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# THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

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

THIRD YEAR.—WHOLE NO. 138.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## News of the Week And its Philosophy.

Oh, what do you care whether Schley looped the loop. Evolving some new tactics, maybe. Or whether a hero to lying would stoop. Will that purchase bread for the baby?

What matters it, fellows, if Seth Low should win. The battle that now fiercely rages. Will the boss come around with a barrel of tin. And boost up the price of your wages?

Suppose Bobbie Burke to the music must dance. The city the swag may recover. Will that make a dollar appear in your pants. Or help you a job to discover?

If Booker T. Washington's eating event should prove the equality fiction. Will that make the landlord come down on the rent. Or lessen the pangs of eviction?

Grand juries illustrate how class conscious the capitalists are. By some mysterious law of chance the foremen of the grand juries and the majority of the members are so eminently respectable that none of our best people would hesitate to associate with them. Business men perform this patriotic duty at a personal sacrifice or retired capitalists serve their country in this capacity. Considering how small a per cent of the whole people constitute this class it is really surprising the number of them who get drawn on juries, when one does not stop to consider that there is an object in it.

"Billie" Loeffler is reported to have said that local democracy is comprised of bridge tenders and that it will not be successful until it pushes these men to the rear and puts business men to the front. It would seem as if bridge tenders and other laborers would know their places by this time. They are supposed to do the work and get in the votes and let the business men take the glory and the profits that go along with it.

What does it profit the laboring man whether Burke and Collier are thrown down or not. If they get out, a new set of bosses get in who ride on the backs of the laborers just the same. You cannot purify a corrupt social system by lopping off one or two of its members any more than you can cure a sick man by cutting off his big toe. Neither can you make men over or change human nature by putting one man out and another man in. Corruption in public service will only stop when there is no incentive for a man to be dishonest.

It would appear that some workingmen will have to be literally kicked into politics. With all the machinery of government in the hands of a class that is hostile to them at every point in the economic field, they still in the majority of cases fail to see that their interests on election day is in any way different from the interest of the boss. Workingmen do not as a general thing know that in French cities controlled by Socialists the public and city government help them to win a strike. The capitalist papers never tell them and they do not have time to read a socialist paper.

Mrs. Roosevelt says that a woman can properly clothe herself on \$300 a year. Perhaps she has been reading some of statistics and has found out that many women have to clothe themselves for less than that whether they can or not.

Isn't it surprising when every man who wants to work can get work at at least \$1.25 a day that so many perverse men should be out robbing banks?

President Roosevelt has broken bread with a negro and the southern white aristocracy has had a fit. As the president has not yet invited a coal miner or a bricklayer to dine at the white house the northern capitalists are inclined to view the incident with some degree of complacency.

Associated Press reporters at Cincinnati have not been fired because they allowed the little slow socialist weeklies to "snoop" them on the news that the socialist candidate for governor of Ohio had lost his job on account of his politics.

None of the postal clerks are suspected of the recent post office robbery. Working sixteen hours a day seven days of the week under our beautiful example of state socialism, they did not have time no matter what may have been their inclinations.

Defaulting bank clerks in the east are switching on to business methods. By stealing a big sum and promising to return half of the swag they escape prosecution.

Cuban business men are anxious to have the island annexed to the United States, no doubt, that they may begin on a plan to disfranchise the colored laboring men of the island. The poor devil who fought for liberty will get little if a capitalist government gets a whisk at it.

## Progress of the Trusts

The astonishingly rapid formation of trusts now going on both in this country and Europe, is one of the most striking and significant movements of our time. It means nothing less than the reorganization of the business of the world. There is an old saying that Rome was not built in a day, and the business of a whole country or the world cannot be reorganized in a week, or a month of a year. The rapidity with which the combination of great industries has gone on for the last three or four years, however, is simply surprising.

Any one who, five or six years ago, had ventured to predict a movement of this magnitude so near at hand, would have been considered almost crazy. But the movement was foreseen and predicted by socialists a generation ago, and they look upon these trusts as a striking fulfillment of their predictions. And so while many people view the

Ministers who rode to San Francisco and back in J. Pierpont Morgan's special train will preach many theoretical sermons this winter on the relations between capital and labor but they will never forget on which side their bread is buttered.

It is safe to say that the courts will spare no pains to preserve for the workingmen the sacred right of starving to death.

### THE PARTY PRESS

#### Inducement to Members to Secure Subscribers to The Workers' Call.

The executive committee in order to keep the cut card account straightened out have found it necessary to have each account closed up at the end of each month, so in the future all cards issued will be limited to the last of the month. Members having cards on which the time limit has expired can exchange them for December cards, and those held must be settled for. All members are expected to get cards from their branch secretary, as no account will be carried at the call office. As a special inducement to all to hustle, the executive committee will give to the member selling the most yearly sub cards by December 1st, \$10.00, to the next highest \$5.00.

To the next highest \$2.00 so all get to work and let's see who will be the lucky three.

We are anxious to circulate the Call as much as possible as we know of no better way to convert people to socialism than by supplying them with good socialist literature. We will therefore sell to barbershops, hotels, restaurants and other public places bundles of ten or more Calls at one-half cent each. If you know of some places where you can place a few bundles go after them.

If when in such places you will ask the proprietor for a socialist paper and get a few others to ask for them you won't have much trouble to get him to order a bundle. "A word to the wise."

Should you be able to devote all or part of your time to securing subscribers call in and talk it over with Comrade Tall. Fraternally,  
The Executive Committee,  
Per Geo. D. Evans.

#### Co-operative Prosper.

A trial inventory by Comrade Higgins last Saturday developed the fact that we now carry in stock 182 distinct articles and also that the project has been prosperous and had already accumulated a small surplus. It is encouraging to know that while many retailers have to resort to falsification, adulteration and short weights to keep head above water, the Co-operative managed, owned, conducted and run by Socialist party members on full-weight, honest-in-all-respects principles can prosper and slowly but surely forge ahead. Our coal deliveries on some days requires three men and extra horses and wagons. We started with 25 varieties in the grocery department—we have now more than quadrupled that feature. Everything that is backed up by socialists cannot, should not, must not fail in its object. We have nearly 100 members—we want 500 co-operators—then Chicago can lift its head as you a member? Not Weil, telephone—or take the first car to headquarters, 129 South Western Avenue, get enrolled and leave orders for goods.

#### Marx's Capital.

To prepare yourselves for arguments against capitalist economists there is no better book than MARX'S CAPITAL, and as said book cannot be bought in this country, the Workers' Call has imported a number of copies of the new English edition, beautifully bound, well gotten up and large type. The price is \$2.00. Post office orders taken and bank sent by mail. Send to Workers' Call, 24 N. Clark St.

## News of the Movement

Minneapolis socialists have established permanent headquarters at 122 Nicolet Avenue. They also have a free library and reading room, open every day. G. H. Lockwood is the organizer.

Comrade J. E. Nash has started a class in Minneapolis for the purpose of developing speakers. The class is free. New Rochelle, N. Y., has nominated a socialist play, entitled "Now and Then."

Rockland, Conn., gave the S. P. candidates only one more vote than in the presidential election and New London, Conn., cast only 11 votes—a great loss. Lack of clearness as to the socialist philosophy, lack of organization and agitation and intimidation of local political parties, parsons and papers are given as causes. Moral: Agitation and organization are quite necessary but a

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In Montville, Conn., the Socialist party nominee got over 12 per cent of the votes in an election held recently. At the presidential election of 1900 there were no Socialist voters.

Comrade Geo. E. Bigelow is making a speaking tour in Pennsylvania and New York. He is speaking to crowded houses everywhere.

Charters issued last week by the National Committee of the S. P.: Illinois, Nebraska, New York, Oregon, Boulder, Colo., Colorado Springs; Burlington, Kans.; Geuda Springs, Kans.; Portland, Me.; Ruth, Mo.; Exeter, N. H.; Manchester, N. H.; Cheyenne, Wyo.

The Socialists of Steuben County, N. Y., held a county convention at Corning and nominated a full county and legislative ticket.

Aurora, Mo., organized with thirty-four charter members. The N. E. C. has issued charters to the following locals in Indiana: Diamond, Indianapolis Columbus and Huntington.

Comrade Strickland reports the organization of two new locals at Whitling and Waukegan, Ind.

