It was during my summer vacation at Park College, near Kansas City, Mo., that I made the above visit. The next year but one I was taken sick with malaria and compelled to return to my Pennsylvania home. In the fall of '87 I entered Princeton University and four years afterwards, graduated with honors in the department of Mental and Moral Philosophy, which secured me a position to teach those branches at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. After four years successful teaching I was thrust out of my position by the President—a very narrow, sectarian autocrat—in order to give my place to one of his understrappers who, by the bye, was not able to hold the position but six months before the students, who stood by me, drove him out. How like a scab—though my position resembled more that of a locked-out than of a striker. The whole affair was intended not only to favor a youth with a strong "pull," but also to inflict social and professional ruin upon me out of private spite. Of course I had no appeal to the Trustees, but having no "pull" or "influence" other than my students and colleagues in the faculty, it was useless. All those seductive influences known to the patronage dispenser were set to work to defeat and crush me. But I need not go into details. They are similar to what always has and always will continue to happen as long as one arrogant aristocrat can hold the destiny of a fellow being in his arbitrary hand. Before the fight ended the chief college building burned down, and purchased testimony enabled them to fasten the charge upon me. I was sent here for nine years to prevent me from talking. I have been here for about two and one-half years. I was in an utter state of despair until last winter I got hold of a copy of the Challenge and through it other socialist literature like Comrade Mill's Correspondence School in Social Economy and the International Socialist Review, etc., and since then I have been recovering myself and am growing every day in the new faith. So my cell is now transformed into a little workshop for socialism, and now I begin to feel there is something to live and work for after all. These victims of capitalism in this place are a sight and a study. It only deepens the clear truths I read respecting the social causes of crime. I try to turn the attention of the more hopeful ones to socialism as you may see in the Challenge of the 21st inst. Besides I am writing a book in the interests of the cause which I hope to have ready for publication by the time I leave here, December 20, 1904. All this takes my thought off from thoughts of revenge upon those who sent me here, and centers it rather upon that system of society which always has and always will produce and uphold just such persons. Am treated first rate here; assist in keeping books in the offices, which affords me various privileges, one of which is to write any letters I wish, paper and stamps furnished. Hence this letter of encouragement and application to one who is active in the field. Keep up the good work, and believe me I will soon be helping more directly, I hope. Fraternally, George H. Stephens, A. M.

was attached a double-decked barge, and then we proceeded down the Eather of Waters to the St. Croix river to Lake St. Croix, stopping at the town of Hastings and Prescott. It was a trip thoroughly enjoyed by all, and left a pleasant recollection in the minds of each and every one. We returned to St. Paul at 9:15 p. m., each going their separate ways with brighter hopes and more brotherly feelings on account of the days' recreation. There were about 600 people on the excursion and it netted the organization about \$20.00. The captain of the boat said it was the best conducted excursion he had during the season. Every year there is a state fair held here, which is largely attended by people of this and adjoining states, and this year we conceived the plan of having a headquarters for the socialists on the grounds. Comrade Lockwood, our organizer, and his wife were in charge. We had a tent about 20x30, which was fitted up with drawings and socialist mottoes by Comrade Lockwood who is an artist. A large phonograph, a very fine instrument was a very attractive feature. An immense sign "Socialist Headquarters" above the door of the tent could be seen for blocks away. A great deal of literature was sold and given away—a number of subscriptions taken for socialist papers. The tent was open day and evening and much interest was shown in the cause. Crowds after crowds would gather around the tent to listen to the phonograph and at frequent intervals Comrade Lockwood, who is an eloquent speaker would give them a short talk on socialism. He also made several dates to lecture this winter in different localities throughout the state. In fact the great good that was done for socialism is incalculable. But I must tell you a little incident that was really amusing, and also shows the lying propensities of the capitalist press. The sign in front of the headquarters was stretched across two flag poles. On one pole was the socialist flag symbolizing the brotherhood of man the one color that courses through the veins of every human being regardless of nation, color or creed. On the other pole was to fly the American flag in conformity with custom, but the comrade who was to send it out failed to do so, consequently the red flag waved alone. At the news of the assassination of Pres. McKinley one of the comrades suggested to Comrade Lockwood that it might be policy to take it down, inasmuch as the misinformed did not clearly distinguish socialism from anarchy. Lockwood acted on this suggestion and took it down. Not another soul mentioned the matter or made any objection, but lo! and behold! the St. Paul Pioneer Press the next morning came out with an account stating that an angry mob visited the tent and demanded that the flag be taken down. The Chicago American on Sunday Sept. 8th under large headlines told how a mob attacked the tent, raised it to the ground, tore the flag in shreds, scattered the literature broad cast, pelted the occupants with mud and stones, and they would have been severely injured but for the intervention of the police who escorted the socialists to the cars and this probably saved their lives. Enclosed find clipping from Mpls Journal giving detail to the incident. The whole affair was a pure fabrication from beginning to end and shows up in clear light the methods pursued by the lying capitalist press. We have opened up a permanent headquarters at 125 Nicollet, Mpls., with Comrade Lockwood in charge. We have a hall for public meetings and a free reading room and library. The reading room is open all day and is well attended. We expect to have big meetings this winter, classes for study, entertainments etc. and push the grand cause along in every possible way. Our reading room is open all day to the public and many are already taking advantage of the opportunity to learn socialism. We also have street meetings attended by large crowds and the audiences are enthusiastic and eager for the truth. On account of the assassination of McKinley, the public press have in many instances mixed up socialism with anarchy and we are doing all we can to correct the wrong impressions. I mail you a copy of the Mpls. Times containing an article on this subject and I enclose one by Comrade Lockwood. Other comrades are doing the same thing and I think they will do much good. I would kindly ask you to return Lockwood's article as it is the only one I have. I also send you some pamphlets which I think are very good. Also a circular explaining the automobile scheme of the Lockwood's which is being pushed by the Appeal to Reason. \$74.00 has already been subscribed. In conclusion let me say that, if there is anything I can do for you I am at your service. Any books or pamphlets you may wish and cannot obtain I will gladly send them to you. We all extend to you the hand of comradeship and feel deeply your unjust detention, but be of good cheer, your service to the good of mankind may yet compensate you for your most cruel mistreatment. I will take great pleasure in hearing from you any time and thanking you for your kind letter I remain Fraternally Yours S. M. HOLMAN, 11 Oak Street S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

THE CO-OPERATIVE.

