

# THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 137.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## CLASS INTERESTS

### Socialists of Ohio Receive An Object Lesson Thereon

### SEND LETTER OF INQUIRY

#### Their Candidate for Governor Loses His Position for Avowing Socialist Principles.

The following letter addressed to the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. office in Cincinnati, O., by the Socialist Party of that state, needs no preface, being sufficiently explanatory in itself:

Dayton, O., Oct. 5th 1901.  
Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.,  
Portland, Maine.

We are informed that you have terminated the contract of Mr. Harry C. Thompson as cashier of your Cincinnati Agency, stating: "We are positive that it would not be for the best interests of this company to retain in its employ a person holding the views of a socialist or who belongs to any party organization which aims to destroy the conditions under which only it is possible for institutions like ours to exist and prosper."

Mr. Thompson is the nominee of the Socialist Party for Governor of Ohio. This action of yours is of more importance than its personal effect on him; through all people who hold human life and character as sacred as we do, will join with us in stating that it is a matter of very serious import. If a representative corporation attacks a representative individual for his views upon economics and government, we desire that the issue which you have so clearly stated should be fully considered.

The socialists believe in insurance but are convinced that the evolution of human life and needs, call for a readjustment of the manner and results of its operation. If the interests of the people are not identical with those of the corporations, it is only a question of time before the corporation must give way.

We believe in evolution and the power behind evolution. The Literary Digest for Sept. 25th contains several articles which show that economic questions are becoming of greater national importance each day, and are not matters of concern only to what you consider an insignificant Socialist Party. History records an evolution and revolution of the common people against their rulers and money interests have set themselves in vain. Socialists are the patriots and abolitionists of the present age.

We would be glad to discuss this question with you as with any other people; but do not know that this would be welcome to you. Therefore we simply ask that you kindly inform us if you wish your action in this case to be interpreted as beginning a class war. Socialism means that the interests of the whole people are paramount to those of a few individuals.

Yours Very Truly,  
Ohio State Committee  
Socialist Party,  
W. G. CRITCHLOW,  
Secretary.

This letter was addressed to the above named Insurance Company on October 5th. Whether they have deigned to reply to it or not we have not yet heard, although in our opinion they will not consider a reply expedient. The same plea which they allege as a reason for discharging this particular employe will hold good in declining to reply—"It would not be for the best interests of the company" to do so.

Mr. Thompson has been discharged because the ideas which he holds would destroy the conditions under which the Insurance Company exists and prospers. It will be apparent then that the Company regards their action merely in the light of self defense.

These conditions about whose preservation the company is seemingly so solicitous, are the conditions which permit a minority of the population to appropriate to their own use and enjoyment, the product of the labor of the majority, without giving any equivalent for the same. To this minority the owners and shareholders of the insurance company belong. The insurance company produces nothing. It is established mainly for the appropriation of what other produce. That its peculiar work involves a distribution of this product in the shape of cash payments on the death of those who have furnished it the means to make them, does not alter the matter one particle. It provides nothing—and is prosperous. This fact differentiates it from those who do produce.

But it requires labor to administer and operate an insurance company. Certainly, but the labor produces nothing—it is merely expended in devising ways and means by which necessary things already produced can be appropriated by non-producers. Therefore it is not strange that the prosperous people connected with it should endeavor to perpetuate the conditions under which they prosper, and look upon every one who smashes them as enemies to be punished or suppressed.

It may be said perhaps that under these conditions, insurance companies are necessary. The socialists will not deny that. But they insist that the conditions themselves are either now unnecessary or rapidly becoming so, and therefore they are preparing for their abolition.

Now what are the conditions for which Mr. Thompson stands? As a socialist he holds that those who produce should appropriate the entire pro-

duct of their labor, and wants conditions established which will make this possible. And in working for the attainment of this state of society he necessarily antagonizes the "best interests" of those who prosper under the conditions of the present.

It was for this reason he was discharged from his position of cashier in the office of the insurance company. He was championing the interests of the class which produces and does not appropriate, against the interests of the class which appropriates but does not produce—the interests of the working class—as against the interests of the capitalist class. The party asks the company if the discharge of Comrade Thompson is to be interpreted as the beginning of a class war. This question is really superfluous. The company knows perfectly well that it is not the beginning, but merely an incident illustrative of the present existence of a class war. And they know also that if the working class only become as conscious of that fact as they are, that insurance companies will have to go out of business. But the fact that they have discharged Comrade Thompson does not mean that they have got rid of a combatant on the opposing side. On the contrary they have merely given him an increased opportunity to attack still more effectively the conditions under which their "institution" prospers. They have helped by their action to bring the recognition of the existence of the CLASS STRUGGLE to many who perhaps might have still remained in ignorance of it for a time. And they have provided this paper with an illustration by which its truth can be again insisted upon in these columns.

It is little use in saying that a man's political ideas should not be made a cause for discharging him from his position. Perhaps this should not be so, but it is better to face the fact that it is so and inquire the reason therefor, than waste time in uselessly deploring what at present cannot be prevented. If the working class of Ohio conclude that the prosperity of a life insurance company is superior to their own, they will, in the coming election, of course, place a representative of capitalist interests in the Governor's chair. But if they have learned the lesson that the insurance company has given them, on the existence of ANTAGONISTIC CLASS INTERESTS, they will place Comrade Thompson, the socialist representative, the representative of the interests of their class, at the head of the poll.

Notice.  
Any subscribers to the Call who are not receiving the paper regularly, are requested to give notice at once to the business manager. All cases of non-delivery will be investigated promptly and a reply given. Comrades knowing of cases of non-delivery will please report them at once.  
M. H. TAFT,  
Business Manager.

### Bismarckian Socialism.

Here is a chunk from Consul-General Gunther's report on matters economic in Germany:

"While large manufacturing establishments of shoes in Germany are combining, independent shoemakers are seeking to obtain the advantages of production on a large scale without giving up their individuality. A meeting was recently held in this city (Frankfurt) to discuss the advisability of establishing a central workshop for the local shoe concerns and a committee was appointed to devise a plan. It is proposed to start a factory with the most modern machinery where every member can have his work done. This is said to be the first attempt in Germany at a co-operative factory. It is stated that work will be pushed, and that the PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT WILL MATERIALLY ASSIST THE NEW ENTERPRISE, but in what manner is not divulged so far."

### School of Socialism.

The classes of the School of Social Economy under the direction of Comrade Max Wood Simons have arranged to meet as follows. Socialist Temple, 129 South Western Avenue, Monday, October 1st, Thursday, October 21, Socialist Headquarters, 763 West 69th Street and Wednesday, Oct. 23rd at 75 Hill Street.

This gives a class in each division of the city and makes it possible for anyone to attend on payment of a single cent. At the first meeting at each of these places the lecture on "The Earth as the Home of Man" will be given. Everyone is welcome to attend at this first meeting free of charge and it is hoped there will be a large attendance. The plan and work of the school will then be explained.

### Orders Wanted.

Socialist Co-operative delivers any direction 3 miles from Temple, 129 S. Western Ave.:

Washburns Flour per brl.	\$4.15
Coffee	25c to 30c lb
Best Rice	25c lb
Select Prunes	25c lb
Oil Sardines	5c
Mustard	6c
Canned Corn	10c
Canned Tomatoes	10c
Robert's Chocolates	10c lb
Creamer Jack	10c lb

A hundred other articles at lowest prices. Order your food now before advance.

## THE LOCAL FORUM

### Report of Proceedings of the General Committee.

### FUTURE AGITATION PLANNED

#### The Free Speech Defense Fund. Central Headquarters Discussed. Winter Festival. Picnic Report, etc.

Minutes of meeting of General Committee, Socialist Party, Chicago, held at Assembly Hall, October 8th, 1901. Comrade Knox in the chair. Thirty-three members were present, representing twenty-two branches.

The following were seated as delegates: From the 25th Ward Branch, G. A. Harold; 28th Ward, Chas. Fletcher; 31st Ward, Louis Rivet, E. Anderson, A. Browne, D. Roberts, and J. B. Hafertig.

The minutes of meeting of General Committee held September 7th (the previous meeting), and also minutes of meetings of Executive Committee of September 9th, 15th, 23d, and 29th, were read and approved.

## LOCAL HUSTLERS

### How the 35th Ward Intend to Get After the Heathen

### THEIR PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

#### Suggestions for Propaganda Which May Prove Valuable to Other Branches.

From the 35th Ward—Greeting:  
It will interest our comrades throughout Chicago to learn what we of the new 35th are now doing, and what we contemplate going this winter. Let all ward secretaries, for that matter, tell all the city what is a-mo-ve in their respective districts, so that we can learn from each other the diverse methods and ways of spreading the gospel of socialism.

The 35th is a medium ward as concerns socialist sentiment—the "roll of honor" (I mean the total socialist vote) last April numbered 241, or 5 per cent. of the 5,000 votes cast by the ward, East of the N. W. car shops where Comrades Strickland and Huggins

made their donations extend over October, November, and December, and by that time we look for some help from new recruits coming in as a result of our work.