Elwood, Ind., will soon organize a local of nearly 100 members.

Indianapolis Socialists cast 215 votes at a recent city election.

Comrade J. Stitt Wilson has more than he can attend to in California. The comrades there are calling on him for at least two speeches every day.

San Francisco comrades have started a co-operative bakery.

Local Redlands, Cal., has bought and paid for a printing press upon which to print their organ, the Undercurrent.

In Montceau-les-Mines, France, Comrade Bouverl has been elected to the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 11,815, out of 21,191.

Denmark.—The Scandinavian Trade Union Congress, held in Copenhagen, heard the following interesting reports: Denmark: At the end of 1900, the Socialist party was represented by 14 deputies, 2 senators, 556 communal councilors, 86 municipal councilors, 74 members of the tax committee, Copenhagen alone has 17 Socialist councilors. Forty-three thousand Socialist votes were cast, and in Copenhagen \$2,000 for the election expenses were collected in one single day. Social-Demokraten has a daily circulation of 45,000 copies, and the aggregate daily sale of Socialist papers amounts to 100,000 copies.

The Michigan State Federation of Labor was certainly explicit enough in the resolutions passed recently at Saginaw. The class struggle was clearly defined,—the remedy explained and a resolution passed forbidding members of the Federation accepting nominations of capitalist parties.

On last Sunday a large crowd of pleasure seekers gathered in Brand's Hall to listen to a splendid concert program which was afterwards followed by a dance. The entertainment and ball was given by the Socialist Sangerbund, it being their tenth annual festival.

The concert was opened by Richard's Union Orchestra which rendered in splendid style an overture by Von Suppe, which was followed by a fine rendition of a German chorus.

Students from the Rasch Academy of Music then gave a musical selection on mandolins, sithers and violins, after which Mrs. Hawk delivered a recitation in German. Both these efforts were vigorously applauded.

An acrobatic performance by the four Johnsons followed and was also well received.

The second part of the program opened with a trio which was unusually well sung by Comrades Dose, Grischke and Heithusen, after which a comic duet by Comrades Dose and Heithusen was received with outbursts of laughter.

The Socialist Sangerbund and the Ledertafel Freiheit then closed with a massed chorus entitled, "A Song of Freedom," and the floor was cleared for dancing, which lasted till early morning.

All who were present had a most enjoyable time, the arrangements being carried out without the slightest hitch. The next entertainment given by the German comrades is certainly assured of still greater success.

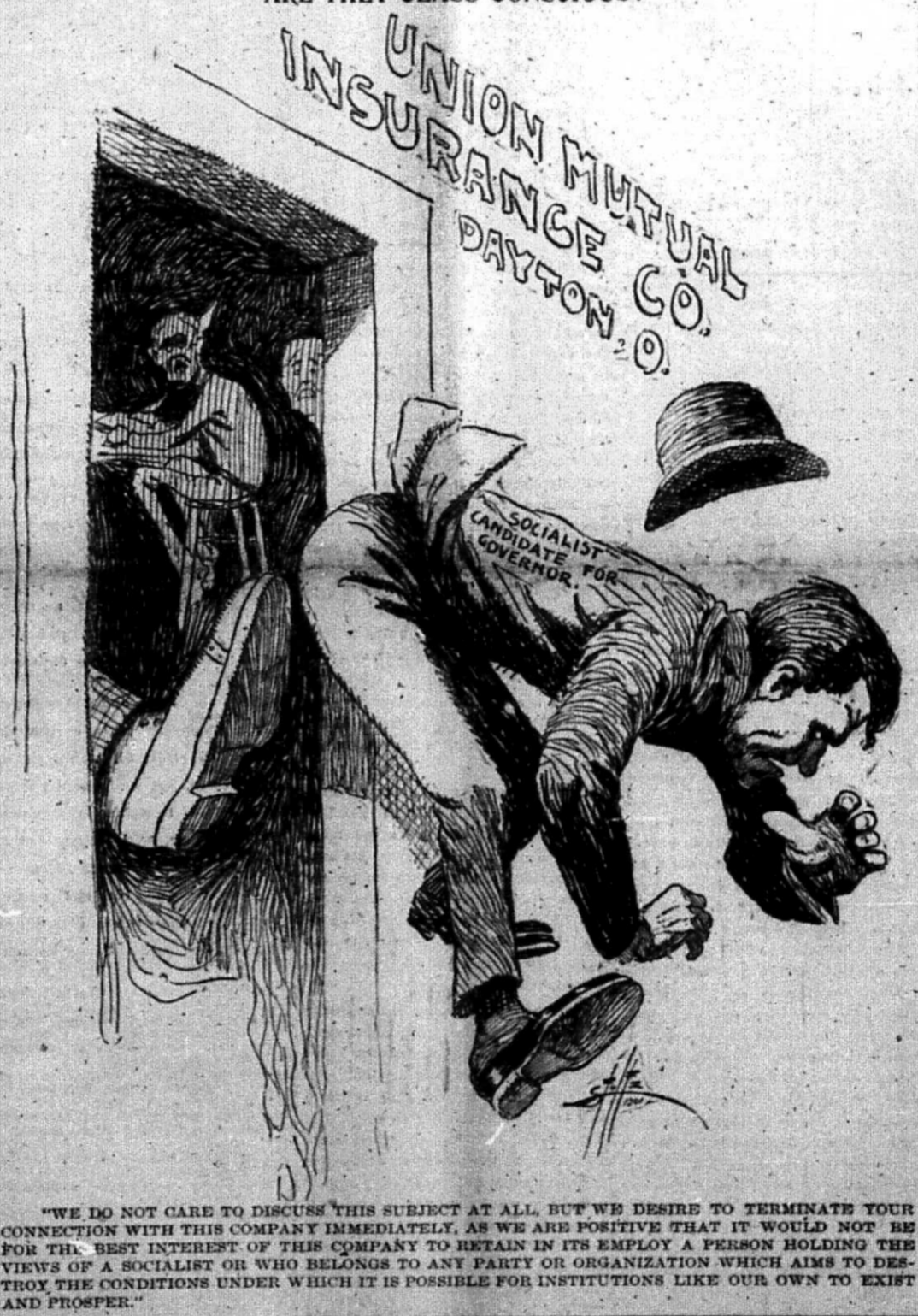
The utility of Booker T. Washington doesn't seem to be recognized as it should be by Southern journalists. They have not yet been educated up to the level of understanding how President Roosevelt can use him in his business, but the spread of manufacturing industries in the South will ultimately make the matter plain to them.

One Edward Besette, a Typographical Union striker, is now in jail at Indianapolis for contempt of court in disobeying the injunction issued by Judge Baker. This is bad enough but it might be worse. An intimation may be made of sending a man to jail, but it can't prevent him from thinking while he is there.

The Missouri comrades made it pretty hot for the Citizens Alliance in Sedalia. They held their convention in a moose tent when refused the use of halls.

All comrades having tickets or money for the West Side picnic held at Bergman's Grove are invited to settle at once at The Workers' Call office.

### ARE THEY CLASS CONSCIOUS?



"WE DO NOT CARE TO DISCUSS THIS SUBJECT AT ALL, BUT WE DESIRE TO TERMINATE YOUR CONNECTION WITH THIS COMPANY IMMEDIATELY, AS WE ARE POSITIVE THAT IT WOULD NOT BE FOR THE BEST INTEREST OF THIS COMPANY TO RETAIN IN ITS EMPLOY A PERSON HOLDING THE VIEWS OF A SOCIALIST OR WHO BELONGS TO ANY PARTY OR ORGANIZATION WHICH AIMS TO DESTROY THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH IT IS POSSIBLE FOR INSTITUTIONS LIKE OUR OWN TO EXIST AND PROSPER."

#### Our Winter Festival.

All division organizers are requested to call at this office Saturday afternoon; Oct. 26, to receive their share of material to advertise the winter festival at the First Regiment Armory Nov. 21.

All ward organizers are likewise requested to attend the next meeting of their respective divisions to receive the above material, also tickets, and finally, all members must positively be on hand at next meeting of ward branch as their services are urgently required to nail up the diamonds and stick up the stickers announcing the ball, also to receive the tickets.