Translated for the Workers' Call from "Manual Du Co-operative Socialiste." CHAPTER IV. Advantages of the Socialist Co-operatives of Consumption. "We have shown in the previous chapters that it is possible to establish socialist co-operatives of consumption, just as it is possible to publish socialist papers, to make socialist parades in the street, to organize socialist unions; the tool does what the workman wishes it to do, and it will be socialist if the worker is socialist. But is it worth while for the socialist workman to establish co-operatives of consumption? The answer is plain. We should not neglect any means of propaganda, or of work, but it will be a still plainer duty when we shall have shown the advantages which can be drawn from these associations by the allied workers for the socialist party. We may distinguish:— 1. Personal, immediate advantages; those which non-socialist co-operatives also derive from their association. 2. Collective advantages and those of a less immediate character, from which the whole socialist party will profit because they result from the socialist spirit of our Co-operatives. For that matter, the "personal" advantages also react upon the collective life of the socialist party and finally contribute to its progress. I. PERSONAL ADVANTAGES. 1. For the same expenditure the co-operator consumes objects of better quality than those that can be bought at retail by an isolated workman. It is impossible to enumerate all the adulterations imposed upon goods, some of them at least are known to every one. The milkman passes the customs officer of Paris with 500 quarts of milk, but thanks to the clear water which he adds to it, he sells 1,000 or 1,200 to the consumers. The wine merchant baptizes his liquids generously and by way of compensation gives them a little brighter color by the aid of fuchsine. The distiller poisons a whole district with his doctored alcohol, sometimes diluted with water, but sharpened with a dash of vitriol; he thus finds a way to make his poison a little more dangerous. Certain grocers add dust to their ground pepper, flour or plaster to their powdered sugar; one of their fraternity established at Vierzon was convicted for selling under the name of tea, certain leaves colored with Prussian blue. A child is in need of cod liver oil, its parents deprive themselves of necessities in order to procure for it a costly remedy, and the child overpowers its disgust to swallow bravely a drug which should restore it to health. Now according to Louis Bertrand there are in Paris two cod liver oil factories which buy up at a low price all the decayed fish, oysters, clams, etc. Are you surprised after this if the remedy is not always efficacious? Without citing further examples let us simply say that there appears every month in Amsterdam a publication of an argument; namely, the International Review of Adulterations. Reading it is edifying. What means has the isolated workman to detect adulterations? He has none. He is helpless before the fraud of the great manufacturer as well as before that of the small merchant who is impelled by the necessities of competition to adulterate his goods. On the contrary, the Co-operative has the necessary resources. In the first place it cuts off one course of adulterations by suppressing the shopkeeper. Moreover, it can have its chemist analyze the product furnished by the vine grower, the chocolate merchant, the importer of coffee or of rice, the manufacturer of wool, cloth, or shoes. It is a customer, difficult and dangerous to deceive; the discovery of a fraud would expose unscrupulous merchants to the loss of an important market and the risk of a disastrous lawsuit. The fear of the chemist which this powerful socialism may consult, is for the less conscientious the beginning of wisdom and fidelity. Thus the workman will have more healthful foods and more durable clothing if he enters into a Co-operative of consumption. If he will pay a higher price for them? No; on the contrary he will find a pecuniary profit, and he will have a second personal advantage of buying these objects cheaper through the Co-operative. As a matter of fact there is a sensible difference between the price of the same object bought at wholesale or at retail. This difference varies between limits which are difficult to define. From a very partial inquiry made in 1864 the conclusion was drawn that an object sold for 19 francs at the factory was resold at from 13 to 22 francs by the retailer. Taking the lower figure of 13 percent we come to the conclusion that the retailers in France levy upon the consumers a national tax of \$1,500,000,000. There is nothing surprising in this. France reckons up more than 100,000 grocers (1 for every 90 families) more than 50,000 bakers (1 for 184 families) and as many butchers, without counting the other retailers who sell objects of necessity. Altogether for every ten families there is a retailer. To suppress these "parasites" is to lower the cost of living. It is thus that the socialist Co-operatives of consumption have reduced the price of bread in the proportion of 25 to 28. But it will be said, is not this "suppression of the parasites" to be deplored? Certainly it is to be deplored that the retailers, that is to say the weak ones, should be the first victims of a social amelioration. But this consideration cannot stop socialism. If the socialists do not hasten to multiply their Co-operatives the little retailer will gain nothing by it. For the capitalists are establishing department stores everywhere, and are offering objects to the consumer at a rate which defies the competition of the small merchants. This is the movement of capitalist concentration, the precursor of collectivist concentration which is creating everywhere vast bazars on the ruins of the little shops, such as the Louvre, the Bon Marche, the Printemps, and other stores which have sprung up in the last few years in the principal cities of the provinces. Small trade seems to be doomed. Here in Paris a large bakery with its plant here in the suburbs has opened in the twenty arrondissements forty sales rooms in which it offers bread at the rate of 25 centimes per kilogramme while the small bakers charge 35 centimes. Twenty-five centimes per kilogramme is a small fraction over two cents a pound. It will be seen that our Chicago prices for bread offer an immense margin of profit.—Translator. This factory if well managed must destroy the small-scale bread business in Paris. Will the socialists observe with folded arms this transformation of the Parisian bread industry? Will an absurd sentimentalism cause them to leave the advantage of it to certain far-sighted capitalists? In Paris and in the provinces we must make haste, otherwise we shall meet the same obstacles as our comrades of Liege; they did not start their co-operative bakery until after the capitalists had superseded the small retailers by establishing a bread factory. Thus the socialist Co-operative of Liege had much more trouble in developing itself than its sister societies of Brussels, Ghent and Jolimont. The backwardness of the socialists need not encourage the small retailers to think that they can overcome the economic difficulties that await them; if the socialists refuse the opportunity the capitalists will embrace it joyfully. It would be far better for the small traders if the socialists anticipate the great financiers; our wish is to transform society in the direction of justice, while the capitalists desire to make it last by rendering the position of capital more lucrative day by day, and the condition of the proletarians day by day harder, and it is into the latter class, whether they like it or not, that the small bourgeois are destined to fall. To sum up, the suppression of the retailers will effect for the Co-operator as a second advantage a lowering of the cost of living, or for equal expenditure a higher standard of living. It was formerly feared that this lowering of the cost of goods might depress wages by virtue of the "iron law," the inexactness of which is recognized to-day. The event justified this fear. Sometimes we hear this objection