Arrangements for semi-monthly meetings are now progressing. We have secured gratis the services of highly talented musicians to assist in entertaining the public and drawing crowds. A vocal soloist, a violinist from the Austin orchestra, and a pianist have volunteered to help us. We intend to furnish music at every meeting, and make our gatherings semi-political, semi-concert affairs.

And again, a comrade or two have suggested starting a circulating socialist library, using for the purpose the pocket library and other five cent publications, at least as a beginner. An applicant purchases one book, or, if he cannot or will not, he is given a book on trial. The first book is exchangeable at our meeting for another, the second for a third, and so on. This plan does two things at once: it succeeds at all; it puts into circulation a series of booklets of irresistible arguments, in socialist thought that are practically unknown to the people, and if also brings such people as are interested in the subject and wish to pursue it further to our meetings, where eventually they must become working members.

To our forthcoming entertainment all socialists are invited, to assist in making this first meeting a grand success. All people of Moreland are expected; the event will be too good to let slip. Don't miss it. Speakers and date not yet fixed.

Fraternally,  
J. M. CROOK, Secretary.

## TO PARTY MEMBERS.

### We desire to remind you that this paper is the property of the Socialist Party, and you being a member of the Party are naturally interested in its welfare.

### It is Now the Best Socialist Paper in the Country!

#### Is going to be better still!

#### IT OUGHT TO HAVE 100,000 IT CAN HAVE IT SHALL HAVE

#### Subscribers Here in Chicago!

To obtain which we want to secure the services of 1,000 men, women and children, so if you are out of employment and can devote your entire time to the work, or being employed can still give a part of your time to it, or know any one else, whether a socialist or not, that can take up the work, call and see us and we will acquaint you with the handsome inducements we are now offering to all who can secure us subscribers.

Money talks, and we have got it to burn. Bring your matches with you. The Executive Committee has under consideration the proposition to establish the following departments as regular features of the paper, and will adopt and put them in effect as soon as we can secure the services of some of the comrades who will volunteer to act as department editors. If you think you can fill the bill come in and let us talk it over.

The Class Struggle—strikes, lock-outs, injunctions, etc.  
Possibilities, the Brighter Side—suggestions for improvement in production and distribution.  
News of the Week and its Philosophy.  
Socialist Pointers.  
Soap Shots by the Way Side.  
Woman's Work, to be edited by a woman.  
Inventions and Truism.  
Propaganda suggestions from the party members.  
Worker's Column (by the Business Manager).  
Borrowed Thoughts (clippings from socialist publications).  
News of the Movement, Domestic and Foreign.

Any member having any write-ups or clippings that we could use in any of the above departments, will confer a favor by sending them in. And while you are at it please chase yourself around to your next branch meeting and get acquainted with the comrades, and see if there isn't some thing you can do for the party, and while these kindly vote eye on the following proposition:

Resolved, That the name of the Worker's Call be changed to the "Chicago Socialist," as we believe the change will materially aid us in getting the 100,000 subscribers.

You have possibly noticed that we run some ads., and it is quite likely you will want some of the goods or services they have to offer; if so, you will confer a favor on us by favoring them with your patronage, and when you do so please be sure to get a check from them and mail it to us; as we want some more ads., to which we will devote three columns, and having the checks we can demonstrate that we are influencing trade. Don't send in one week's checks and forget the next, but keep shooting them at us. We need them.

Fraternally yours,  
The Executive Committee,  
Per GEO. D. EVANS.

### We could use some additional desks and tables at the Call Office for special work that is being carried on. Comrades who can let us have the use of either of these would please inform Comrade Taft.

### List of Donations.

The following donations to the Call have been received since last report (Sept. 21):

Scandinavian Sick and Death Benefit Association	1.00
Seventh Ward Branch	4.00
P. F. Nelson	1.00
Gus Bartlett	1.00
West Division (Picnic proceeds)	10.00
Aug. Olson	1.00
West Division (Picnic proceeds)	10.00

\$22.00

### Come and Hear Them.

The Socialist Hygiene Fund will give a concert at the Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western Ave., on Sunday evening, Oct. 21 at 7:30 P. M.

Franklin M. W. Northcutt, editor of the Socialist Spirit will speak. Songs from All welcome!

Have you read "Socialism versus Anarchy"? If not, why not?

### LOST—at Socialist Temple Star from a ring. Set with emeralds in center and pearls in triangles of star. Finder please leave same at Workers' Call Office.

Are you still hustling for subscribers?



HOW ONE "CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE" GUARANTEES THE OTHER.

The Financial Secretary's report was accepted, and the party secretary was directed to have same mimeographed and sent out to the branches.

A communication received from Comrade Welcher, relating to expense caused him by his arrest and prosecution, was referred to new business.

It was moved and carried that Comrade Lettingwell be asked to act as assistant secretary.

It was moved and carried that Executive Committee be asked why they had not reported to General Committee regarding the crowded condition of the work in the "Call" office.

The business manager was authorized to hire an additional printer to set up the mailing list.

Comrades Kaplan, Lowrie and Baur were appointed a committee to count the votes received from the branches on the two propositions submitted to referendum.

The Workers' Call picnic committee reported regarding the number of tickets distributed for sale and not accounted for. It was ordered that bills be drawn for these and sent to the division committees for collection; the division committees to collect as soon as possible and report to the picnic committee.

The committee on Winter Festival reported that \$150 had been raised for the entertainment. The report was accepted as progress.

The report of the committee on new city organization was also accepted as progress, and the committee given further time.

The meeting then adjourned.  
M. H. TAFT,  
Secretary.

### The Socialist Party of Chicago has secured the First Regiment Armory, for a Grand Entertainment and Festival, to be held on Nov. 23d. Make no conflicting dates. Further particulars next week.

### For Permanent Headquarters

At an informal meeting held at Socialist Temple on Sunday, October 14, an organization to build a socialist headquarters was started with a guarantee subscription of \$400.00 for the purpose.

A meeting to consider this project will be held in the near future.

### Notice.

In the future, all Workers' Call subscription cards will be numbered, to enable us to keep a record of all cards issued, and in order to avoid confusion, it has been decided to call in all the old cards. All readers having subscription cards, issued prior to October 14th, 1901, are requested to return them to this office and they will be exchanged for new cards.

M. H. TAFT,  
Business Manager.

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

worked, we got 106 out of 1450 votes, while in the western end, in the "gilt edge" district, we polled 30 out of 2,000. In the middle section, known as Moreland, our vote stood 56 out of 1,200. This district, the 9th, 10th, 11th, 21st, and 22d precincts, is now being worked in the following manner by the 35th ward branch, No. 1, and great results may be looked for and are confidently expected at our next election. We are a few comrades who are determined to carry on the good work as long as our local voluntary contributions continue to come in.

We are delivering from house to house marked copies of socialist papers to the number of over 500 weekly, using the Call and an outside paper in equal quantities for the sole purpose of alternating them each week. Leading articles like "A Capitalist Environment," or "Socialism vs. Anarchy," or "Capitalism and Disease," are marked in blue to attract attention, and in every paper is placed a "thought provoker," or a circular or some pamphlet that tells its own story briefly, and in its own way. Finally, each copy carries on it the impression of a rubber stamp, of which the text is altered each time, now explaining why the papers are thus distributed, then calling attention to approaching meetings, and again some other potent information.

The territory is divided into six sections, each of which is in care of a comrade, and 50 papers or so going into each. The work is usually done Sunday mornings, and it is customary to see the papers taken in as soon as laid down. We believe that fully four hundred families are perusing in a careful manner the papers we are now distributing. Our aggressive comrades have

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THE WORKERS' CALL.

Published every Saturday at 10 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Subscription Rates: One year \$1.00, Six months .60, Three months .35.

Advertisements: A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be inserted.

Editorial Announcements: To secure the return of unused manuscripts...

Editorial Announcements: To secure the return of unused manuscripts...

Phone: Randolph 222.



Isn't it a bit curious that the party who prefaces his remarks with the statement that 'the interests of capital and labor are identical' is always anxious to pose as a special 'friend' of 'labor'?

Bishop McCabe at the Rock River Conference is said to have told Governor Yates when that gentleman declared himself a Methodist that 'it was refreshing to see a politician who was willing to say he was a Christian.'

The Record-Herald states that Archbishop Corrigan has boldly attacked the foundation of Socialism 'the equality of man' and declares it absurd.

Pat Crowe the alleged kidnaper of Cudahy, has written to the Omaha Chief of Police stating that he is willing to surrender if the \$50,000 reward for his apprehension is withdrawn.

A deluge of postal cards specially gotten up for the purpose of denouncing British barbarity in South Africa, are now being sent to President Roosevelt in the hope that 'public sentiment' may be aroused in this country that will be effective in putting an end to the war through the intervention of the United States Government.