We must have at least 2,500 people at the ball to fill the big armory so every member must become active at once to thoroughly advertise the affair and sell the tickets. Fraternally,  
E. PHILAN,  
Secy Festival Com.

#### Lest You Forget!!

That on Sunday Oct. 27 P. Pierce and B. Berlin will speak at Socialist Hall, 743 W. 43rd St. Two young ladies will furnish the music on Guitar and Mandolin. Bring your family.

## Propaganda Suggestions

The popular member is not always the one that says the most.

Always remember that organized systematic propaganda is the most effective.

An organization is a machine. No machine can work well with all the wheels running different ways.

It is intended that new ideas will be presented in this column each week. If you have any, send them in.

The Workers' Call has an agent in one of the southern states, who is a woman, seventy-five years old. "Nuff said."

The best propaganda material is the party press. The party paper comes in without knocking and stays without offence.

The problem of how to spread socialism is much easier than the problem of how to get every socialist to help do the spreading.

It is very poor policy to give literature away, excepting, of course, sample copies of the papers, even if you have money to burn, as it is seldom read. Either sell it or loan it.

The purpose of this column is to suggest effective methods of propaganda. Comrades are especially requested to send in any suggestions they may have. Address Propaganda Dept.

A queer thing about socialism: if a man is satisfied it makes him discontented, if he is discontented it encourages him. It might be well to bear this in mind when talking with your friends.

There is no good reason why a business meeting should drag out for two or three hours and it would not if parliamentary rules were strictly followed. Long, tedious business meetings kill the interest of the members.

Never waste any time arguing with a man who won't be convinced. But, whenever you find a man who is willing to learn something about socialism, stay right with him until you land him. Then keep at him until you have him working to convert others,—teach him how to do this. This is the work that counts.

Branch No. 1 of the 37th ward has started a card system, the object of which is to secure and keep a systematic record of the name, address, nationality, age and politics of every voter in their vicinity. This requires a great deal of work but it will undoubtedly prove very valuable in arranging precinct work.

The twenty-fifth ward have found the following plan very effective. The comrades have a fund with which they purchase a large number of three month subscriptions to the Workers' Call, which are sent to voters in their ward, the names taken from the polling list. When the three months have expired, a committee calls and endeavors to secure their subscription. It is said over 50 percent of the number renew.

To make an organization as perfect as possible, every member should do that work which he is best adapted to do, but every member should work. If there are members in your branch who do nothing for socialism except vote the ticket, call on them, get acquainted with them and find out why. Ten to one you will find it because he doesn't know of anything he can do. Don't let him get away from you until you find something for him to do that will suit him.

The Appeal to Reason is putting in to effect a plan similar to that suggested by Comrade Bard several months ago for house to house distribution of the Workers' Call. The comrades chip in enough to take a bundle of the papers every week, which are distributed to a certain number of persons regularly for a couple of months, then they are called upon to subscribe. The Appeal advises that the persons distributed, keep the matter a secret from those to whom the paper is given. It is doubtful whether this makes much difference. Socialism is becoming so prevalent that there is no necessity of beating around the bush. However, the plan of organized distribution is a very good one. The Appeal probably hasn't a patent on it so the comrades should lose no time in ordering a bundle of Callings.

#### Debate.

The North Side clubs have arranged for a debate between Comrade A. M. Simons, speaking for the Socialist party—and A. Isaak speaking for the anarchists at Mueller's Hall, Sedgwick and North Avenue, on Thursday, Dec. 5, 8 p. m. The subject will be Socialism vs. Anarchy. Admission to hall will be by tickets, which are 15 cents each, good for one person. If secured in advance—and to each a person at the door. Tickets can be had of the Comrades H. Morris, E. F. Lindgren, G. A. Hatch, at 8 N. Clark street, or of Comrade A. M. Simons at 57th Avenue, room 22.

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Frank Gumpert.

Are you still looking for something?

THE WORKERS' CALL

Published every Saturday at 26 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill., at 10 o'clock in the morning. The paper is published for and under the control of Local Chicago of the Socialist Party of Chicago...

Subscription Rates: One year \$3.00, Six months \$2.00, Three months \$1.00. Advertising: A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be inserted.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS: To secure the return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed. Communications must reach the office by Monday evening...

A Russian semi official organ demands that the government either remove Mr. Gage from office, or compel him to change his tariff policy as regards Russia.

The leather interests of the United States have organized into an association to be known as the "Free Hide League of the United States."

The week just past has been remarkably prolific of robberies. All over the country, cashiers, bookkeepers and bank officials have been extraordinarily industrious in the extraction and assignment of filthy lucre.

Already the results of American competition in the world markets are being felt by the working class of Europe. Last week the shoemakers of Northampton, England, incited, as the press dispatch says, "by the Socialists," stormed the work houses of that city.

An item from London contains the information that Russia is a poor country for trusts, and that the only one which now exists is the sugar syndicate, which controls the industry and keeps prices twice as high as those in London.

means proves that there is any peculiar characteristics in the institutions of Russia which would render the formation of trusts impossible. Capitalism produces the same results everywhere, despite the form of government...

CAPITALISM AND RACE HATRED.

What was "the most damnable outrage ever perpetrated by an American citizen?" The assassination of President McKinley? Not at all. The "most damnable outrage" was the act of President Roosevelt in sending an invitation to a negro, Booker T. Washington, to dine at his private table in the White House.

FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONS.

At present it might seem that as all along the line a concerted attack is being made by the capitalist classes upon trades unions, the destruction of these organizations is contemplated.

We have, in the columns of this paper frequently insisted that the extinction of the trades union has never been contemplated by the capitalist class. We have shown on many occasions that the form of organization would be left to the workers, the capitalists being careful only to deprive it of any real power to permanently improve the material conditions of the workers as a whole.

An article which appeared in last Monday's Tribune, entitled, "Why Trades Unions Will Endure" shows unmistakable signs of being inspired by the above considerations.

The writer states his belief that the present trend of industry towards ever greater combination will be met with a similar tendency towards combinations on the part of the workers; that because the workers recognize that their chances to become employers themselves are fast diminishing...

same principles and for the same objects as at present, namely the highest possible wages, and the shortest hours of labor that they can secure.

The trades unions are then informed that if they wish to succeed in their disputes with the capitalists, they must first make sure that "public sympathy" is on their side before the struggle begins.

This, then, is the sphere which the capitalist press has mapped out as the arena for the future activity of labor organizations. There is to be a perpetual class struggle of which the strike and lockout are to be the perpetual expression, and in which the capitalists are to win easily in every important collision.

A POLITICAL BOOMERANG.

During the trial of Edward Besette, who was recently fined \$250 for disobeying the injunction of Judge Baker, evidence was brought forth which throws a curious light on the idea that votes not given to either capitalist parties are "thrown away."

The president of the Typographical Union stated that because Mr. Bryan straggled to have his book, "The First Battle," printed by scab labor in the Conkey establishment, he lost twenty thousand votes in the November election, through the influence of the Typographical Union, which took up the matter and determined to punish him as an "enemy" of union labor.

There remains then but one course to be pursued. The law must be changed. But the law itself is merely the reflex of the present economic system; it is but the will of one class made into a rule for all; it is the expression of that class, by which the system of private ownership in the means of production is perpetuated and conserved.

A "BENEFICIAL" INJUNCTION.

"Tyranny of the most despotic character—civil war—treason to the principles of this and nearly every other government—and it will not be tolerated."

In these words Judge Kohlsaat defined the practice of "picketing" by labor organizations, on last Friday as a prelude towards issuing an injunction against the practice, in favor of the Allis-Chalmers Co. in their struggle with the International Association of Machinists.

Like the numerous similar decisions which have preceded it, this one will also be met with an impotent storm of indignation from the accredited spokesmen of labor, who are represented as being surprised by its sweeping provisions.

If the present economic system of production be accepted as permanent; if production for profit based upon wage labor regarded as the enduring foundation of society then there is not one word in Judge Kohlsaat's arraignment of "picketing" that is not absolutely correct.

These premises once admitted, it is obviously "tyranny of the most despotic" character for any individual or individuals to attempt to injure by force, intimidation, or persuasion, the property or business of another. The law exists principally for the protection of property rights as at present constituted.

This injunction and all similar injunctions which have preceded it are merely notices to the effect that the economic organizations by which the working class strive to better their material conditions of life, will not be permitted to operate at the expense of the capitalist class.