to a Co-operative of consumption:—The worker needs credit when he is sick, or when work fails him, or in case of a strike; now the Co-operatives do not give credit. Every true Co-operative properly organized must sell exclusively for cash. In the first place, this is just for to sell for cash to some and on credit to others is making the first pay for the credit of the second. It is selling at a higher rate to the first. In the next place it is necessary, since otherwise a part of the assets of the Co-operative consists in accounts against insolvent people, and it is likely to perish at the first storm, as was the case with the Co-operative of Lourches, which failed because having trusted its members for merchandise to the amount of 2,000 francs, one fine day it was short 1,800 francs in paying its bills. It is then the absolute duty of a Co-operative to refuse any credit to its members, under penalty of injustice towards them and disaster to itself. But this suppression of credit is far from being a disadvantage; for the workman, debt is the most troublesome of expedients, because it is the most deceptive. If the credit accorded by the retailer may sometimes be of service to the workman, it is necessarily for a very short time, for the small merchant is himself deprived of capital. We know the serious disadvantages of debt: are they compensated by the advantage of credit? In the case of a long strike, and especially in case of a long lockout, credit is soon exhausted and debt remains a heavy burden on the shoulders of the workman. In case of a sickness of average length, the use of credit is more manifest, for the workman may take up his work before he has lost the good will of the retailer, and again he may not. In any case the debt remains there and it must be painfully paid. How about the Co-operator? In the case of a long lockout: it is to be hoped that a day will come when a powerful federation of socialist Co-operatives will be established, capable of organizing for its members insurance against loss of work. For the moment the Co-operative is powerless. In case of a prolonged strike it is probable that the striker will find a support among his associates in the socialist Co-operative, since it on principle supports all strikers. It is of course understood that if all the members are simultaneously on a strike the Co-operative will not be able to maintain them unless it has laid aside substantial reserves. In case of sickness: A well organized Co-operative relieves its sick members. For example the Union of Lille furnishes them bread and groceries during nine weeks, which is far better than the credit allowed by retailers. The Matson du Peuple insures its members against sickness, for an average monthly charge of one cent it sends the doctor and supplies the medicines. If then the Co-operative suppresses credit, on the other hand it suppresses the disadvantages of debt while assuring the necessities of life to its members, at least in certain cases, and during a time which will be longer in proportion as the Co-operative will be more flourishing. The suppression of credit is thus seen to be on the whole not a disadvantage but a benefit. IV. Finally the instruction provided by the Co-operative is an important service rendered to the co-operator. It affords a place for meetings and for healthful amusement. In winter warmth and light are found there. At all times there are comrades, groups for discussion and books. While the isolated workman goes from the factory to the saloon because he has no other place of resort, the co-operator goes "to the society". Instead of brutalizing himself with alcohol to the profit of the saloon keeper in the first instance and finally of capitalistic society, which latter has nothing to fear from an unfortunate overwhelmed by the most economical of slow poisons, he goes to join his comrades, to discuss with them, to listen to a socialist orator, to read the books from the socialist library, in short, he enlightens his conscience, develops his intelligence, and makes himself a more ardent and more vigorous soldier of the social revolution. This fourth advantage is not merely personal; the whole socialist party profits from it, for it is far better for it to be composed of soldiers woefully conscious of the role that the proletariat must play in capitalist society to hasten its disappearance. The other "personal advantages" also profit the socialist party. The workman, who is nourished more healthfully and more abundantly, offers greater resistance in the struggle against the tyranny of capital. It is perhaps for this reason that the Co-operatives of consumption have not made wages decline. The socialist party may readily count on this increased energy. Deprived of credit and freed from debt to the small merchant the co-operator belongs more entirely to the socialist solidarity. Finally, by the very fact that he has already reaped numerous advantages in an institution moulded after socialist principles the co-operator remains faithful to the party. He is conscious of improving his own personal welfare while preparing for the future of all, and this solidarity which links him to future socialist generations completes and fortifies the solidarity which unites him to the combatants of his own time. The socialist party finds in this a guaranty both for the present and for the future. Translated from the French of Maurice Lauzel, by Charles H. Kerr. (To be continued.) (To be continued.) The receipt of five dollars as a donation to the Worker's Call from the Scandinavian Sick and Death Benefit Society is hereby acknowledged with thanks. How to Work for Socialism. This is a question which probably every reader of the Call is interested in, and probably the best answer that can be given is that of Comrade Mills—circulate the party papers. Now, the remarks that are to follow are intended for you. Do you know that the success of this paper depends upon you? Do you know that the growth of its subscription list depends upon you? It is a fact that if every reader of this would start out today (not tomorrow) and get one subscriber, this paper could be put on a paying basis immediately. If every member of every local in Chicago would get one subscriber now, and they were not asked to do any more for socialism for another month, more would be accomplished for the cause than has been accomplished in the past six months. The trouble is, we are not co-operating enough. A few faithful readers are working continually while the majority think they have done their share for socialism if they attend the business meetings and pass resolutions. Stenographers while learning in the colleges are compelled to write many hundred times a sentence which it would be well for all socialists to take as their motto: "NOW is the time for ALL good men to come to the aid of the party." Let every local in the city take up as their first business at their next meeting, this proposition: EVERY MEMBER must purchase a Workers' Call sub. card, AT ONCE. Then watch results. Finally, every comrade who reads this should start out at once to get at least one more subscriber—this applies to comrades all over the country. If you do this you won't feel so lonesome. W. H. LEFFINGWELL. A Montreal dispatch contains the information that the government of Great Britain has contracted with a steamship Company for the transportation of 500 peppers from the Whitechapel slums each week, to be landed at Canadian ports. Perhaps the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York to his supposed future subjects was for the purpose of cloaking this business venture. Within two years the Commercial Pacific Co., recently incorporated at Albany, N. Y., will have telegraphic communication from the Pacific to China, Japan, the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands, if their expectations are realized. By the cable that they propose to lay, the direction of the products of extracting surplus value from the labor of the inhabitant of the East can be facilitated. Industrial evolution will thus be given a boost and carry with it an educational feature for workingclass solidarity.