A French traveller who has just returned to his native land from a visit to this country, in giving his 'impressions' to the foreign correspondent of a Chicago daily, stated that while here he could discover no sign of different social conditions in the dress of the inhabitants.

to foster the idea that 'there are no classes in this country', and will be greedily swallowed by many of the dunekulls who have eyes but see not and who are only too willing to believe that their threadbare and shoddy clothing might easily be mistaken for the costly fabrics worn by 'our prominent citizens.'

There is not a single socialist among all the railroad men in this country. That is what Mr. Chauncey Depew believes—or says he believes—which is the same thing.

What low down despicable creatures those British workmen appear to be! Their attempt to get the 'maximum of pay for the minimum of work' has convinced Mr. Bramwell Booth, of Salvation Army fame, that these iniquitous British workmen are about to commit 'moral suicide' in consequence of their attitude on this question.

An observation extending over several years has convinced us that predictions concerning revivals of 'holdups' and 'carnivals of crime' are considerably more correct than the other sort which promise great religious awakenings and outpourings of grace, etc.

Archbishop Corrigan knows this well and knows that in this fact alone lies his safety. His series of sermons may perhaps prevent his flock from becoming contaminated, but only so long as they 'enclose' themselves sheep to be led around by a shepherd—in other words so long as they permit the Archbishop to do their thinking for them.

The exclusion of the 'Challenge,' a New York Socialist weekly from second class mail privileges by the postoffice authorities is the event of the week in national socialist affairs.

When the historians of a hundred years hence write of the events which are now occurring and which plainly point to the decadence of capitalist society from internal rottenness, it is not probable that from their standpoint much responsibility will be placed on various sections of the community, but if there should be any part of present society deemed worthy of the scorn and contempt of future generations, we venture to say that the professional reformers of today will figure largely therein.

These men cannot plead ignorance. Almost without exception they have sufficient cause for excluding journals from second class mailing privileges, we surely may prepare for the worst.

Under these circumstances the editor of the Challenge has temporarily transferred the paper into a monthly, pending the line of action he will pursue to have the decision set aside. And it is not unlikely that the clever capitalist politicians will see that the suppression of Socialist papers after this fashion, is even more dangerous than their circulation, and reverse the decision of their subordinate, more especially that the individual comrade who owns and runs the Challenge, is particularly capable of getting more advertisement for socialism out of the incident, than if his publication had been allowed to circulate without interruption.

SHEPHERD AND SHEEP.

Signs are not wanting that the recent vigorous growth of Socialism is causing no little alarm to the ruling class. The beneficiaries of the system by which the workers are robbed of the product of their labor, are now finding it necessary to gather together all the spokesmen of things as they are, in order to check if possible the spread of the heretical doctrine.

A partial report of the first sermon has appeared in the press, but quite enough to show that the Archbishop like the majority of his theological brethren knows nothing whatever of the subject in hand: The report states that he 'took the position that socialism, using the popular definition of the word, is wrong,' a statement that is perfectly correct so far as the 'popular definition' is concerned.

It would be useless to waste space in controverting Archbishop Corrigan's conception of socialism, as the report is rather meagre and probably inaccurate. But the Archbishop has been challenged to debate the subject with a priest of his own faith, Father McGrady, of Bellevue, Ky., who is ready to enter the lists at any time with his 'superior' and pay the rent of the hall in which the debate takes place.

Under the editorial title of 'More Socialism,' the Chicago Chronicle intimates sarcastically that the introduction of free text books in the public schools leads by analogy to free clothing for the pupils, free breakfasts, luncheons, and dinners, free baths, free barbers, free manicures and pedicures.

As the Archbishop's main argument seems to be that as Christ wasn't a socialist, he therefore stood for the ideas on which present society is based, the Christian socialists who take the opposite view, have now an excellent opportunity of refuting the ideas put forward in the series of sermons. Just how they would fare in a contest of that sort, we can hardly foresee in our opinion the advocate who deserts the historical standpoint to place socialism on a purely theological basis, voluntarily surrenders an impregnable position for one where the possibility of adequate defense seems very doubtful indeed.

THEIR PLACE IN HISTORY.

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And rightly so. For the assassins, thieves, prostitutes, swindlers, blackmailers, and similar parasites and products of capitalist society, large excuse can be found in the ignorance to which social conditions doomed them. Even for politicians like Croker and capitalists like Morgan, material interests can be pleaded in extenuation, but for the professional reformer we fail to see what justification can be put forward unless indeed cowardice and hypocrisy can be made to serve in that capacity.

access to the sociological knowledge of the day. In fact most of them are professed students of social conditions, and have received education on these matters far beyond that of the so-called 'corrupt' politician or unscrupulous capitalist, yet year after year they sing the same eternal whine; reform of the individual, rally round this, that, or the other 'good man', suppress the gambling houses, investigate the police, drive vice under cover, stimulate patriotism, introduce 'honest business methods' into politics, create a healthy public sentiment, etc., etc., ad nauseam, as if these stale admonitions were new and original ideas instead of worn out platitudes that excite merely the disgust and ridicule of those who have listened to them all their lives without seeing the slightest result.

The professional reformer is now actually an asset to the scoundrels whom he denounces—they can and do use him as a foil at election time, when his wearisome plaint is loudest in the interest of the impossible 'good government' for which he appears so solicitous—and perhaps it is the best use to which he can be put.

Just at present that combination of capitalist scoundrelism in New York, known as Tammany, is profiting by their attacks. Its visible and invisible leaders well know how to turn those efforts to the greatest advantage. In fact it is rather doubtful if these so-called reformers do not really constitute an element of strength to the organization over which the malodorous Croker apparently reigns supreme.

Always denouncing individuals, always insisting on the possibility of the corrupt tree bringing forth good fruit, yet always careful to avoid examination as to the social and economic conditions which produce the evils they denounce, lest the real basis of such conditions, viz., capitalism, should be endangered, despised, because understood by those against whom their 'crusades' are apparently directed.

The capitalists and their parasitic politicians understand his usefulness to them. The socialists comprehend his significance in a society, the stench of whose decay already fills the entire social and political atmosphere. And the chroniclers of the future will assuredly allot him a pre-eminent place amongst the shams and frauds of an age whose distinguishing feature was an organized hypocrisy such as the world had perhaps never before conceived of.

A TERRIBLE PROSPECT.

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And rightly so. For the assassins, thieves, prostitutes, swindlers, blackmailers, and similar parasites and products of capitalist society, large excuse can be found in the ignorance to which social conditions doomed them. Even for politicians like Croker and capitalists like Morgan, material interests can be pleaded in extenuation, but for the professional reformer we fail to see what justification can be put forward unless indeed cowardice and hypocrisy can be made to serve in that capacity.

Messrs. Taxpayer and Propertyowner, and it is solicitude for the welfare of these gentry that inspires the Chronicle to howl for the retention of rags, dirt and hunger amongst the children of the working class, which is forced to surrender everything that its labor produces beyond a mere subsistence wage, to the aforesaid Messrs. Taxpayer and Propertyowner.

But the Chronicle is wrong when it states that the action of the board of education is 'socialism.' It isn't. It is merely a recognition upon the part of the appropriating class that their slaves, the producers, have reached the point where, under the wage system, they are as a class unable to individually provide enough for their children to make them efficient future slaves for the capitalists. Therefore capitalist society is forced to disgorge a certain amount of the surplus value extracted from the producers, and apply it for this purpose.

This may perhaps be a symptom that socialism is coming, but it is nothing more. But when socialism arrives, the 'board of education' will be consciously elected, controlled and directed by the working class and in the interest of the working class. They will produce the necessary things as they do today, and if THEY consider that the children in the public schools stand in need of barbers, manicures, pedicures, dentists, etc., in addition to the best physical and mental equipment that can possibly be given, why these things will assuredly be supplied. And there will be no Chronicle to antagonize these measures in the interest of a plundering class, for the good and sufficient reason that no such class will exist.

IS IT NOTHING TO YOU?

Is it nothing to you, O men, Who toil for your daily bread, That after long years of striving, You own not the roof over your head?

Is it nothing to you that your children, Are robbed of their childhood days, And are forced into factory and workshop, When they still should be at their play?

Is it nothing to you that your daughter, Should enter a life of sin? For that is the end of the path, Which in the sweatshops begin.

Is it nothing to you that your wife, Faints and falls at your side; Glad to lay down the burden of life, When scarcely more than a bride?

How long will you list to the capitalist, When he comes with his oft told lies, Are you and your family suffering, Because of over supplies?

Oh, you are right good fellows; You have heard it again and again, How you create more wealth than all nations, And your skill surpasses all men.

How long will you go on tolling, Wearing your life away; Creating this wealth for the capitalist, With seventeen per cent for your pay?

Why show the brute creation, Will show more sense than you; For they will provide for their own, And that is more than you will do.