There are thus two alternatives left for the laborers. They must either submit to the law as it is now, or else change it. In reality, however, the first alternative cannot be complied with.

These who control the law making power, can frame and enforce its provisions in their own interests, and no one will contend that it is not right and proper that they should do so. Violations of the law such as Judge Kohlsaat has declared picketing to be, only prove that the interests of all are not identical, but the law cannot serve two masters.

It follows then that the working class must control the law making power in their own interests, thereby changing the economic system of which it is now the expression. This control they can acquire legally and effectively by using the power of their majority at the ballot box.

of unconscious partnership with the capitalists for the purpose of educating the masses of the working people to a realization of their distinct interests as a class. Judge Kohlsaat's decision states the fact of the existence of an irrepressible struggle between economic classes, in which the possession of the law-making power decides with whom the victory shall remain, and the Socialists merely follow up his demonstration by pointing out to the workers that if their interests are to be conserved, the possession of his power is for them indispensable.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 12, 1901. Dear Sir and Comrade: In regard to the enclosed item which appeared in the Call of the 5th we wish you to publish this letter in your next issue.

REMONSTRANCE.

To youthful minds how bright the future seems. With what gay thoughts Hope's flow'ry pathway teems. What dreams of Joy and Love and Wealth and Fame. What grand ideals, what confidence of aim.

Some one is pretty sure of losing his job "if he don't watch out." Rev. Chas. Eaton, D.D., pastor of the church of which John D. Rockefeller is a member, is reported to have expressed himself as follows: "It makes no difference with me whether a man has ten cents or ten million dollars.

MARR'S CAPITAL.

Do you want a copy of Marr's Capital? If so send a postal order for \$2.00 to the Workers' Call, 26 N. Clark St., Chicago, and receive one by mail.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

So far nobody has yet suspected the mailing clerks in the Chicago Post Office of digging that 300 foot tunnel to the stamp vault, in their spare time, though it might seem probable that people who only work fourteen hours per day would have ample leisure to indulge in a trifling job of excavation of that sort.

Bishop Potter has a plan to reconcile capital and labor. This is the sort of thing which passes under the heading of "news" in the capitalist press. One might be led to suppose that clergymen actually exist who are unprovided in this respect, but of course we know there are none such.

Officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad are starting a vigorous campaign against the use of intoxicants by the employes of the company whether on or off duty, and several men old in the employ of the railroad have been dismissed in consequence.

Last week an editorial appeared in the Record-Herald in which socialism and anarchy were declared to be the exact antithesis of each other. We were preparing to gratefully recognize the efforts of the Record-Herald to help our cause along, when a few days later that estimable journal published an item stating that Die Freiheit, the German edition of Johann Most's "Socialist" paper, had been suppressed in Berlin.

Last week "Hearst's Chicago American" published the pictures of eleven Methodist ministers who attended the Rock River Conference. A signed statement eulogizing the "American" was appended to each picture, in order no doubt to offset the report that "yellow journalism" had been "denounced" by the Conference.

Rochester, N. Y., spiritualists are said to view the approaching execution of Czolgosz with disfavor, believing that he should be imprisoned for life instead. If executed, they hold that there is great danger of his spirit returning after death to tempt other weak creatures to commit similar crimes.

Messrs. Lawson and Burrage, two orthodox Wall street operators, are now engaged in a fierce battle for the undisputed title of "king of the copper market," and the combat which is expected to end in the beggary of one or other of them, is now being dilated upon in the press as an attraction for the working class.

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Socialist Pointers

If we want Socialism to grow we must circulate Socialist literature. The Citizens' Association evidently wants none but good capitalists elected to office.

The more the workingman produces the more the capitalist gets; therefore their interests are identical. Russia is just getting ready to close the "open door" in Manchuria. Say wouldn't that jar you, Mr. Depew?

Isn't it strange that that tremendous labor parade of last month didn't make Judge Kohlsaat pause and think?

About the only thing the up-to-date capitalist runs in an automobile, and even then he has to hire a workman to show him how.

Seems to be a hot-foot race between Republican and Democratic judges as to which can issue the most injunctions against striking union men.

Judge Kohlsaat's decision on picketing is really an invitation to the Machinists' Union to launch itself into class politics.

We notice that the financial report of the steel trust, didn't mention anything about the employes commencing to buy stock in the concern.

The main objection of the professional reformer to socialism, is to be found in the fact that under it he would have to perform useful work.

Professor Hadley of Yale will doubtless be pleased to hear that the local "gentry" of Wantage, England, have "socially ostracised" Richard Crocker.

There is unparalleled prosperity in the Chicago Post Office just now. The mail clerks have been raised from eight hours to twelve with every prospect of a further increase.

Carnegie says he doesn't care whether Low or Shepard is elected mayor of New York. He knows that the interests of the class to which he belongs, are safe with either of them.

"Reformers" generally take good care not to "elevate" the workman so high that he can see over the barrier of ignorance which capitalism has raised around him.

Mark Hanna says he is not going to quit politics. That is wonderful indeed, when everybody thought that it was friendship for McKinley alone, that induced him to become a politician.

School children never make a mistake as to what class they belong, but when they grow up into workmen their perception upon this question becomes somewhat confused.

Most of the fellows who howl about "state paternalism" when socialism is mentioned, never seem to notice that the capitalists are not backward in applying for its aid when their interests are threatened.

The gentleman who engineered the Franklin syndicate swindle, and who is at present in the penitentiary, is to have a new trial. "Business talent" is too precious to be allowed to remain idle in jail.

Those who object so strenuously to Judge Kohlsaat's ruling against picketing, mostly fail to see that the votes of the working class elected the people who appointed him to the position of judge.

The fellow who tells you that socialism will destroy the "incentive" for the inventor, often earns a living himself by inventing lies about socialism in the capitalist press, and when he speaks for himself on the matter he is undeniably correct.

Capitalists of France and Germany have got past the stage where they were wont to refer to socialism as a "beautiful dream." Between three and four million voters have educated them up to the point where they regard it as a nightmare.

Isn't it curious that the workman who thinks more of the capitalists' interests than his own, is called "practical" while the one who places his own interests first is a "visionary"? Isn't it still more curious that this nomenclature applies only to workmen?

A religious paper in England has attacked King Edward for attending service in a Presbyterian church in Scotland, while a few months ago an Irish paper attacked him for frequenting questionable "resorts" in France. Even a King, it seems, cannot please everybody.

When labor legislation is needed, the politicians have to be coaxed and persuaded to give the matter their attention. When a trust needs legislation it issues orders to the politicians. Workmen could do worse than spend some time in digging out the reason for this state of affairs.

Seeing that the steel trust has given the public a full schedule of its "earnings" for the past six months, we are inclined to doubt the efficacy of "publicity" as a weapon to destroy trusts. At any rate the steel trust is fairly healthy yet and doesn't seem to apprehend any direful results from its confessions.

# Three Principles of Socialist Philosophy

Extracts from a Paper Read Before the Women's Auxiliary of the Socialist Party by Mrs May Walden Kerr.

It is a fact which has come to be accepted by all intelligent, thinking people, that we each and all are formed by the conditions under which we live, or to say it in another way, we are the products of our environment. That is, a baby born of Indian parents in a settlement of Indians only, will grow up to be an Indian, and will fish, hunt, fight or do other things just as he is taught to do or as he sees others doing. And he will keep on doing the way the people around him do until he goes to another place where he is obliged to do differently, or until something happens which makes him change his way of living. If the Indian baby, on the other hand, should be taken away from his parents and the place where he is born, and raised in a family where he could be taught to read and write, where he could be taken to see different parts of the world, and to live always with people of luxury and refinement, he would be a different man from what he would have been if he had been left with the Indians. In the first place he would have been a fisher or hunter, in the second he might be a lawyer, banker or merchant. Or if he had grown up near a factory he might be a mill-hand. In any case he would have been formed by the way in which he lived.

Now this is one of the fundamental principles of socialism—that people are formed and changed by the way in which they live and work—or do not work, as the case may be—to get their bread and butter. This first principle we call "Economic Determinism," or the "Materialistic Conception of History."