monthly charge of one cent it sends the doctor and supplies the medicines. If then the Co-operative suppresses credit, on the other hand it suppresses the disadvantages of debt while assuring the necessities of life to its members, at least in certain cases, and during a time which will be longer in proportion as the Co-operative will be more flourishing. The suppression of credit is thus seen to be on the whole not a disadvantage but a benefit. IV. Finally the instruction provided by the Co-operative is an important service rendered to the co-operator. It affords a place for meetings and for healthful amusement. In winter warmth and light are found there. At all times there are comrades, groups for discussion and books. While the isolated workman goes from the factory to the saloon because he has no other place of resort, the co-operator goes "to the society". Instead of brutalizing himself with alcohol to the profit of the saloon keeper in the first instance and finally of capitalistic society, which latter has nothing to fear from an unfortunate overwhelmed by the most economical of slow poisons, he goes to join his comrades, to discuss with them, to listen to a socialist orator, to read the books from the socialist library, in short, he enlightens his conscience, develops his intelligence, and makes himself a more ardent and more vigorous soldier of the social revolution. This fourth advantage is not merely personal; the whole socialist party profits from it, for it is far better for it to be composed of soldiers woefully conscious of the role that the proletariat must play in capitalist society to hasten its disappearance. The other "personal advantages" also profit the socialist party. The workman, who is nourished more healthfully and more abundantly, offers greater resistance in the struggle against the tyranny of capital. It is perhaps for this reason that the Co-operatives of consumption have not made wages decline. The socialist party may readily count on this increased energy. Deprived of credit and freed from debt to the small merchant the co-operator belongs more entirely to the socialist solidarity. Finally, by the very fact that he has already reaped numerous advantages in an institution moulded after socialist principles the co-operator remains faithful to the party. He is conscious of improving his own personal welfare while preparing for the future of all, and this solidarity which links him to future socialist generations completes and fortifies the solidarity which unites him to the combatants of his own time. The socialist party finds in this a guaranty both for the present and for the future. Translated from the French of Maurice Lauzel, by Charles H. Kerr. (To be continued.) (To be continued.) The receipt of five dollars as a donation to the Worker's Call from the Scandinavian Sick and Death Benefit Society is hereby acknowledged with thanks. How to Work for Socialism. This is a question which probably every reader of the Call is interested in, and probably the best answer that can be given is that of Comrade Mills—circulate the party papers. Now, the remarks that are to follow are intended for you. Do you know that the success of this paper depends upon you? Do you know that the growth of its subscription list depends upon you? It is a fact that if every reader of this would start out today (not tomorrow) and get one subscriber, this paper could be put on a paying basis immediately. If every member of every local in Chicago would get one subscriber now, and they were not asked to do any more for socialism for another month, more would be accomplished for the cause than has been accomplished in the past six months. The trouble is, we are not co-operating enough. A few faithful readers are working continually while the majority think they have done their share for socialism if they attend the business meetings and pass resolutions. Stenographers while learning in the colleges are compelled to write many hundred times a sentence which it would be well for all socialists to take as their motto: "NOW is the time for ALL good men to come to the aid of the party." Let every local in the city take up as their first business at their next meeting, this proposition: EVERY MEMBER must purchase a Workers' Call sub. card, AT ONCE. Then watch results. Finally, every comrade who reads this should start out at once to get at least one more subscriber—this applies to comrades all over the country. If you do this you won't feel so lonesome. W. H. LEFFINGWELL. A Montreal dispatch contains the information that the government of Great Britain has contracted with a steamship Company for the transportation of 500 peppers from the Whitechapel slums each week, to be landed at Canadian ports. Perhaps the visit of the Duke of Cornwall and York to his supposed future subjects was for the purpose of cloaking this business venture. Within two years the Commercial Pacific Co., recently incorporated at Albany, N. Y., will have telegraphic communication from the Pacific to China, Japan, the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands, if their expectations are realized. By the cable that they propose to lay, the direction of the products of extracting surplus value from the labor of the inhabitant of the East can be facilitated. Industrial evolution will thus be given a boost and carry with it an educational feature for workingclass solidarity.