Then the capitalist paid politician, Tells of this great land of the free; Where every rock and hill-top, Is shouting—Liberty.

And you will stand and cheer him, Yes, with your latest breath; Then we'll wrap Old Glory about you, When you have glared to death.

But shout aloud in your patriotism, Let it echo far and near; 'Twill help to drown the clink-clank-clink, Of the wage chains which you wear.

Oh, he who is bound in a slavery, That all the world can see; Has a freedom unknown to you, Who are slaves—yet THINK you are free.

Workingmen of America, You have all the world to gain; Arise and assert your manhood, You have nothing to lose but your chains.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

Events now occurring in the Iron and Steel industry and their relation to organized labor are highly significant, though the connection is not made very clear in the capitalist press.

Last week a statement was published from President Gary of the Federal Steel Co (one of the branches of the Trust) in which he declared that orders were on hand which would occupy over a year, and that in every case GOOD PRICES had been obtained.

The day previous to this, another account appeared describing how a committee of the Illinois State Federation of Labor visited the Joliet plant of the Trust, for the purpose of interceding for the strikers. Their efforts met with an unqualified rebuff.

It is stated that President Roosevelt will recommend to Congress that laws be enacted to curb the trusts. Reciprocity is to be favored. Just why this is expected to act as a curb upon the trusts is rather difficult to see.

Now that the franchises of some of the principal lines belonging to the Chicago City Railways are about to expire it will be interesting to watch the attitude of the Illinois Federation of Labor thereupon. Last spring organized labor placed itself on record on this position. Will it stand by the statement made in answer to the street railway companies? We shall see.

A boycott against British made goods is to be established in Ireland, if Miss Maud Gonne's plans do not miscarry, and the flow of Irish gold will go to France instead of the commodities which the Irish people need. All that is necessary is to convert the Irish people from the habit of buying in the cheapest market, a habit that they share in common with the rest of the human race, and the job is as good as done. It's a great scheme, though not entirely original.

We wonder how many people laughed over the very humorous cartoon which appeared in the morning edition of Hearst's Chicago American last Monday, where 'John Bull' is depicted as sitting in a well appointed breakfast room furnished with all the delicacies of the season. The old gentleman views with an ill natured scowl, the furniture, appointments, breakfast dishes and food, which all bear tags showing that they were produced in America. It might be thought that such surroundings would rather conduce to good temper and enjoyment of the delicacies provided, but the idea seems to be that the best way to disgust and irritate a man is to deluge him with a shower of good things which he needs. Probably it is for this reason that the American working class is never troubled in this manner by their kind hearted exploiters.

That cartoon is a trifle previous. It should have been delayed two or three months later until the long strings of famishing human beings draw up in single file before the county agents' office and the various relief distributing centers, seeking food and warmth, sufficient to keep life in their shivering, ill clad, and ill nourished bodies, throughout the winter. A judicious distribution of this cartoon amongst them, would no doubt do much to reconcile them to their lot. How they would enjoy the misery of the unfortunate John Bull sitting on his American chair before his American table covered with American dishes full of American food, and warming himself before a fire supplied with American coal. Yes the cartoon is decidedly premature. We Americans have a keen sense of humor, but the humor should come at the most appropriate time.

Keep watch on the subscription number on your address label. When that number is the same as the number of the paper on which it is pasted your subscription has expired. Please renew at once so as to avoid any delay as otherwise the paper will be promptly stopped.

Socialist Pointers

Strange to say that none of our great legal minds who are nothing if not logical, have suggested that we pry around and see if anarchy could not be suppressed by removing the cause.

An Ohio shoe manufacturer has confessed that in early life he was a convict, but as he is now a millionaire society has forgiven him, and is quite certain that he was unjustly convicted.

John Alexander Dowle has again declared his unalterable opposition to labor unions, but it is not thought that there is sufficient ground for indictment before a grand jury for his utterances in this respect.

A doctor has come up from New Orleans to establish parlor in Chicago where suicide can be made easy. The capitalist class might see in this a way to get rid of their old men after they have squeezed all the work possible out of them.

Some of the good people of Chicago are again being all worked up over the Boer wrongs in South Africa and meetings are being held to express their feelings. It is surprising how wrongs in some other quarter of the globe will arouse the interest of our best people.

The Citizen's Association will constitute itself a censor to see that none but good men are nominated for the legislature. It is safe to say that none of the socialist nominees will pass muster with them. The cut of their clothes alone will be enough to condemn them.

What will it profit the workingman though Collier and Burke are both lopped off from our local government? The leopard can more easily change his spots than a system founded on corruption can be purified by lopping off some of its members.

Between Tammany and Seth Low the working men of New York can have no choice. Neither will the capitalists, but the latter know it. Either party if successful will assist the capitalist to exploit the workers, but the latter have not yet advanced far enough to vote for a party of their own.

Children who are found begging on the street are to be arrested and sent to the house of correction or the John Worthy school or some other educational institution. Children, however, who are working in the factories are safe from arrest. They are making a profit for some one.

Thomas W. Lawson lost \$7,000,000 in a copper deal last week and still it did not make him poor. He had previously made the money in copper though it is safe to say he never mined a pound of it in his life. The men who do mine it would probably be bankrupt for life by the loss of \$700 and possibly by \$70.

Bankers in session in Milwaukee declared that there was no class of men more patriotic than they. Why should they not be patriotic? The government belongs to them and is used to enrich them. However, when patriotism has to be expressed in fighting, they let the working men manifest their patriotism in that line.

Miss Stone, an American missionary, is held captive by Bulgarian bandits, and the machinery of the government is set in motion to rescue her, while \$10,000 is being raised as a ransom. Somehow or other it is impossible to get the people excited over the women at home who are held captives in sweat shops and in the department stores.

Down about Twelfth and Halsted streets there was great excitement this week over the arrival of Sir Thomas Lipton. The people of that vicinity dearly love a jolly good fellow which Lipton is generally acknowledged to be. The men who are working for him in London at \$4 a week, however, have not had a chance to vote on the proposition. Notwithstanding their delight over his visit none of the residents about Twelfth and Halsted were able to get away to attend the banquet for Tommy at the Chicago Athletic Club. It was press of business and no lack of hospitality that kept them away.

Eight burglaries in Chicago last Friday gives the daily press an opportunity to remark that the coming 'carnival of crime' is about due, but not one of them ever hints that 'Banker-evangelist' Farson's proposed 'revival' will have any chance whatever of heading it off. They seem to have utterly forgotten the wonderful effect of his recent revival meetings when an average of six burglars per day laid their kits at the feet of his evangelists and declared themselves 'reformed' characters from that moment. This is all the more strange, seeing that the newspapers of that date fairly wallowed in descriptive accounts of these remarkable conversions.

Klenke's Lecture Tour. Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 21 and 22nd. Decatur, Ill., Oct. 23rd. Pana, Ill., Oct. 24th. Centerville, Ill., Oct. 25th and 27th.

Free Speech Defence Fund. German Sick and Death Benefit Society. 27th Ward Branch. M. Jordan. E. Warren.



# PLAINT OF THE POSTAL CLERK

### Intensification of Labor in the Post Office. Fruitless Struggle for Shorter Hours in the Mailing Division. Promises Made Only to be Broken. Sullen Submission of the Clerks Becomes "Loyalty" in the Capitalist Press. An Expose of Present Conditions by one Who Has Been Through the Mill.

The article referring to conditions of labor in the Chicago Post Office, which appeared in issue No. 125 of the Workers' Call, was no doubt a revelation to many people, but to one acquainted with the inside workings of that institution, and who has worked there and still sees a good deal of the clerks working there, the picture is not in the least overdrawn, and I can assure the reader is only too true.

The daily press has given the matter some attention, the postmaster has been cartooned as wading in a deluge of letters up to his neck and lustily crying for help. It was stated that the entire force from the executive division and all the sub-stations willingly responded to the call for help, that one million letters and 3,000 sacks of catalogues and circulars weighing 200 tons were sent out recently on one Sunday. But these statements are taken from the postmaster's high officials and the whole matter is treated as a good joke.

Of course the officials who never work longer than seven hours per day, getting high salaries, and the men from the sub-stations who work only eight hours, this helping out in the main office may have been a novelty, but to the men in the mailing division who have toiled 10 and 12 hours every week day and every Sunday since the 1st of September, with a fair prospect of the hours increasing to 15 per day (Sunday included) up to the 1st of June, it is hardly to be expected that the situation has a humorous aspect. To them it is a grim reality, a life of drudgery.

The postmasters' talk of the "loyalty" exhibited by everybody turning out to assist in cleaning up the mails, is in reality a farce and a mockery. The cold fact is that the rank and file turned out not from a feeling of loyalty, but through fear that staying away would mean discharge, and when those who did not show up on Sunday, received notice the next day to appear before the trial board and show cause why they should not be punished or discharged for staying at home, it puts an entirely different face on the matter.