Not only is the race changed by the conditions with which it surrounds itself, but everything else is changed, the family life, religion, morals, politics, law, philosophy, art and literature—all are changed. It will be quite impossible for me to trace these institutions and show how they are changed according to surrounding conditions, but let me instance an example of the growth of morals. In the days of barbarism, the safety of the tribes depended upon having a large body of strong warriors who could fight the other tribes that warred upon them. When living was scanty the old feeble people and useless girl babies were killed that there might be plenty of food for the warriors, and that the tribe might not be troubled with them in going from place to place. This was considered "right" and moral. However, when food became more plentiful and the tribes more peaceful, it became a "wrong" thing to kill off the helpless babes and old people.

There are hundreds of instances which might be given to show that the morals of a people change with their surrounding conditions, and I could show you how religion, law, government and other institutions have been changed by the ruling class from period to period, but I must leave all of this for you to study out for yourselves. We will take it for granted that you understand this first principle of socialism—that we are what our conditions make us—and see what connection it has with the rest of our problem. To do this I will not go further back than the time of the establishment of the Factory system of industry. When machinery was invented for doing the things men had done by hand, it became too expensive for each man to own a machine. He was obliged to go to the factory to get work in order to live. There were many workers thus thrown together in the factory towns and there was so much competition between them for a chance to work that they could be hired very cheaply, so cheaply in fact, that the people could scarcely live. Women were no longer needed at home to spin and weave since it could be done cheaper at a factory than they could afford to do it, so they went to the factory too. And as it is a well-known fact that women can and will live more cheaply than men, the women were given a place at the machines and the men had to go elsewhere for work. The machines were perfected still further until they were so simple that a child could attend them, and as a child can work much cheaper than a man or woman, the children were hired for less and the women were kept to run only those machines which the children couldn't; and men were kept to do only the work which the women and children were not able to do. In this way the terrible evils of the factory system have arisen. "The horrible sufferings of the women and children in the early days of the factory system were such as is safe to say no race of slaves was ever forced to undergo before or since." This is much the condition of things as we find them today.

All writers and thinkers agree that the world was never so productive or so well supplied with the comforts of life as it is today, and yet never before in the history of the world did the workers or workwomen receive so small a proportion of what they produce. The tools which used to belong to the workers were simple, easily handled, and cheap. Now the tools have been changed into vast machines, which at the tender of the age.

I stand upon the top of a mountain and am inspired by the beauties of nature and reverent in the presence of the Creator. I stand in a factory before one of those wonderful machines and have the same reverence for the

inventive genius of mankind. Not ONE man, mind you, invented that machine; the first invention was very crude, but another man improved upon it, and another added something, another, and another, each benefitting by the knowledge gained by the ones before him, until the machine stands before us, seemingly in its perfection, doing in some cases the same amount of work which can be done by fifty men used to do. As these machines are not the product of one man's brain, but of all society which has gone before, it is not right that they should belong to one man or set of men, but to all society—to all the people—since it is necessary for all the people to have them in order to live. In the feudal age LAND was the necessity, since it was an agricultural age. Now MACHINERY is the necessity, since everything is produced and exchanged by machinery. The serfs of the feudal age overthrew the land-owners in order to get hold of the means of production. In England this overthrow was for the most part peaceful, but in France it brought on the terrible revolution of 1789.

If each man or woman who works in that factory could have an equal share in the product of it, you can see at a glance that they would get a better living than they now get. But now they get only one-fifth of what they make—the factory owners get the rest, which goes for rent, interest, repairs, etc., and PROFITS. If there were no profits the factory wouldn't be run. To make this a little clearer let us divide 100 loaves of bread among 100 people according to the system under which we are now living. Twelve people out of a hundred get 55 loaves of bread and 88 people out of a hundred get 45 loaves.

But the point I am trying to make is this: that because this machinery is owned by a few men who do not themselves run it, they necessarily make the men who DO run it, dependent upon them. This private ownership in the means of production is one of the things which socialists object to. All men and women have a right to work, and a right to the product of their work. This as I have said they do not get. And this brings us to the second fundamental principle of Socialism: that the workers do not get all that they produce, but that it is wrongfully taken away from them in order to make profits. This principle we call the Law of Surplus Value. This surplus value is the key to the whole present economic organization of society. In order to make this matter plain let us take for an example a cotton mill. Here say, 500 people work for a year to make a certain amount of cotton cloth. This cloth is sold and from the money received is deducted the cost of raw materials and wear and tear of machinery. The balance is divided into two portions, one of which is given to the laborers in the form of wages, the other to the mill owners in the form of profits called dividends. Of the total value produced the laborers receive about 55 per cent, the owners 21 per cent, while the remaining 24 per cent is for expenses. That is, of each one hundred dollars, \$31 is pure profit or the SURPLUS VALUE. While if the working people could receive this amount which goes to the owners who never see the factory, they would receive 56 instead of 55 as they now do. Looking at it from the standpoint of the Capitalist, it is a very good thing for him that he can get this surplus value without working for it. Looking at it from the standpoint of the worker, who does everything and who is being continually ground down by competition with his own class, it is a very unjust thing.

We see then that the interests of capital and labor instead of being the same as politicians try to make us believe, are really opposite. What is good for the capitalist is not good for the laborer. This being so, it is easy to see why there should be a struggle between the two. They belong to separate classes, and a recognition of this struggle between the opposing classes is the third fundamental principle of Socialism. You can see from what I have told you that Socialists do not make the classes—the private ownership of the means of production does that. Neither do the Socialists create the struggle—the classes make the struggle by each one trying to get the most of the product which is made. Socialists RECOGNIZE the struggle. They say that there IS one, and they point out the cause of it, and they show how by abolishing ALL classes, this struggle for getting the most of the bread and butter, will cease. I do not mean to say that human nature will be changed in the twinkling of an eye and we will be all equal intellectually, and the world will be a place of eternal bliss for no Socialist ever contends that for a minute, but what we DO say is that by giving every man and woman and child an equal chance with every other human being to earn a living, and the full amount of all that he earns, all classes, economically speaking, will be abolished.

Now, how do we propose to do it? By helping every worker to understand that his or her interests are the same as of every other worker. And by work-women or anyone who does either hand work or brain work, no matter whether he is a book-keeper or a hod carrier, whether he is black or white, whether he is Indian or Chinaman, to

stand upon the top of a mountain and be inspired by the beauties of nature and reverent in the presence of the Creator. I stand in a factory before one of those wonderful machines and have the same reverence for the

idiot or Christian. The cause of the workers is the same the world over, and they are fast beginning to find it out. They have begun to organize themselves into a political party—the Socialist Party—which is international. But why go into politics? Isn't that a dangerous thing to do? Why not talk only about brotherly love, and try to persuade each other, or arbitrate or something of that sort? someone asks.

Because, in all history, there never has been a record where the ruling class gave up its privileges in favor of a lower class. The ruling class has always framed laws, made constitutions, formed religions and morals, influenced art and literature in its own behalf. Public opinion has today been formed so well through the press, the pulpit, the schools and literature, in the interests of the capitalists, that to say a word against that class is in some places considered shockingly bad manners.

It is impossible to abolish the trust or to regulate monopolies. These combinations of capital—trusts, I say of CAPITAL, which is a very different thing from CAPITALISTS—are the legitimate result of industrial evolution, and have come to stay. We want them, but we want them owned by the people. We do not want them owned by a Capitalist government under the name of State Socialism, but we want them administered by a government of all the people in the name of Equality and of Eternal Justice.

In conclusion he says (translated from the German back into the English, no copy of D. L.'s organ being on hand): "The phantasmagorias of the extreme Marxists (the term used by the Evening Post) are not to be taken lightly, neither in Germany, nor in America. Hence we have a S. L. P. here (he refers to his own set) and shall have one there. THE KAUTSKY'S WILL BE WHIPPED BACK INTO THE BANK AND FILE OF THE PARTY OR OUT OF THE PARTY."

Very good, indeed. That is a declaration which will cheer the hearts of the Kautsky's and Eduard Bernstein at the same time and cause them to split their sides with laughter. As to the prophecy of the professor that there will be a socialist labor party in Germany—one like his of course—we should like to ask: Soon? How soon? The little joker does not tell. What does he plan; this organizer, who has accomplished so much in political, social and trade-union disorganization? Probably the conquest of German socialism by his toy party. May the comrades of the old home look out; the boy Daniel is becoming dangerous!