Local Party Progress.

Reports of Organizers of the North, 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 regular meeting was held at the corner of Oak and Franklin Streets on Wednesday evening. Comrades Sand and Morris spoke. A collection was taken up, and one hundred calls distributed. Thursday evening as usual the meeting was held at Walton Place and N. Clark St. A good crowd listened to Comrades Morris and Sand. A collection was taken up and one hundred calls were distributed. A discussion lasting until 11:30 p. m. then followed. The meeting at Racine and Diversey Friday evening, was spoiled by a fire, which took place in the store at the corner where we generally speak. On Sunday at Wrightwood and Sheffield a very good meeting was held. Comrades Sands, Morris and Zimmerman addressed a very large crowd. A collection was taken up and calls distributed. The Out Door meetings on the North Side will be continued as long as the weather permits. At the meetings of the Organization Committee this was decided on. Also the purchase of 200 calls of last weeks edition. So far the 21-23-25 and Karl Marx Club have arranged to hold their meetings on 1st and 3rd Monday Evening; 22nd and 24th, have not arranged as yet. Special business will be considered at the next meeting of the Division Organization Committee all members should NOT FAIL TO ATTEND. WEST SIDE. The meeting of the West Division Committee held on Sunday, September 23, was a very lively one. All branches reported making arrangements for indoor meetings. The first branch to start its winter agitation is the 28th which will commence holding regular weekly meetings at its headquarters, Socialist Hall, corner of Milwaukee and Armitage Avenues, Saturday evening October 6. The 15th Ward reports securing a vacant store for headquarters for the winter at Western Avenue and Hirsch Street, other branches have elected committees to look up suitable halls and all indications point to an strong indoor agitation as was carried on during the summer. All branches are now holding business meetings Fridays but the 9-16 and 19th wards and they in all probability will do so shortly. Ward organizers will please take notice that just as soon as a hall is secured the undersigned should be notified so that the speakers can be booked and same must be done at least one week in advance. No meetings should be arranged for Fridays as on that day every socialist is expected to attend the business meeting of its Ward branch. On motion it was decided that each ward organizer should secure the services of a comrade who will be willing to furnish bonds at any time when a speaker is arrested. Comrade Kennedy reported for the picnic committee which was accepted and instructed to send bills to all such branches as have not yet paid up in full. The 14th, 15th, and 17th Wards have not yet sent in their list of members and are therefore urged to do so, at once as the Division Organizer wishes to start up the roster of the Division. The financial report for the week ending Sept. 29 is as follows: Receipts— On hand.....\$24.24 11th Ward Branch for Stamps 2.10 14th Ward Branch Donation..... .50 15th Ward Branch Collection..... .50 18th Ward Branch Collection..... .75 15th Ward Br. Collection..... 4.05 18th Ward Br. Collection..... .75 17th Ward Br. Donation..... 1.00 25th Ward Br. for Stamps..... 2.10 By Kennedy—picnic proceeds..... 5.00 \$40.34 Disbursements— To Klenske on account.....\$17.00 To Ex. Com. on Stamp acc..... 4.20 To Clinton Collier Co..... 6.75 To Kerwin Bros..... 1.80 \$29.75 Balance on hand.....\$11.29 JAS. S. SMITH, Organized West Division. SOUTH SIDE. South Division Organization Committee met on Monday evening and decided to dispense with the services of a paid organizer. Reports of organizers showed satisfactory results throughout the Division and much effective agitation is being carried on. It is intended to keep the present headquarters and use it as a base of operations for propaganda work during the winter, the work to be divided amongst the various sub-committees. On next Saturday evening at 8 P. M. Mrs. C. H. Kerr will give the address in the Headquarters, on Sunday at 8 P. M. Comrade Knox will be the speaker of the evening. Financial report for South Side Division for week ending Sept. 29—1901: RECEIPTS: Organization Fund— 7th Ward.....\$3.00 23rd Ward..... 1.50 5th Ward..... 1.00 3rd Ward..... 2.00 Collections Headquarters..... 6.23 Call Cards, 5th Ward..... .50 Call Cards, 23rd Ward..... 10.00 Entertainment Tickets— H. DeBoer..... .76 A. J. Nelson..... .75 I. Sims..... 1.05 J. Roberts..... .15 P. Horsley..... 4.50 J. Krump..... .20 C. F. Laurie..... 1.15 On hand from last week..... 1.29 Total.....\$32.82 EXPENSES: Paid Organizer on account.....\$10.00 Paid Workers' Call..... 19.50 Balance on hand.....\$13.32 Total.....\$32.82 Unpaid bills to Organizer, salary.....\$7.77 DISTRICT NO. 4. Agitation meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at Whipple Hall corner Belmont and Whipple Sts. Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Tripton's Hall, corner Kedzie Street and Noble Avenue. Two new branches were organized during the last week. One in Union Park on Saturday the other in Almiria on Monday. SAM ROBBINS, Organizer Dis. No. 4. Bricklayers Club. Meeting called to order at 8 P. M., with Comrade Donohue in the chair. Minutes of last meeting not being on hand were dispensed with until next meeting. The absence of the minutes was due to the hurried departure of several members of the club to Richmond, Va., including Secretary, Treasurer, and Literary agent. Comrade Koch was elected secretary pro tem in the absence of Comrade Cottrell. A letter from Comrade Hall stating that the books of the Treasurer and Secretary were not made up, was read. The letter also stated that they would be forwarded to the club before the next regular business meeting, Saturday, October 6th. Comrade Koch was instructed to attend the same and have books on hand at that date. Members are urgently requested to be present at next meeting as business of great importance is to be transacted which will require the approval of all members. We regret the departure of some of our most active comrades, but nevertheless the work of the club will not stop upon that account. We expect to hear shortly that a Socialist Bricklayers' Educational Club has been established in Richmond, Va. The success of this club in Chicago now depends upon the members who have not had the opportunity to accompany comrades and they should put renewed energy into the work and try more than make up for the loss. We should be able to increase our membership 50 per cent upon the return of our comrades from Virginia. Four applications for membership were received and acted upon. This is a good beginning and there is no reason why it should not be more than doubled before next meetings. The propagation of the doctrines of Socialism can be best measured by the number of recruits. Next meeting will be held on Saturday, October 6th, at 8 P. M. All members are again urged to be present. Meeting then adjourned. H. KOCH, Sec. Pro tem. S. B. E. C. Free Speech Defence Fund. Comrades—I have received the below mentioned amounts on this fund. I have been informed that some money has been collected but not turned in as yet. Please send in all money collected AS SOON as possible so we may pay Comrade Welcher the amount of money he advanced. Fraternally, THE COMMITTEE, R. MORRIS. Evanston Friend.....\$1.00 1st and 2nd Wards..... 2.00 5th Ward..... .25 K..... 4.00 John Collins..... 1.50 State Street Collection..... 6.75 R. Baur..... 1.00 SOUTH SIDE. Next Sunday evening Comrade A. M. Simons will deliver a lecture on "The American Terror in Foreign Markets". Comrade Simons informs us that this lecture contains the researches of many months in the Consular reports and that he has taken a long time in preparing this special address. Those who heard Comrade Simons address at the Temple on Socialism vs. Anarchism, are well aware of his ability to handle any subject along the lines of Socialist thought. Comrade Simons has decided to prepare a series of lectures for the winter, bearing on various phases of Socialist thought, which he will deliver at the Temple before publishing them in the International Socialist Review. Comrade Rhodes, the editor of a local trade Journal of large circulation, will speak at the Temple on Wednesday Oct. 9 at 8 p. m. Comrade Rhodes is a veteran of the S. D. P. and is well known among the local Social Democrats as a socialist speaker. All are welcome to both meetings. Seats free. Two cigar-makers of New York were fined ten dollars for requesting non-socialists not to scab.