The congestion of mail, the receipt of 500 tons per day is not an accident, but the last link of a long chain of causes reaching several years back.

The small order business which originated a few years ago with Montgomery Ward, Sears, Roebuck & Co., has today reached enormous proportions, and almost every distributing firm in Chicago has followed their example and added a mail order department to their business. The result is that the country is being flooded with catalogs and circulars advertising their wares. They advertise early and late in season and out of season—everything that happens is seized upon as a pretext for making money. When President McKinley was shot at Buffalo his "life" was immediately written up by half a dozen enterprising book firms in Chicago, taking their chances on his death. The day after the event occurred, the post office was literally swamped with prospectuses sent broadcast to agents throughout the country accompanied with glowing circulars in which patriotism and money making were admirably blended, telling the agents to work the thing for all it was worth as the book would sell like "hot cakes" as it was the "best money maker put upon the market for a long time."

Business is certainly good and still on the increase in the Chicago Post Office. An enormous increase in all departments and millions in clear profits every year, as one may see through the published statements in the daily press. But how about the workers who handle this increase? Do they share in the prosperity. Not much! Still one might naturally suppose that the "government of the people" would use some of the money to employ a sufficient force that would render it unnecessary to work the present staff to death. Not so! The millions made in the Chicago Post Office are sent to Washington to cover the deficits in small post offices where business doesn't pay—to enrich railroad companies that carry the mail to pay big salaries to officials who must be taken care of for political services rendered, but the reduction of the labor of the toiling slaves who do the actual work is never even thought of.

True, on every first of July about 100 clerks are added to the working force but as stated in the "Call" this number is entirely too small to keep pace with the increase of the mail.

There is no class of workers in Chicago that are subjected to such slavish and servile conditions as the postal clerks. Sewer diggers and hod carriers, disagreeable as their work may be, are king in comparison with the clerks. The former can go home when their 8 hours is over and they have their Sundays to spend with their families, or if they work Sundays or overtime, it means extra pay. Of course the workers in the factories and elsewhere have their troubles also, but they at least have some protection in their Union rules which the employers are to some extent at least bound to respect. Not so with the postal clerk: from the time he enters the "Bastille" until the work is done he is at the mercy of the foreman and knows not whether his day is to be 8 or 15 hours; he must work, work, work until the bell rings, even though he is ready to drop from exhaustion.

The recent corporations had as they see it, rarely better than their employees work every Sunday and several

Let the government wage slaves take hope; their deliverance from slavery along with the rest of the working class is near at hand. The workers of America are fast realizing that they can expect nothing from the Republican and Democratic parties—that they have nothing to offer the workers but contempt and servitude. They are learning of the progress of the Socialist party, its aim and object, and are beginning to understand that it is the only party that advocates their cause as well as the cause of all workers, and that its victory will place the government in the hands of the working class, when every worker will not only secure shorter hours, but the full product of his labor.

X. Y. Z.

## THE CO-OPERATIVE.

Translated for the Workers' Call from "Mannual Du Co-Operateur & Dialecte."

(NOTE: The second part of the "Mannual du Co-Operateur Socialiste" is largely taken up with technical suggestions based on the conditions of trade in France. We shall not therefore translate it in full, but shall include only such portions as will be of interest to American co-operators.)

The following chapter is a description of the interesting workings of a French Co-operative.

### THE 'UNION' OF LILLE.

The 'Union' is a typical socialist Co-operative located in the workingmen's quarters of Lille, a city in the northeast of France which, as will be remembered, has a socialist mayor and other officers. Apart from two or three points of detail its organization may be considered as a model, and the full information, written or verbal, which has been furnished to the writer by its manager, Comrade Sanson, enables us to give a lifelike picture of its workings. Acknowledgments are due to Comrade Sanson for the assistance which has thus rendered to our propaganda work.

### A. HISTORICAL.

In the month of March, 1892, about ten workmen of Lille who had resolved on forming an active organization decided to establish a Co-operative. The total capital on hand was \$1.32 which was sufficient to send a circular to their comrades. They succeeded in interesting some of them, since a month later we find that they had a membership of 40 and had raised the sum of \$116. Without loss of time they rented a modest bakery in a basement at Moulins-Lille, rue Fontenoy, and they soon began the manufacture of bread.

The infant Co-operative had many obstacles to overcome; lack of credit, hostility on the part of small traders, even internal dissensions which had been skillfully provoked.

But, in spite of all, the energy of 100 members (their number had grown a little) triumphed over all difficulties. Their headquarters and the bakery were moved to a larger place in rue Massillon.

In January, 1895, the Co-operative included a thousand families. Along with the growth of its membership it extended its business. On August 18, 1896, it bought at 147 rue d'Arras a lot of 2,190 square metres at the price of 35,990 francs and established there its improved bakery with the other departments—the building cost 137,640 francs, and the material 26,181 francs. It was obliged to borrow \$2,000 francs to cover its expenses. In its building on the rue Massillon it established a department store and afterwards opened three branches in various parts of the City. It furthermore established sixteen agencies for the sale of bread checks.

At the end of 1899 it included about 6,000 families to whom it furnished bread, beer, linen dry goods, notions, groceries, etc., and to whom it opened its festival halls, its restaurant and library, its savings bank and its relief funds. We subjoin the table showing the bread sold and net profits of the bakery from the year of starting up to 1899:

Year	No. loaves	Bak. pro.	Gro. pro.
		fr.	fr.
1892	37,289	796 69	
1893	209,971	26,767 15	
1894	538,552	59,719 69	
1895	543,541	73,560 28	
1896	796,952	107,476 81	7,182 01
1897	1,375,514	166,951 46	18,356 44
1898	2,288,704	119,694 81	25,418 20
1899	2,819,186	312,765 43	30,059 55

The inventory of the bakery on Nov. 30, 1899, showed assets of 440,419.58 fr., with profits of 147,477.80 francs. This immense work, remember, was started in March, 1892 by only ten workmen.

Today they have a right to be proud of the example they give to their comrades of all countries.

### B. JOINING THE CO-OPERATIVE.

Jean Wazemmes is a weaver by trade and lives in Lille. With his slender wages he has to support his wife and four children, pay the rent of his little flat, clothe his nestlings etc. Living is expensive: in spite of rigid economy, the housekeeper has a hard time in making ends meet, and every time that Jean Wazemmes contributes a few cents to the party, his wife reproaches him for giving his children's bread to his political machines.

But one day she hears of the UNION, and she urges her husband to join it. The application is made, it is accepted by the board of administration which has the sole charge. Jean Wazemmes agrees to supply himself hereafter in the stores of the UNION, in his own stores, for he has become co-proprietor of all the property of the co-operative by paying the 10th part of a share of 25 francs. Moreover he has given one franc 30 centimes to pay for his entrance fee, his membership card and his pass book. This makes a total of

three francs, 30 centimes (not quite 75 cents). Jean Wazemmes easily pays aside this small sum. As for the 25.50 francs which are still due on his share he does not have to disturb himself. He can as he prefers pay the amount at the rate of a franc a month, or let it be deducted from his future profits which are divided every half year. The payments, or the deductions, will be entered on a special page in his pass book.

### C. THE EQUIPMENTS.

By paying 75 cents Jean Wazemmes has become joint owner of the buildings, the material and the goods of the UNION. He wishes to know more about his new possessions.

In the first place he visits the building in the rue Massillon to which the UNION has already removed its bakery as it already has become too small. At present dry goods and clothing of all kinds for the working people are sold there and in another room all the groceries of which a working class household can have need.

The goods are arranged in vast rows of shelving and displayed by saleswomen. Everything is clean, neat and bright, and Jean Wazemmes is satisfied with the feeling that these beautiful equipments belong partly to him and altogether to his party.

At the end of a court he sees an employee of the Co-operative receiving the chests and boxes and piling them up in a large warehouse. At one side, under a shed, the coffee of the co-operative is being roasted. Jean quickly finds that these buildings are very small, since he hears it said that they are no longer large enough for the needs of the UNION in spite of the three branches on the rue d'Esplan, rue Rubens and La Madeleine.

He learns also that the grocery and dry goods department as well as the bakery are badly crowded in the buildings in the rue d'Arras. He has often paused before the entrance under the sign L'UNION de LILLE, he has observed at the end of a deep court massive buildings which seemed to hide themselves. Now he understands that with a view to the future the co-operators reserved a large space for building on the edge of the street a coffee house, with a store for dry goods and shoes above, and a festival hall on the third floor.

After traversing this large court he stops at the offices, where he is enrolled, and enters a store surrounded by the bakery, the cold storage warehouse with a restaurant above it, and the offices. A door is half open, it is the stable, empty for the moment, for the five horses are trotting through the city and suburbs carrying bread to the housekeepers at their homes. But Jean Wazemmes enters the bakery and he is astonished. He expects as in other bakeries to go down into a close and perhaps unclean basement.