There is nothing like becoming famous. If De Leon aspires to the distinction of being the clown of the whole socialist show, why shouldn't we assist him? I hope he will appreciate my work in his behalf. ERNEST UNTERMANN.

**Stag Party.**  
On Saturday, Nov. 9, a stag party of men and women will be given at the Temple for the benefit of The Workers' Call. A long and interesting program will be rendered, consisting of short speeches by local party orators, songs and athletic performances.

The Twenty-first Annual Convention of the Federation of Labor will be held at St. Thomas College Hall in the city of Scranton, Pa., on December 5th, 1901.

**Free Speech Defence Fund.**  
Arbeiter-Sterbe-Kranken-Kasse \$25.00  
A. W. ..... 50

A "local capitalist and electric railway builder" from Indiana has been lost for over a month and nobody knows whether he is dead or alive, but strange to say, the electric railroads in which he was interested, are still running as usual.

We notice that Capitalist Cudahy didn't throw the old gag of "nothing to arbitrate" into Pat Crowe. It only works with the working class, and as Pat never trained with them perhaps Mr. Cudahy knew that it didn't apply in his case.

At a meeting of the Illinois Central stockholders it is reported that several section hands ate together with Mr. Astor and several other millionaires. As there are no classes in this country it is rather strange how much space is given to this incident in the capitalist press.

Shoes produced by American machinery are being poured into England in such quantities that—that every man, woman and child in the country are well shod? You might think so, but such is not the result. Not at all. The result is that thousands of British shoemakers, rendered desperate by starvation, are demanding admission into the workhouses. Funny, isn't it? But that's capitalism.

**ON THE ROAD TO FAME**  
De Leon's Direful Prophecies Attract the Notice of a German Socialist Organ.

A modern connoisseur of human nature has said, "If you want to become famous, talk as loud as possible about something you don't understand."

The key to this paradox lies in a curious psychological fact. The people who know something about the subject will call the man, who knows nothing about it, a fool and thus advertise him; and those who have never given the subject a thought, take it for granted that the man who talks so loud and assertively about it, must know more than anybody else.

Daniel de Leon has been successfully following this advice and is now on the road to fame. We gladly add our mite in swelling the peculiar renown which he covets, by reproducing the following clipping from the VOLKSTIMME in Magdeburg, Germany.

Professor De Leon, the leading fund of all spirit of the American trades union smasher sect, has made a ludicrous exhibition of himself. A capitalist had

per in New York, THE EVENING POST, had published an article from its Berlin correspondent in which a report was given of the German socialist party and some of its recent internal affairs. The article treated especially of some well-known moot points debated by Eduard Bernstein. Of course, the indispensable prophecy was not missing which always appears in the capitalist press a few weeks before the national congress and predicts the downfall of the party by a hopeless breakup. Well, the German comrades know this old song, and they also know its author. We have become used to this scarecrow, and the party has hitherto been very well off with its regular "breakups." But this year the eventuality of an irrevocable dissolution of the German socialist party seems to be a prearranged certainty; for now, as the example of the New York Evening Post shows, the American inklingers have also taken to prophesying the death of the German labor movement. With the full power of their know-nothingness, they unite their Cassandra howls to those of their transatlantic colleagues. And in order to season the dish properly, our dear friend, the Toronto-American socialist recruit, Daniel de Leon, now joins the crowd and helps to spread the Jeremiah. He sends extra shivers down our spine by very ominously shaking his head. For in his introduction to the clipping from the Evening Post, he says in the Weekly People, his organ: It (the article from the Evening Post) is reproduced here because it gives a fairly correct picture of events that are imminent in the camp of the German Socialist Democracy."

Hereupon the brave Daniel deals out terrible blows to the "traitor deserter" Bernstein—please don't overlook the fact that we are quoting from the professor's dictionary of personal inventions—and in his surpassing ignorance he commits the very typical mistake of exchanging the men interested in the controversy (Kautsky versus Bernstein).

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"Bernstein and the Socialist Program" will be the subject on Nov. 2nd 8 p. m. at Socialist Hall 763 W. 43rd St. and Comrade Ernest Untermaun will be the speaker.

## THE CO-OPERATIVE.

Translated for the Workers' Call from "Manual Du Co-Operateur Socialiste."

### The Sale of Bread

The new member (who had just been inspecting the Co-operative bakery) was anxious to taste this magnificent bread at once and he tried to buy a loaf at the sales counter in the court. But the clerk refused his money, the bread could only be paid for with checks, and these were sold at a window close by. Jean Wazemmes asked for 10 francs worth, which would last him a little more than a week. The clerk passed out to him at once 20 checks representing 20 three-lb loaves and then 20 other checks of a different shape which should serve as a voucher at the end of the week for the 20 loaves which had been bought.

Then Jean was enabled to exchange a check for one of the beautiful loaves. He learned, moreover, that the delivery man of his district would visit his house every day and deliver to the housekeeper as many loaves as she would return purchase checks for.

### Sale of other Articles

As for the other articles, he had to go over to the department store on the rue Massillon or one of the three branches. The co-operator pays for these directly in money. Let us suppose that the housekeeper is in need of thread, needles, or ribbon. She sends her little girl with her pass book to the counters of the department store. The saleswoman writes in duplicate in her check book the number of the co-operator and the name and the price of the objects bought. She detaches one of the coupons, which is sent to the cashier, who enters up the amount of the purchase on the co-operator's pass book and also on his own book.

### The Management

Little by little Jean Wazemmes becomes initiated into the workings of the vast organization called the UNION. At the end of a few weeks it is time to take account of the progress of the business. Every month the board of administration receives from the accountants the following documents:

1. The summary of the month's business, including the state of all the open accounts, showing in detail all the sums owed by or to this society, with the balance on each account.

2. The balance sheet or comparison of assets and liabilities. The assets include everything that the society possesses, real estate, money in the safe, titles, money in bank, merchandise, etc. The liabilities include everything that the society owes to its creditors outside, merchants, money lenders, or bankers, and to its inside creditors, members, reserve fund, sinking fund, propaganda fund, relief fund. With the assets is included under the name of profit and loss the sum total of the expenses incurred since the beginning of the year; with the liabilities, under the same name of profit and loss, the amount of the receipts.

3. The account of profits and losses, which details the expenses and the receipts of the half year. These accounts were of particular interest to Jean Wazemmes, for the UNION presents them in an ingenious manner, according to the excellent method devised by M. Wedhof, one of the socialist officers of the city of Lille.

They are grouped and summed up on a large table in which each article occupies a line. The expenses: Printing, stamps, power, renewal of the plant, wages, oil, flour, rice, salt, heating, beer, liquors, lemonades, general miscellaneous expenses, contributions, insurance, etc. Receipts: Bread sold, entrance fees, restaurant, Recapitulation: Receipts, expenses, profits up to the present time, profits up to the end of the preceding month, profits for the month. By reading this table Jean Wazemmes learns at once: (a) The sums expended or set aside for each article up to the 31st of October. These articles up to the end of September. Their difference, that is to say, their increase for the month of October.

(b) The difference, whether more or less than the figures of the preceding month.

The reason for these differences is set down in a note below the table which explains the figures. For example, in the case of rice, of which 467.25 kilograms were consumed in October as compared with 422.75 in September, the note is made that the increased consumption was due to the fact that more bread was made in October.

Six months soon passed after Jean Wazemmes joined the UNION: on the 30th of November, the accounts for the half year were closed and the employees calculated the profits of the bakery and separately those of the grocery. On December 24th Jean Wazemmes attended a meeting of the general assembly, after having read the report of the Council of administration, which showed a total business of 492,874.30 francs, expenses of 345,496.50 francs and profit of 147,377.80 francs. From this total profit should be deducted 2 per cent of the bread-checks sold which go to the "special committee" by virtue of the by-laws, and which amounted to 10,912.50 francs. There was also deducted 2 per cent on the profits for reserve fund. This deduction amounted to 4,424.25 francs, making a total deduction of 15,336.75 francs, leaving net profits for distribution of 132,041.05 representing 26.57 per cent on the sales. That means that the co-operator who bought bread to the amount of 100 francs during the half year was to receive 26.57 francs. But on the motion of the governing board the general assembly decided that 1.57 per cent should be devoted to hastening the payment of the indebtedness on the real estate; the distribution was thus 25 per cent. Accordingly Jean Wazemmes, whose family

had consumed bread to the amount of 182 francs received 45.50 francs.