Socialist Party Platform.

The Socialist Party of America in its National Convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, political and moral slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system. The lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may expand and their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of workers. And the motive force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the holding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

While we declare that development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We therefore consider it of the utmost importance for the S. P. to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

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, 8 p.m.—Sheffield and Wrightwood Ave. Speakers: Jno. Collins and Zimmermann. Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Oak and Franklin Streets. Speakers: Jno. Catrell and Zimmermann. Thursday, 8 p.m.—Walton Place and North Clark Street. Speakers: B. Berlin, Sand and Becker. Friday, 8 p.m.—Diversey and Racine. Speakers: A. M. Simons and W. K. Morris. N. E. All party members please attend all of the out door meetings AS YOU MAY BE NEEDED.

Hall Meetings. WEST DIVISION: Sunday, Oct. 6, 8 p.m.—Socialist Hall, 107 W. Milwaukee Avenue and Armitage. Speaker: Miss Mary Colson. Subject: Public Morals. JAS. S. SMITH.

The only place capital fears the strike of labor today is at the ballot box, and that is the only place in which labor can henceforth make its power felt. A. M. Dewey in speech at Quincy, Ill.

The third suit against British trade-unions against picketing and for damages, has been begun under the recent decision of the House of Lords, making unions liable for damages where members go on strike. This time the weavers are attacked in the courts.

Martin Elliott, one of the old A. R. U. officials, has got in line with the new Socialist Party, and is doing excellent work in Montana.

A Boston man has invented a machine which produces 48 loaves of bread in ten minutes, while under the hand process it required four hours to produce 28 loaves of bread from the same amount of flour. The displacing of labor by machinery goes steadily forward.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY CONCERT AND BALL Gives by the SOCIALIST SAENGERBUND.

...BRAND'S HALL... Cor. Clark and Erie Sts.

Sunday Oct. 20th at 3 P. M.

Tickets in advance 10c each, at the door 25c. Fifty percent of the Tickets sold by the Party will go to The Workers' Call.

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

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

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO. Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller, 515 1/2 W. Randolph street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 26 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.

FIRST AND SECOND WARD—Meets every Friday, 8th p. m., at 2114 Wabash ave. (store). Secretary, Ed. Wabrowski, 173 East 22nd street. Organizer, Peter Rast, 1705 Wabash av.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 3255 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m., Secretary, R. T. Thompson, 3260 State street. Organizer, Louis Dalgaard, 3705 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday night at 235 S. Halsted. Secretary and Organizer, Sec. Joe Trent, 259 E. Twenty-fourth street. Organizer, H. Driesvogt, 3119 Halsted str.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Monday at 2309 Archer Ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finsterbock, 2030 Archer Ave.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Monday at 419 E. 43d street. Secretary M. Kleininger, 454 Lake Ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 445 E. 43rd street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 3 o'clock, at 423 E. 32d St. Secretary, Tom Hostell, 987 Washington avenue; organizer, Stanley Kjedendist, 4168 East 55th street.

EIGHTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at 8 o'clock, at 125, 39th Street, corner Buffalo Avenue. T. J. Vind, Secretary, 125 39th Street.

NINTH, TENTH AND NINETEENTH WARD—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday at Porges' Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell Streets. Secretary, Mary E. Colgan, 522 W. Taylor St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Jusewitsch Hall, corner 21st street and Paulina street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Meets every Tuesday evening at 225 W. 23rd Place. School of Socialism evening. Secretary G. J. Sindelar, 1138 S. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western Ave. Secy Mrs. D. H. Daly, 461 S. Western Av. Organizer J. Gillespie, 518 Warren Av. Phone Seeley 552.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miles' 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. Kuchenbecker, 459 N. Winchester Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 3rd Friday, Sponhofen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, O. Eenslack, 346 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Aurora Hall; Huron St. and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, A. Mork, 451 N. Wood St.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—First and third Wednesday at 47 W. Madison street. secretary John Gillespie, 477 W. Madison street.

SOCIALISM vs. ANARCHISM

By A. M. Simons. Price 5 cents. Pocket Library for sale at office of Workers' Call.

Don't Forget The Third Annual GRAND BALL

given by the Socialist Educational Club at Wicker Park Hall, 301-303 W. North Ave., Saturday evening, October 19th. Tickets 25 cents. Entrance at 8 p. m. M. Cohn's Orchestra.

A Boston man has invented a machine which produces 48 loaves of bread in ten minutes, while under the hand process it required four hours to produce 28 loaves of bread from the same amount of flour. The displacing of labor by machinery goes steadily forward.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY CONCERT AND BALL

...SOCIALIST SAENGERBUND... ..BRAND'S HALL... Cor. Clark and Erie Sts.

Sunday Oct. 20th at 3 P. M.

Tickets in advance 10c each, at the door 25c. Fifty percent of the Tickets sold by the Party will go to The Workers' Call.

ILLINOIS

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

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

LOCAL ALTON—Secretary, Aug. Shipert, 84 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, 107 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 PERKIN—Secretary, G. F. Schmidt, 512 Court street.

LOCAL QUINCY—Secretary, William Heutman, 1239 State street.

LOCAL ROCK ISLAND—Secretary, H. Weyland, 1809 Fifth avenue.

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

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

LOCAL FREEBURG—Secretary, Joa. Sutton.

LOCAL TRENTON—Secretary, J. J. Shuster.

LOCAL A'TOONA—Secretary, Carl Elton, M. D.

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

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

LOCAL BERWICK—Secretary, H. E. Allen.

LOCAL ABINGDON—Secretary, Thos. Wallace.