He enters however on the ground floor into a well proportioned hall lighted on two sides by high windows. Three ovens, enormous cubes of brick and iron, are arched in one of the walls. Before each of these a baker is waiting for the contents of his oven to be done to the proper turn, while under the broad windows three workmen are tending the kneading machines of the motor which are in a room by themselves.

Jean Wazemmes sees the loaves gradually receiving their proper form from the machines, and he knows that in the whitest bread which the bourgeois buy, the kneader has mingled his sweat. A large chute empties into the kneading trough the flour which has been cleaned by the mechanical sieve which operates on the floor above in the mixing room into which are poured the several kinds of flour scattered over the solid floor.

Jean hears a great sound of metal behind him. It is a workman who is opening his Berbecker oven and drawing out an enormous iron tray covered with loaves of bread. Jean approaches and sees the baker pushing the hot loaves upon a wooden table from which a comrade takes them and carries them into the cooling room. There, the elevator porters will take them and carry them off either in wagons or pushing-carts. Are not the loaves brushed before delivering them to the consumers? It is unnecessary. The oven is heated by steam pipes hermetically sealed. The furnaces are at the other side beyond the hall; no impurities can get into the oven.

Each of the three ovens can bake 120 loaves an hour, each weighing over 3 lbs., that is to say, about 120,000 lbs. a week. From June to November, 1899, the average output was over 75,000. The number of co-operators may thus still be increased without risk of shortage. Moreover, room has been reserved for a fourth oven. Nevertheless, when the UNION shall have 15 or 16,000 members, the four ovens will not be enough. This is what Jean Wazemmes thinks, for he foresees a great future for his society.

Translated from the French of Maurice Lazeul, by Charles H. Kerr. (To be continued.)

### BUNDLES OF THE WORKERS' CALL.

100 copies 50 cents;  
25 copies 25 cents;  
50 copies 25 cents.

This offer is for bundles mailed to one address.

The nation is facing a "grave danger" because of the amount of surplus in the treasury. How thankful the workmen should be that they are not the nation and have no surplus to endanger their welfare.

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

## LABOR ITEMS.

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

The decretoid old S. L. P. couldn't get enough signatures in San Francisco to get on the official ballot.

The anti-trust laws of Nebraska, which were enacted several years ago, have been declared unconstitutional. What else could have been expected?

St. Louis Trades Assembly, by a vote of 114 to 54, again called upon its president to resign because he invited Democratic politicians to make speeches on Labor Day.

A Kansas farmer has introduced a new steam plow which does the work of 24 horses and 8 men. Thank goodness, the horses won't have to work any more and won't starve, either.

L. R. Whitlock, People's party Presidential elector of Vermont, and D. H. J. Munson, national committeeman for the same state, have wheeled into line with the new Socialist party, and say that all the former Populists of Vermont are now advocating socialism.

An attempt was made in the City Council to have the Chicago City Railway Companies waive their claim of the "99 year act" in return for the granting of new franchises. The attempt was unsuccessful, the amendment in which it was proposed being laid on the table by a majority of seventeen.

There are classes in this country. We did not divide the people into classes. The system did that. We are going to abolish the system so that there will be no classes. But as long as classes are in existence we Socialists take our stand for one class only—the working class—Missouri Socialist.

Trying to reform corrupt politics by carefully nourishing the taproot of corruption—private property rights in social capital—is the task the "reformer" has set himself. He might as well try to lift himself by his boot-strings, dam the Mississippi with a sieve, tip the Rockies with a toothpick, or any other impossible thing.—Social Democratic Herald.

The "law-abiding" billion-dollar trust magnates have decreed that their tub mill employes of McKeenport shall work Sundays. As J. P. Morgan hauled a lot of preachers to the Episcopal conference in San Francisco in his magnificent train, and no doubt preyed hard for his dear workmen, he probably secured a special dispensation. Holy Morgan, like Holy Rockefeller, knows how to play his cards.—Cleveland Citizen.

It was impossible for Governor Yates to be present in Chicago when the Illinois State Federation of Labor were discussing the legality or illegality of prison labor, but perhaps he will be willing to make up for his absence by giving organized labor a highly ornamental burst of oratory about nothing in particular, at the next Labor Day picnic.

A strike of bakers in Italy is causing much alarm to the ruling classes of that country. It is evident that the latter are beginning to see in every strike that now occurs, a prelude to the revolutionary outburst which is constantly threatened. The government of course has definitely and openly sided with the employers and is now furnishing the master bakers with men from the public service in hopes that the strike may be thus broken.

A law passed by the legislature of Tennessee making it a misdemeanor for an employer to advertise for men when a strike is in progress in his establishment without "so stating, went into effect recently. This is a "good law" for the Democratic and Republican politicians to tickle the working people with until after election; and then they can easily have it declared "unconstitutional" by the courts.—Haverhill Clarion.

A certain business man said to me the other day that nobody were socialist until those who had failed in business, and could not pay their bills and were "sore." Very well, have it as you like. As this man is under the thumb of one of the banks here for twice what he is worth, it is only a short time now, when he will join the socialist ranks. We are willing to receive them under any condition; and to "bust" in business, is driving them by the hundreds to socialism.—Referendum.

The interests of labor and capital are identical, are they? Why even the factory whistles shriek the contrary. Two or three long shrieks warn you that you, together with the products of your labor, belong to the master who has bought you for a definite time. One short tect is sufficient to inform you that you are "free" to store more productive power in your muscles and sinews to be sold with yourself the following day. Aye, even the whistles of capitalist industry shriek the class struggle daily.—The Carpenter.

## "CIRCULAR NO. 17" AGAIN

### "Railroad Trainmen's Journal" Alternately Denounces and Justifies the Circular of the C. & G. W. R. Co., and Asserts That the Article Thereon in the Workers' Call, Tends to Promote "Drunkenness and Dishonesty". A Review of the Criticism. No "Sitting on the Fence", Possible on This Question.

Nothing is more satisfactory to the socialist in his role of expositor of disagreeable truths, than to see those for whose consideration the exposition is given, resent or protest, however feebly against the unpleasant, though undeniable facts brought forward. It affords an additional opportunity to re-state the incident that caused the irritation, and rub in still harder the bitter and humiliating lesson, not for any malicious pleasure to be derived therefrom, but from the recognition that an unanswerable (and is often a good medium whereby to sting and lash the victim into taking action to make it no longer possible.

Some time ago the Workers' Call published an article under the title of "Circular No 17". It dealt with an order issued by the Chicago and Great Western Railway, in which the employes of that company were forbidden under pain of discharge from drinking, gambling or failing to pay their bills. We may state here that the original circular with the signature of the superintendent attached, can be produced if necessary.

The issue of the paper in which it appeared was widely circulated among railway employes in Chicago and elsewhere and so far as we know, (and by the bye we made particular inquiries) has been universally endorsed by all who read it. However, it seems that the attention of the editor of the "Railroad Trainmen's Journal" has been called to the matter, and in the current issue of that paper he criticizes the Workers' Call article for leaving as he alleges, the impression that the ideal of Socialism is a society in which drunkenness and dishonesty would be the normal state of affairs. This matter will be referred to farther on.

In order that our readers may see for themselves, the hopeless confusion through which the editor of the Railroad Trainmen's Journal flounders until he reaches the "supposed ideal" of drunkenness and dishonesty inculcated by the Workers' Call, we reproduce herewith the major portion of his article:

"The circular is one of the kind that had better never be suppressed. Instead of being given the prominence of receiving the official sanction of the company, for while no reasonable employe will demand the right to indulge in excess, in order to secure public sentiment, it is not a question in this instance, means the employer makes his decree absolute and unreserved, smacks too much of the imperious assumption of power that he feels he holds because he has the whip hand, which in this instance cannot be denied, for it makes it appear that the employes of the system, or of his division at least, were drunkards and dead beats, and that drastic measures were necessary for the good of the service."

"The Journal feels that the Superintendent has committed an error in his public manifesto that does not redound to his credit, nor add to his reputation for careful judgment. That there were necessary, and needed reprimanding, may be true, but to issue a general statement of the kind quoted, is not fair to the average man in the service. Men feel they have a right to be trusted until they violate the confidence that should be placed in them."

The Workers' Call is a socialist publication, and it has made much of the circular, supposedly to the advantage of the principles it represents. It said: "The power which the company possesses to regulate the personal habits of its employes is a gift from the employes themselves. This is true, but the employes themselves have denounced drunkenness and men who will not pay their debts. If socialism in its most advanced form controlled, would it mean that drunkenness and dishonesty would be the order of affairs? Hardly that, and yet the Workers' Call leaves that condition as a supposedly ideal one and to be secured by the adoption of the socialist theory. The assertions made by the Workers' Call are as far from the true ideal of socialism as the order of the superintendent is from the decency and fairness that the employer owes to his employe. Socialism does not encourage drunkenness and dishonesty, etc., etc."