That is not all: The grocery earned profits to the amount of 17,804.75 francs upon sales to the amount of 127,692.35 during the half year. Here, again, 2 per cent on the sales had to be deducted for the "special committee," making 2,549.05 francs, and moreover, 3 per cent of the profits were placed in the reserve fund, making 534.15 francs. The net profits to be divided left Jean Wazemmes the sum of six francs on the 50 francs of purchases that he had made in the department store, for the ratio of distribution was just 12 per cent.

### The General Assembly

The supreme power belongs to Jean Wazemmes and his associates united in their general assembly. But the Assembly meets only four times a year. It thus has to delegate its rights to some of the members. It elects a Council of administration composed of 15 members, one-third of whom are elected every six months and may be re-elected. To serve on this board it is necessary to fulfill the conditions explained in article 22 of the Constitution: (a) Negative conditions. Not to be the manager or foreman in a factory (this provision assures, the independence of the co-operators) nor a merchant carrying on a business similar to those managed by the Co-operative, nor a near relative of any employe of the Co-operative.

(b) Positive conditions. To be a citizen of France enjoying civil and political rights. To have been a member for 18 months and to be a purchaser of supplies at all the departments of the Co-operative.

### The Administration

To the Council of administration is added a general manager chosen by the Assembly elected for one year, and re-eligible, who directs the business operations and supervises the employes or laborers.

Finally, to supervise the workings of the Council, the Assembly elects a board of control of seven members chosen for one year, who may be elected outside the membership, for it may be advantageous to have the control exercised by a specialist. The board of control is to meet, at least, once a month to inform itself as to the accounts of the society. Like the Council it has the right to call the members together in a special meeting.

There are two possible systems, one is to sell goods to the members at the cost price increased by 2 or 3 per cent to cover the expenses of administration. This is the system employed by the Progress, the Socialist Co-operative at Jolimoit. The other possible plan is to increase the price to the figure current in the local trade, or even a little higher. This is the English system of Rochdale, and it is this which Jean Wazemmes sees practised at the UNION of Lille. This system has the advantage of obliging the co-operators to save, but it should be employed with moderation, for it tends toward saving on objects of prime necessity sums which may easily be squandered. The best way to avoid this is not to limit the percentage of profit but to arrange that the profit be paid to the members not in currency but in consumable goods.

The profits distributed among the members are not the exact difference between the receipts and the expenses. As a matter of fact 2 per cent on gross sales is reserved as we have seen, one-third of it for the relief fund and two-thirds for the propaganda fund. To illustrate, the sales of bread for the last half of 1899 amounted to 500,641 francs. Upon this sum we must figure 2 per cent which amounted to 10,012.80 francs and which was deducted from the profits.

In the second place, article 25 of the by-laws provides for the setting aside of 5 per cent of the profits for a reserve fund intended to provide for extraordinary or unforeseen expenses. But, it is further provided that if this fund reaches a tenth part of the society's capital, thenceforth only 3 per cent instead of 5 per cent shall be deducted; this was the case in the second half of 1899.

The Relief Fund  
Of the 2 per cent which according to the by-laws is deducted from the gross sales, one-third is turned into the relief fund. Jean Wazemmes was not long in experiencing the advantage of this rule. He was taken sick one day with a bad cold accompanied by a fever. Perhaps if he had not been in the UNION he would have imprudently gone to his factory in the fear of leaving his children without bread. But he knew that having been a member of the UNION for more than three months and a regular customer of the bakery and grocery, he had a right to its relief.

He accordingly wrote a letter to the special committee of 15 members (distinct from the Council) which administers the relief fund and the propaganda fund. He gave his sealed letter to the committee.

The committee decided that Wazemmes should be relieved. One of the commissioners came to visit the sick man every week and report to the committee. For nine weeks, if need be, Wazemmes would have received the bread and groceries necessary for his family. No relief in money is given. However, Wazemmes was on his feet at the end of two weeks and resumed his work. If he should unhappily become sick again before the month is out, he will still receive relief up to seven weeks. But, if he had received his nine weeks of relief at once, he could not renew his application until three months had elapsed.

Propaganda  
The propaganda fund receives two-thirds of the 2 per cent from sales. The propaganda may be interior, that is, to say, conducted by the UNION itself, or exterior, that is to say, carried on by the Socialist party with the money put at its disposal by the UNION in conformity with the principles which govern the Socialist Co-operators.

Of its exterior propaganda Jean Wazemmes knows little directly, but trusts to the Federation of the North, the Parti Ouvrier and the general Committee of the Allied Socialists.

The interior propaganda is carried on in several ways: (a) The UNION organizes meetings, family concerts and theatrical representations with the friendly help of the amateurs recruited among its members.

(b) It maintains a brass band.

(c) It has a chorus of adults. With its band and chorus the society is ready at any moment to organize street meetings.

(d) It has a children's chorus drilled by a professor, paid by the special committee with the annual dues of 1 franc each from the members.

(e) The library is a valuable means of propaganda intended to educate the co-operators, to awake them completely and to introduce the socialist ideas into the families of workmen.

We have thus tried to give some idea of the work started in Lille in 1882 by ten intelligent and energetic proletarians. In every socialist city, in every working-class district, there ought to be comrades ready to follow this example. Thus, will be built over the whole territory a network of socialist fortresses from which, as Anselme said, the workers may bombard capitalist society with potatoes and four-pound loaves. Let us hasten to multiply and to assist these co-operators. Still better, let them federate themselves, first by districts, then nationally. Let the French workmen follow in the footsteps of their Belgian comrades, and let them initiate (not forgetting to keep them socialist in spirit) the powerful federation of co-operatives which are to be seen in England. Let them create within the capitalist society the economic and social germ of the society to come. Let them add the activity of the co-operators to that of the trade union and the party; let them enfranchise their consuming power as well as their labor and their thinking; then their victory will be complete. They will bring their triumph of justice and liberty in the social revolution for which they will have prepared both economically and politically.

Everywhere there is need of propagandists and of co-operation, and of propagandists by deed. Wherever there are laborers, may we not expect to find a few energetic and intelligent men to initiate the example given by the ten founders of the UNION of Lille?

Translated from the French of Maurice Lauzel, by Charles H. Kerr. (The end.)

**LOCAL PARTY NOTES**  
**SOUTH SIDE.**  
The activity of the Socialists on the South Side is rapidly coming into notice. New members are coming into our ranks. Literature is being sold, and freely distributed, cards advertising the Sunday and Saturday evening meetings in the hall at 763 West Sixty-third street have been printed and distributed, and this week lettering will be placed on the front windows, making the place more conspicuous in the eyes of the thousands of workers passing by on street cars and on foot.

Just now the active co-operation of all the South Side branches is essential to the maintenance of the hall. One branch pays \$5.00 per month toward running expenses, and if each branch in the division will assist with a fixed sum per month for a short period, splendid meetings may be held during the winter, the hall be able to maintain itself, with perhaps a little assistance from the Englewood branches, and similar halls in other, perhaps more centrally located quarters, be established.

The Saturday evening meetings will hereafter largely be devoted to discussions, the local comrades being able to handle almost every subject satisfactorily, and these sort of meetings finding even more favor than lengthy addresses. This was emphasized last Saturday and also Sunday when Comrade Morris was kept busy answering questions put almost entirely by interested strangers. On Sunday evening Oct. 27 Comrades Pierce and Beryn from the 7th ward will be the speakers. The following Sunday Nov. 2, the speaker will be Prof. Ernest Untermaun, the subject, "Bernstein and the Socialist Program."

Thursday evening will be taken up by the "School of Socialism" directed by Comrade May Wood Simon; the school no doubt will be largely attended by the local comrades.

The organization committee meetings every Sunday morning will hereafter be called at 19 o'clock sharp, the organizers are therefore requested to be on time. Although only six branches were represented at last Sunday's meeting considerable business was transacted, the various officers reported good progress, a new piano was secured, a supply of literature laid in and it was decided for convenience sake, to supply branches with The Workers' Call, and all sorts of socialist literature at the lowest rate. The organizer now having in his possession the roster of all members in the division, intends to visit all the branches, in the near future.