LOCAL PANA—Secretary, Henry Wulner.

LOCAL LINCOLN—Sec., J. N. Bait.

Special Notice

To all Machinists living on the North Side to attend the meetings of Lake View Lodge which meets every 2d and 4th Monday nights at 1106 North Halsted St.

I. C. U. COMPANY

All kinds of Job Work. Will save you one third on carpet-cleaning and stove-repairing. Send postal to Rev. L. A. Mironcz, 732 Austin Ave.

Scandinavian Sick and Death Benefit Society.

915-17 W. North Ave. On Friday, Sept. 27, at 8.30 p. m., Joe Wanhope, Editor of the Workers' Call, will address the members of the Society. A full attendance is requested.

SOCIALIST TEMPLE,

129 S. Western Av. Phone 553 Seeley. Secy, E. Cope, 464 W. Huron St. Business Agent, J. P. Larsen, 547 W. Erie Street.

PROAGANDA MEETINGS:

Sept. 29, Sunday, 8 p. m., J. Wanhope, Oct. 2, Wednesday, 8 p. m., J. W. Saunders.

"You'll have to Show me." A copy of "Missouri Socialist"

Published at 23 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo. Bright and breezy. One year 50c.

YAFFE & KAPLAN

Russian and Turkish BATHS Also Electric Cure Baths. 75 W. 11th St., CHICAGO. Between Maxwell & 14th.

Dr. Henry A. Frankel, DENTIST.

203 West 12th Street, CHICAGO.

HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

CONTAINS USUALLY: 1) Reports from Socialists Elected to Office. 2) Articles on the Theory and Practice of Socialism. 3) News of the Movement at Home and Abroad. 4) Editorials on Current Topics. No active Socialist can get along without the "Haverhill Social Democrat." One year, 40 cents; six months, 25 cents; three months, 15 cents.

LADIES' AUXILIARY meets every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western Ave., 8 p. m. All women interested in socialism are invited to attend and become members. Interesting lectures and discussions. Mrs. D. H. Daly, Secretary; 461 South Western Avenue.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

South Side Division, meets every Sunday evening 8.30 at Socialist Hall, 763 W. 32d St. G. Anderson, Secretary; J. W. Saunders, Organizer, 321 W. 45th Street.

LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Lectures and reading rooms at 484 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' Educational Club—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western Av.; Thomas Hall, Secretary, 1245 Van Buren St.; J. Lauges, here, treasurer, 218 Sheffield Ave.

LADIES' AUXILIARY meets every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western Ave., 8 p. m. All women interested in socialism are invited to attend and become members. Interesting lectures and discussions. Mrs. D. H. Daly, Secretary; 461 South Western Avenue.

B. BERLYN, Maker of High Grade Cigars.

Hand work only. Mail orders promptly filled. 662 East 93rd St., Chicago, Ill. Tel. Seeley 1282.

Peter Sissman

Attorney at Law Telephone Central 1114. Suite 507, 100 Washington St. Residence 56 Dearborn Ave. CHICAGO.

THOMAS J. MORGAN, LAWYER

We obtain PATENTS and are engaged in the General Practice of Law. We advise correspondence. 79 Dearborn St., rooms 323-320, CHICAGO.

P. HORSLEV

Butter, Coffee, Tea and Spices. Send order by postal card. Goods delivered all over the South Side. 6020 May st. CHICAGO

LOOKING BACKWARD

(unabridged) by Bellamy. This book costs 50 cents in U. S. A. You can have it delivered to your address by sending to Henry B. Ashplant, London, Ont., Canada. Single copies 15c, 2 copies 25c, dozen \$1.25, 50 copies \$3.00, U. S. A. stamps or P. O. order.

THE SOCIALIST

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

ROBOTNIK

Weekly Organ of The Polish Socialist Party. Subscription price \$1.00 per annum. Published at 484 Noble st., Chicago, Ill. Advertising and Job Printing a Specialty. Terms Moderate. Union Label.

Tuthill's Magic Pills

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

Swidler & Bernstein,

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

Cigarette Smokers!

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

KELLOGG MUSIC SCHOOL,

223 S. Western Ave. The only school on the West Side having a systematic elementary department in which beginners are prepared for a thorough musical education. It has also high grade advanced courses for those intending to follow the profession.

THE SCHUBERT STRING QUARTETT under the direction of Wm. H. Kellogg, is prepared to furnish first-class music for parlor entertainments, parties, etc. The Chicago Symphony Club of 40 members gives concerts for churches, lodges, societies, etc. C. FREDERIC KELLOGG, Director. Send for Catalogue.

Visit Harry L. Maremont,

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

The best place to purchase leaf tobacco and cigarmakers supplies is at

E. Wollock's 477 S. Halsted St.

The Worker

Uncompromising Exponent of Socialism. Unflinching Advocate of Labor's Rights.

An up-to-date paper giving all important news of the socialist movement in this country and abroad. Articles on socialism and on public events from the socialist standpoint. 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months; 15 cents for three months.

CHAS. TYL & CO.

The young mans Popular Tailor. 442 South Halsted St. Cor. 19th Place. All our work bears the label of the Custom Tailor's Union.

GROCERIES AND COAL

are now delivered to the Members and Friends of the Socialist Co-operative. Order by postal card. Everything both lines supplied. 50c admits Party-Socialists—send in your membership. Dividends declared quarterly. See announcement elsewhere.

HEADQUARTERS at the TEMPLE.

Consumers, Combine for Socialism! Phone "Seeley" 553.

If You Are In Need Of SHOES

Do Not hesitate To Call On Us. We are now prepared with a full line of FALL and WINTER GOODS of high grade workmanship and latest styles.

J. SILVERSTEIN & CO.,

280 W. 12th Street, near Halsted. All our shoes polished Free.

THE INTERNATIONAL School of Social Economy

Walter Thomas Mills, A. M., Principal. George D. Herron, Chas. H. Vail, J. A. Wayland, A. M. Simons, Jas. B. Smiley and Peter Sissman, Board of Examiners.