The editor of the "Journal" doesn't at first glance defend the circular. On the contrary he "denounces" it vigorously as an "imperious assumption of power" an "error that does not redound to the credit or add to the reputation" of the superintendent who issued it, and charges the latter also with a lack of "decency and fairness". The Workers' Call knowing that the employe also resented it, merely went to the root of the whole matter by pointing out from whence the power of the company to circulate and enforce compliance to its order, was derived—and the editor of the "Journal" admits that its diagnosis is correct. The Workers' Call neither justified nor condemned the circular in question, but the editor of the Journal tries to do both, and only succeeds in producing confusion worse confounded.

He thinks the circular should never have appeared, because "no reasonable employe will demand the right to indulge in excess in intoxicating liquors." But we will call his attention to the fact that the circular says nothing whatever about "excess". It not only absolutely forbids any indulgence

whatever, but states plainly that any employe found in the vicinity of places where liquor is sold, will be peremptorily dismissed "for drinking". It is not a question of much, little, or none whatever. Here is the clause. If the editor can read into it any other interpretation than the above, then the English language is a delusion and a snare.

"In future any employe known to drink, or whose breath smells of liquor, OR WHO IS SEEN IN OR AROUND A SALOON, A COMBINATION SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE, OR A COMBINATION SALOON AND STORE, will be immediately dismissed, regardless of record or age in service, and no excuse or explanation will be accepted. The service letters and references to other roads of such men will state "DISMISSED FOR DRINKING."

If the editor of the Journal can twist this plain statement into a prohibition of excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquor, all we can say is that his ingenuity is more remarkable than his honesty.

Again the editor thinks that no reasonable employe will "refuse to pay his just debts". Let him look through the circular and see if he can find the word "just" therein. He cannot; indeed if he could, it would make little difference, but the word is not there. Here is the clause.

"Any employe, garbled or complained of on account of unpaid debts, will not be retained, unless able to prove to the satisfaction of the superintendent, that delay in payment is unavoidable, and not due to dissolute or extravagant habits."

Anything about "just" debts there Mr. Editor? Or if it be admitted that "just" is inferred, who is to be the judge of the justice—the superintendent or the employe?

The editor of the "Journal" asserts also that "public sentiment" will be with the order, or in other words that "public sentiment" will endorse what he (the editor) brands as a discreditable manifesto lacking in fairness and decency. If this is so, why is the circular denounced? It is not rank bias of trades unionism—"public sentiment"? But the order "takes away from the employes their freedom of action and makes them wards of the C. & G. W. R. Co." whence the editor of the Railroad Journal. Why undoubtedly it does, but doesn't "public sentiment" approve of it? The facts are that the editor first read the order and condemned it, then misconstrued (as we have shown) and justified it, and finally dragged in the phantom, "public opinion", in order to show if possible that the corporation alone was not laying on the lash.

But does the editor think that "freedom of action" is a good thing for the employe? No; he has the idea that it is necessary to have capitalist masters to lay down such rules (although in another place he says they are not necessary) for he states his belief that their abolition by the method the Workers' Call suggested, would open the way for an era of drunkenness and dishonesty. That was the impression which the article produced upon him.

He says, after admitting the truth, that the power of capitalism is a gift from the workingclass, that the employes of the railroads have themselves denounced drunkenness and men who will not pay their debts". Well, it seems then that if this is so, neither the company nor "public sentiment" believe that their denunciation is in good faith, for the latter will uphold the order that the former insists upon. They both look upon the employe as possible drunkards and rogues, and the editor first agrees and then disagrees with their view, and keeps on saying all through his article, until at the end it is impossible to say what opinion he holds. It is through no lack of intelligence that he becomes entangled in this labyrinth of confusion. Upon such a question as this there is no middle ground. The circular must either be wholly accepted, or wholly rejected if any distinct conclusion is to be arrived at.

And it was in this manner that the Workers' Call handled the subject. It said not one word of "Socialist ideals" in the article; it merely pointed out the manner in which the working class could free themselves from the humiliation of capitalist class rule which this circular was a specimen. If the editor of the "Railroad Trainmen's Journal" thinks that such action would lead to general drunkenness and dishonesty, he is welcome to his opinion, but we beg leave to decline any part in assisting him to form it. Let him explain to his subscribers why he thinks so meanly of them. He owes them an explanation—the Workers' Call does not. It holds that the man who knows enough to intelligently resent the conditions of capitalist class rule at the ballot box, does not do so because he wants to become a drunkard and a knave. He feels quite able to take care of his own morals without any assistance from a class who under cover of "morality" impose rules of personal conduct upon him, which in reality are only inspired by the idea of making him a superior profit producing commodity.

No, the Workers' Call never based the Social revolution upon the hope of "excessive indulgence" either in liquor or roquety. It leaves these "incentives" to the system that produces foster, and "denounces" them at the same time—the system which debases and brutalizes the human race, that profits may accrue to a small ruling class—the system which so blinds the majority, that good appears evil and evil good.



even to editors of Trades Union Journal... the system of capitalist production and distribution.

Let the editor of the Railroad Trainmen's Journal place his finger on the sentence or paragraph in our article from which he derived his impression...

Activity in 31st Ward. The now unified 31st ward branch comprising the membership of branch 9 of the O. S. D. P. and the 31st ward branch S. P. is now preparing for the future propaganda and organization work in the ward.

The first meeting will be held October 25th at Lindquist's Hall, corner 31st and Morgan streets, and P. Hansen will start the discussion on the subject "Is the Chicago American using the right methods to make socialists?"

On November 1, Comrade Arnold Rasmussen will handle the subject "Have the Socialist forces in Chicago lost in clearness what they have gained in numbers since 1896?"

Comrade Edwin Anderson will speak on November 22nd his subject being "Will the Socialist Party inaugurate the Co-operative Commonwealth or are we merely forcing other parties to take up our principles?"

A number of other questions are already handed in to the comrade in charge, A. P. Newman, and will be announced later.

The branch meets regularly every 2nd and 4th Friday in the month. Arrangements are also being made to hold a grand "Unity Festival" at the same hall, Saturday November 24th and a committee is actively engaged in making out an interesting program.

Later in the season the branch intends to organize every possible precinct in the ward and through these smaller organizations carry on the agitation systematically to the extent of reaching every voter with some sort of socialist propaganda material.

SOUTH SIDE.

The organization committee met last Sunday at 10 A. M. as usual in Socialist headquarters, 763 West 63rd Street. Comrade Roberts was elected chairman.

On the call of 7 branches responded. Various committees made report showing progress. The newly elected organizer being present was informed to this effect, and accepted, promising to continue as far as able, the work prepared by the old organizer.

No salary will be paid, but carfare and postage allowed. The financial secretary, Comrade Richter was authorized to receive tickets and money from members having same for the entertainment given in the hall recently.

The agitation committee in the hall continue to draw large audiences. Comrade Brecken's address last Sunday evening brought forth rounds after rounds of applause.

After its conclusion the audience being thoroughly aroused by the telling speech, engaged in discussion for over an hour, handling everything from the most office to the tramp question.

On Sunday 15th inst. Comrade Geo. Evans will be the speaker, and on Sunday the 20th inst. Comrade R. A. Morris will for the first time in three years address a meeting in Englewood. The branch organizers are requested not to neglect the meetings every Sunday morning, at Headquarters, as they are very important.

Address all matters concerning Organization, meetings, speakers etc. to Division organizer.

ARNOLD RASMUSSEN, 6714 Loomis Street.

WEST SIDE.

The financial statement for the week ending Oct. 13 is as follows: Receipts—Balance from Oct. 6, \$3.24

Table with financial details: Balance from Oct. 6, 3.24; 11th Ward for call stamps, 2.18; 13th Ward for Call Cards, 1.00; 15th Ward for call stamps, 3.60; 25th and 30th Ward on Call Cards, .50; 30th Ward on Call Cards, .50; Finance Committee for Kennedy, 10.50.

Disbursements—To Organizer for books, .58; To Ex. Com. on stamp acct., 5.18; To Ex. Com. on Call Card acct., 1.30; To Clinton Collier in full, 12.00.

Total, \$19.14

Balance on hand, \$16.70

Sunday, 8 p. m., Socialist Hall, corner Milwaukee Avenue and Armitage Ave. Speaker: Franklin H. Wentworth. Subject: Things as they are.

HAVERHILL SOCIAL DEMOCRAT CONTAINS USUALLY:

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4) Editorial on Current Topics.
5) No active Socialist can get along without the "Haverhill Social Democrat". One year, 50 cents; six months, 35 cents; three months, 15 cents.

Socialist Party Platform.

The Socialist Party of America in 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 but 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 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 working class. The possession of 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 subservience and social inferiority, political servitude and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system, the lives of the working class are being ruined by the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, and 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 capitalist class, and the class of wage-workers, 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.

Socialist Temple Notes.

Comrade Strickland stopped his agitation tour through the central states long enough to deliver an address at the Temple last Sunday night, entitled "The New Humanity." A large audience was in attendance and listened very closely to his remarks and frequently punctuated them with applause.

We hope to have comrade Strickland with us again in the near future.

On next Sunday, Comrade Franklin Wentworth, editor of the "Socialist Spirit" will be at the Temple. Next Sunday will also be the occasion of the first appearance of the new Socialist Brass Band which will give a concert in the Temple on Sunday evening from 7:30 to 8:15. No one should miss hearing this band.

On Wednesday the debate between Comrades Untermyer and Huggins will come off at the Temple. The subject is—Resolved that the teachings of the New Testament tend towards Socialism. Comrade Huggins takes the affirmative and Comrade Untermyer the negative.

On Sunday Comrade W. H. Wise of the Social Crusades will speak for the last time in Chicago before leaving for California, where he will lecture during the winter.

As this will be Comrade Wise's last appearance in Chicago in many months, a large audience will undoubtedly be present to bid him farewell.

Don't run out of Socialist ammunition. Call postals can always be obtained at this office.

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Something entirely new, red background, words "SOCIALIST PARTY" in large, bold, black letters. Design of rising sun, the international emblem, stamped in gold. Sample by mail 10 cents. Order to CHARLES H. KERR & CO., PUBLISHERS, 26 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES. GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 2nd floor, Schiller Bldg, 193 E. Randolph street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 28 N. Clark street.

BRANCHES.

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

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8 p. m. at 2114 Wabash ave. (store). Secretary, Rice Washington, 175 East 22nd street; Organizer, Peter Raat, 1765 Wabash av.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 231 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Youmans, 236 State street; Organizer, Louis Belsard, 276 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday night at 253 S. Halsted, Luxembourg Hall. Sec. Joe Treutz, 25 E. Twenty-second Street. Organizer, H. Driesewitz, 315 Halsted st.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Monday at 623 Archer Ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finsterboch, 2629 Archer Av.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Thursday nights at 419 E. 43d street. Secretary M. Kleminger, 434 Lake ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 345-E. 43rd street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 9 o'clock, at 622 E. 3rd St. Sec. Peyton Rowwell, 607 Washington Ave.; organizer, Stanley Klendziel, 4168 East 15th street.

EIGHTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 9 o'clock, at 125, 39th Street, corner Buffalo Avenue. T. J. Vind, Secretary, 125 39th Street.

NINTH TENTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at Porges' Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell Streets; Secretary, Mary E. Colleen, 592 W. Taylor St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Jucwitsch Hall, cor. 21st street and Paulina street. Robert Plotter, 496 Waburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Meets every Tuesday evening at 225 W. 23rd Place. School of Socialism every evening. Secretary, G. J. Sidelar, 118 S. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 W. Western Ave. Secretary, Mrs. D. H. Daly, 461 S. Western Av. Organizer J. Gillespie, 618 Warren Av. Phone Seelye 552.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miles' Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western avenues; secretary, E. Cone, 182 Emerson avenue.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every Friday at 653 Campbell Avenue. Top flat. Secretary, P. H. Kuchelbecker, 450 N. Winchester Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday, Scholcher Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Ave.; secretary, O. Beselack, 346 N. Wood St.

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

EIGHTEENTH WARD—First and third Wednesday at 417 W. Madison street; secretary John Gillespie, 477 W. Madison street.

TWENTIETH WARD—Every Thursday at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western avenue; secretary, James S. Smith, 412 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., 113 North Clark St. Secretary, H. Morris, 35 N. Clark St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every first and third Monday in the month at 88 Clybourn Ave. Secretary, Robert Baar, 202 Blackhawk Street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 604 Sedgwick street. R. Holthusen Jr., secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at N. W. cor. Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary, E. G. Knaut, 561 Lincoln ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at Fridheim Hall, 174 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, Ruth Dick Hall, 1797 Aldine Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Corcoran, Beplelane and Leavitt Sts. Secretary, A. T. Johnson, 232 Cuyler Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—AYONDALE—Meetings every Friday at 305 W. Wellington street; secretary, Wm. H. Leffingwell, 620 W. Wellington st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2—IRVING PARK—Meets every Saturday evening at 715 Irving Park Boulevard. O. F. Gelmark, Secretary, 2565 Minto-cello Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 2—CRAGIN—Every first and third Monday, Lindstrom's Hall, 1018 N. 51st Av. Secretary, J. Harris, 1859 W. Montana Av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 4—ALMIRA—meets every Monday eve. at 5 o'clock at Miss' Hall, cor. Armitage and Kedzie Aves. J. Gould, Secretary, 423 McLean Ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 5—SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—Secretary, Fred Whammond, 212 N. Whipple Street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 6—HANSON PARK—Secretary, Daniel Zatzke, 1151 N. 47th Court.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Friday at headquarters, Socialist Educational Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee Aves. Secy, O. K. Jorgensen, 1256 North Washitena Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on call at 514 Ashland ave. Organizer, Wm. S. Ella, 547 Ashland av.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 426 Wentworth avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday at Lindquist's Hall, 61st and Morgan Streets, Secretary, Chas. Wistrand, 6146 Aberdeen St. Organizer, E. Nelson, 641 Aberdeen St.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., at 763 53rd St. Secretary, Lillie M. Forberg, 6110 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 7153 Emerald Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 113th street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. F. Deane, 1187 Parry at Organizer, H. DeBoer, 44 West 118th street.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 36 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 56 N. Clark street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 9180 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 1913 Ave. K.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st Monday of month at 1713 W. 51st St. and every 2d Monday at 406 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Siewers, 3612 W. 50th St.

POLISH BRANCHES.

POLISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Meets every Monday at Polish headquarters, 484 Noble street; secretary, F. Cienclara, 24 Noble street.

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

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prapok's Hall, 84th street and Superior avenue; secretary, F. Rudzinski, 577 Market ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 18th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kosturak, 617 W. 29th street.

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

LADIES BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 853 21st place; secretary, Mrs. B. Feick, 852 21st place.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Tuesday at 5 p. m., at 1023 Milwaukee Ave. in rear. Secretary, J. Liechtenstein, 149 Wilmot Ave.

THE NORTH-SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB meets every Tuesday evening at 133 N. Clark St. Basement, at 8 p. m. All North Side Comrades should attend.

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

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Av.; Thomas Halls, Secretary, 1245 Van Buren St.; J. Langenberg, treasurer, 815 Sheffield Ave.

LADIES' AUXILIARY—meets every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 120 South Western Ave., 8 p. m. All women interested in socialism are invited to attend and become members. Interesting lectures and discussions. M. D. H. Daly, Secretary, 461 South Western Avenue.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, South Side Division, meets every Sunday morning, 8:30 at Socialist Hall, 763 W. 33rd St. G. Anderson, Secretary, J. W. Saunders, Organizer, 501 W. 45th Street.

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Hoerber's Lower Hall 710-14 Blue Island Av. Commencing at 8 P. M. Tickets 10c A Person. Tickets for sale at "Call" office. The entire proceeds from the sale of tickets at the Call office is donated to the "Call".

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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 1108 North Halsted St.

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SOCIALIST TEMPLE, 120 S. Western Av. Phone 533 Seelye. Secy, E. Cone, 404 W. Huron St. Business Agent, J. P. Larsen, 247 W. Erie Street.

PROFAGANDA MEETINGS: Oct. 23, Sunday, 8 p. m., Franklin H. Wentworth. Oct. 23, Wednesday, 8 p. m., Debate, Huggins and Untermyer.

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TENTH ANNIVERSARY CONCERT AND BALL

Given 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.

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To now delivered to the Members and Friends of the Socialist Co-operative. Order by postal card. Everything bought in supplied. 50c admits Party-Socialists—send in your membership. Dividends declared quarterly. See announcement elsewhere. HEADQUARTERS at the TEMPLE. Consumers, Combine for Socialism! Phone. "Seelye" 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.

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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 state. 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 arguments 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. Mary Wood Simon, who will deliver a course of lectures to accompany the study of the printed course prepared by Comrade Mills. Class meet every Thursday evening in Schiller Building. For information address May Wood Simons 58-24th Ave. Particulars concerning Training School at for School Catalogues address WALTER THOMAS MILLS, GIRARD, KANSAS.

SOCIALISM.

- 1. The Mission of the Working Class. By Rev. Charles H. Vall.
2. How to Work for Socialism. By Walter Thomas Mills.
3. The Ave. and the Root. By Rev. William T. Brown.
4. What the Socialists Would Do If They Won in This City. By M. Simons.
5. The Folly of Being "Good." By Charles H. Kerr.
6. Internationalism and Poverty. By T. Twining.
7. The Religion of Religion to Social Ethics. By Rev. William T. Brown.
8. Socialism and the Home. By May Walden.
9. Traits and Imperialism. By H. Gaylord.
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