In the meantime branches are requested to report all matters of interest at meetings, entertainments, etc., in order to avoid conflicting dates to division organizer.

ARNOLD BARMUSEN,  
674 Loomis Street.

**WEST SIDE.**

Eleven out of twelve organizations were represented at the last meeting of the West Division, the one not represented in the 24th ward.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved, after which the report of branches was called for. All branches reported activity in the canvass of new members and subscribers for 'The Workers' Call'.

In this work branches should divide their respective wards into districts and place a responsible and active worker at the head of each district, such district captain to utilize the services of members residing in his district, each captain to report to the ward organizer.

The advantages of this system are manifold, when a public meeting is to be held the ward organizer calls the district captains together, gives each a bundle of bills or stickers or cards, the captain calls his workers together, gives each a handful of these bills, stickers or cards and then they all start out distributing them. In case a subscription to the Call expires, the District Organizer hands same to the Ward Organizer who in turn hands it to the District Captain in whose district such reader may live, the captain will at once call on the reader and get the renewal or if he cannot attend to it will send instead one of his workers. When any member is behind in his dues the same course can be taken. It often happens that a ward organization of 25 or 40 members can not properly cover the ward for lack of a system, though every one may be peddling bills or hustling for members or readers for the paper, yet but a small part of the ward is covered since a dozen or more take the same street while other streets are never touched. The above plan however, will furnish the ward a system that will remedy all not broken in making out the defects as this plan can be utilized in furnishing watchers at polling places during election time.

The 15th ward has already adopted this plan and finds it very good. Which ward will be next?

The 17th ward reports making arrangements to hold agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p. m. at Aurora Hall, corner Milwaukee avenue and Huron street beginning Oct. 27.

The financial report for the week ending Oct. 26, is as follows:

Receipts—	
Balance from Oct. 19	\$6.79
11th Ward for dues stamps	1.50
11th Ward Call card account	1.00
12th Ward for dues stamps	2.25
12th Ward Call cards	1.00
12th Ward donation	1.50
13th Ward for dues stamps	1.50
13th Ward Call cards	1.00
14th Ward on Call card acc.	2.00
17th Ward on dues stamps acc.	3.00
17th Ward donation	.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$28.73</b>

Disbursements—

To Ex. Committee stamps acc.	\$2.25
To Ex. Com. Call cards acc.	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7.25</b>

Balance on hand..... 21.48  
**JAS. S. SMITH,**  
 Org. West Division.

**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 capitalist and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them. The possession of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides their commercial domain abroad and subverts the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the school, and enables them to reduce the working class to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class, and the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

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

While we declare that development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depend upon the stage of development reached by the capitalist system. 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.

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**SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.**

**Branch Directory.**

**COMMITTEES.**

**ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.** South Side Sec. Paul Pierce, 6402 Rhodes Ave. Fin. Sec. E. Richter, 5455 Ellis Ave. Division Org. Arnold Rasmussen, 6714 Loomis Street.

**THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.** Meets every Saturday, 7 p. m., at 123 N. Clark St. Secretary G. A. Harold, 34 N. Clark Street.

**GENERAL COMMITTEE.** Meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 2nd floor, Schiller Bldg., 193 E. Randolph street, M. H. Taft, secretary, 38 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, 8th p. m., at 2114 Wabash Ave. (store). Sec'y: E. Yeomans, 275 East 27th Street. Organizer, Peter Raat, 1762 Wabash Ave.

**THIRD WARD—**Headquarters, 328 E. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, E. E. Yeomans, 2390 State street. Organizer, Louis Daigard, 3765 State street.

**FOURTH WARD—**Meets every 2nd and 4th Monday night at 253 S. Halsted. Luxembourg Hall, Sec. Joe Treutz, 25 E. Twenty-second Street. Organizer, R. Drierow, 310 Halsted St.

**FIFTH WARD—**Every second and fourth Monday at 3536 Archer Ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finsterboch, 3536 Archer Ave.

**SIXTH WARD—**Meets first and third Monday nights at 410 E. 43rd 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. 63rd street. Sec'y, M. H. Klauber, 545 Drexel Ave. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 6402 Rhodes Ave.

**EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—**Every first and third Friday evenings at 1910 South Chicago avenue. Secretary, Ferdinand Jabnik, 1913 A. V. E. K.

**FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—**Meets every 1st Monday of month at 1718 W. 51st St. and every 3rd Monday at 4965 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Slevens, 3613 W. 60th St.

**POLISH BRANCHES.**

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

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

**EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—**Every Sunday, 2 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 84th Street and Superior Avenue; secretary, F. Rudzinski, 5757 Market ave.

**TENTH WARD BRANCH—**Every Saturday evening at Palanski's Hall, 18th Street and Ashland Avenue; secretary, K. Kosturski, 617 W. 29th street.

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

**LADIES' BRANCH—**Every first Sunday, 2 p. m.; secretary, Mrs. B. Felick, 522 11st place.

**EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.**

**SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB—**Meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1029 Milwaukee Ave., in rear. Secretary, J. Lichtenstain, 140 Wilmet Ave.

**THE NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB—**Meets every Tuesday evening at 123 N. Clark St. Basement, at 8 p. m. All North Side Comrades should attend.

**NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB No. 2** Meets every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at 1745 Diversy Blvd. near Clark Street, Lake View. Comrades should attend.

**LASALLE POLITICAL AND EDUCATIONAL CLUB—**Lecture and reading rooms at 485 S. Halsted street; meetings every Friday night.

**SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—**Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Thomas Hall, Secretary, 1345 Van Buren St.; J. Langenberg, treasurer, 315 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. Mrs. D. H. Daly, Secretary, 451 South Western Ave.

**ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.** South Side Division, meets every Sunday morning, 9:30 at Socialist Hall, 782 W. 32d St. G. Under, Secretary, 5 W. Saunderson, Organizer, 301 W. 5th Street.

**Grand ENTERTAINMENT and BALL.** ASSOCIATED WITH COMICAL AND OTHER RECITATIONS.... Given by The Southwest Side Branches of the Socialist Party. Saturday November 23, 1901... Hoerber's Lower Hall, 710-14 Blue Island Av. Tickets 10c A Person. 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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By A. M. Simons. Price 5 cents. Pocket Library for sale at office of Workers' 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 Menday nights at 1104 North Halsted St.

**I. C. U. COMPANY.** All kinds of Job Work. Will save you one third on carpet cleaning and stove repairing. Send postal to Rev. L. A. Mrcum, 792 Austin Ave.

**SOCIALIST TEMPLE,** 120 S. Western Ave. Phone 383 Seley. Sec'y, E. Cope, 464 W. Huron St. Business Agent, J. P. Larsen, 547 W. Erie Street.

**PROPAGANDA MEETINGS:** Oct. 27, Sunday, 8 p. m., W. H. Wise. Oct. 28, Wednesday, 8 p. m., B. Beryl.

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

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An Orchestra of 20 pieces will furnish music.

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**SOCIALISM.**

Do you know what it means "Dividing up?" "Anarchy?" Just the opposite. "Then perhaps it means a heaven on earth that is coming within every one's grasp?" Not that either; Socialism is coming long before every one is good, and it will make it possible for people to help each other instead of fighting each other. The way that Socialism is coming is this. Socialists understand that there are two classes of people in the civilized world. First, there is the working class, including all who do useful work either with their hands or their brains. They are as a rule poorly paid because they have to work for capitalists. These capitalists, who gather the rent, interest and dividends. Once the capitalists used to work, but now they hire others to do their brain work as well as their hand work. They only draw incomes. Socialists propose to make the machinery and the railroads the property of the whole people, to stop paying an income to capitalists out of the labor of others, and to give a good living to every worker and every one unable to work. This they propose to do by uniting the working people into a party of their own to get control of the government and use it in their own interest. To get a clear and connected account of what Socialism stands for, you should read the new book entitled COLLECTIVISM AND INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION by Emily Vanavarde, 190 pages, priced in paper 25 cents, in cloth 50 cents. If you want a brief statement of Socialism or a discussion of some special phase of it, short enough to read in half an hour, take any issue of the POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM. This is a series of 52-page booklets published monthly. The numbers are now ready:

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