The Training School will hold three terms in the year of twelve weeks each. The Fall Term in Girard, the Winter Term at some point on the Pacific coast and the Spring Term at some point in the Eastern States. Comrade Mills will be personally in charge of these Training Classes and the work will specially prepare the students for field work as speakers and canvassers for the party.

The Correspondence work comes in twenty lessons by mail. The historic and scientific argument for Socialism is stated in the plainest English and covers all the points of controversy between Socialists and others.

The Chicago class in the Correspondence work is Mrs. May Wood Simons, who will deliver a course of lectures to accompany the study of the printed course prepared by Comrade Mills. Class meets every Thursday evening in Schiller Building. For information address May Wood Simons 56-58th Ave.

For particulars concerning Training School or for School Catalogues address WALTER THOMAS MILLS, GIRARD, KANSAS.

...KARL MARX...

Biographical Memoirs by W. Liebknecht.

CHICAGO EVENING POST: "The Biographical Memoirs of Karl Marx," by the late Wilhelm Liebknecht, socialist deputy, is a good translation for the Standard Socialist Series. It is a small book, but it contains solid, thoughtful reading. The life of Marx is the life of labor movements from the earliest agitation of such conditions in Germany, France and England.

There is great beauty and pathos in the description of the family life of the great socialist.

BOSTON IDEAS: It is a most interesting sketch of the every-day life of a man of genius who necessarily, because of the active nature of his thought, lived his life constantly among public interests—and his biography, therefore, is full of expression of what he intrinsically was. It has been admirably translated by E. Untermann, who has faithfully preserved the spirit of the original. Liebknecht's manner of writing renders the picture of Marx to us in a more vital way, and with more living color, than could otherwise have been the case. Living with Marx as much as he did, in sympathy with him and his ideals as thoroughly as was the case, the narrative of such a man is strikingly glowing and expressive. The book is of prime importance to all Socialists, and to all those sympathies tend ever so little in that direction.

NEW YORK JOURNAL: Of those to whom the arguments of "Capital" are familiar, not many are acquainted with the personality of the man Marx. Yet behind every book there is a man, and the man is often greater and more interesting than the book. Five years ago Wilhelm Liebknecht, who by intimate association with Marx was better qualified than any other man living to make the world acquainted with the actual author of "Capital" wrote a little volume of biographical memoirs of the great revolutionist.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Liebknecht shows the simplicity of Marx's life; he was a Titan in the field of constructive thought, but a child in his intercourse with men—direct, impulsive, tender-hearted, and devoted to his wife and children, who shared both his poverty and philosophy. This first English translation preserves the spirit of the original admirably and keeps the flavor of the many anecdotes scattered throughout the memoirs.

SOUTHERN MERCURY, Dallas, Texas: After giving a long summary of the contents of the book the Southern Mercury says: "Liebknecht gives in a most charming style all the details of the sketch just touched on in this article. The biography of Karl Marx will prove an interesting book to students of advance of civilization."

WORKERS' CALL, Chicago: Up till the present time comparatively little of Marx as an individual has been accessible to the English speaking public, but Professor Untermann's excellent translation has at last placed such information within the reach of all. Binding and typographical work are of good quality and there is little doubt but that the series will be a valuable addition to socialist literature in the English language though it is questionable if the succeeding numbers will surpass the first as interesting and entertaining reading matter.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS, New York: Liebknecht's biographical memoirs of Karl Marx are the most authentic sources of our knowledge of the great socialist's life.

THE OUTLOOK, New York: All interested in socialist literature will be glad to have in English these memoirs of the greatest socialist by one of his ablest followers.

ADVANCE, San Francisco: If any one wishes to spend a pleasant evening chatting with Liebknecht about Marx, he or she can do no better than get hold of this translation by Untermann. The reader is transported bodily from his own fireside to the lively scenes in the Marx household, and amongst the little group of revolutionary exiles that gather about it. One spends a most delightful time listening to the Old "Soldier of the Revolution" recounting anecdotes of his association with "Mohr," as Marx was familiarly known. The picture of the person and times presented is perfect in its vividness.

Cloth, Fifty Cents, Postpaid.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO.

(Co-Operative) 56 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO.

BEST OVERALLS AND APRONS M. COHN'S ORCHESTRA

at Northwestern Jacket & Apron Co., 446 South Halsted St., Mpls. All class music furnished for all occasions. Schachter, Prop. Phone 937 M; Wab 1514.

THE JOURNAL OF THE SOCIALIST SPIRIT

a banquet hall wherein the best Socialist Writers and Artists prepare a feast for their comrades.

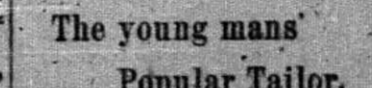
"THE COMRADE" contains stories, poems, satires, descriptive articles and biographical and historical sketches. Its special features are beautiful illustrations and cartoons.

Among the contributors are: Edwin Markham, Geo. D. Herron, Richard Le Gallienne, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Ernest H. Crosby, Abe Cahan, Charlotte F. Gilman, H. H. Casson, Lydia K. Cosmader, Morris Winchovsky, Fred Long, William Mahony, W. A. Corey, Peter H. Burrows, Walter M. Reynolds, Keir Hardie, Bolton Hall, Dora B. Montefiore, Ben. Hanford, John H. Blinn, H. Guelch, David L. Lewis, Leonard D. Abbott, J. Spear, John C. Lee, Dorothy, Anna Bronska, Wm. Edin, C. Darrow, H. Blodwin, Fred Krafft, Emil Liss, M. H. Hight, Edw. Carpenter, Walter Crane, "C. Truitt," Julius Beck, Nana Langne.

Subscription Price: \$1.00 a Year, 10c a Copy. Send Order to THE COMRADE, 164 William St., N. Y. Every Subscriber sending in \$1.00 before September 15th will receive the first three numbers of THE COMRADE free. The first number will be issued September 15th, 1901.

CHAS. TYL & CO.

The young mans Popular Tailor. 442 South Halsted St. Cor. 19th Place. All our work bears the label of the Custom Tailor's Union.



THE WORKER 136 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY