

# 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. 145.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1901.

PRICE ONE CENT

## A Still-Born Child.

With Two Hundred Socialists in Attendance the Fake "Union Labor Party" Opens its Eyes in the Winery of a Saloon. Sentenced to Death by the Socialists it Gives One Gasp and Expires. Its progenitors Sneak Out Amidst the Jeers of the Bystanders. Capitalism Losing its Grip on Organized Labor in Chicago.

"One wonders what it was begun for if only to be so quickly done for."

"You should have been there." "Where?" "Why down at the Sherman House when the Socialists put the fakirs with their little Labor Party jokers on the bum." "That is what the Chicago comrades are saying to each other when they meet."

For weeks the capitalist dailies had been announcing that a new political child was to be born into the "happy family" that already gambled in the Chicago municipal pasture. We were told of the terrible things that the workers in San Francisco and Bridgeport had done, and that the union men of Chicago proposed to do likewise.

Then there was a notice of a public meeting where this new infant was to make its first public appearance. Then those wicked Socialists began to get in their work. All over the city the hundreds of active Socialists who are in the unions began to ask what this new party proposed to do, and in what way it proposed to improve upon the time tried labor party that was already in the field under the name Socialist. Front practically every union in the city there began to be large healthy kicks. A panic seized upon the would-be organizers and they rushed into print to announce that no Socialists would be admitted into the councils of the new "labor party." But it became quickly apparent that the Socialists in the labor unions were so strong that without them there was no hope of any party. So these precious rascals declared that they were going to invite "doctors, lawyers, teachers," etc., to help form their "union labor party." But it soon became evident that there were enough Socialists holding union cards to swamp any public meeting that they could possibly hold. So these great politicians began a little game of "hide and seek" with themselves. One day they would announce a meeting and the next they would call it off with ever renewed curses on the heads of the Socialists. At last they announced that a quiet little committee meeting would be held at the Sherman House on Saturday night and very emphatically announced that no Socialists would be invited. But Socialists never did go much on ceremony anyhow, and so they said "never mind the invitations, if you are going to form a labor party we will be there, because that is our business and we propose to attend to it."

So when the meeting finally assembled there were four or five fakirs who were ready to organize a new party.

### A Simile and What Came of it

I.

Wu Ting Fang (to New York politician)—"You are a follower of Mr. Platt, I believe?"

"Yes."

"Then you are a Platt man?"

"Yes."

"Do you do everything that Mr. Platt tells you?"

"Yes."

"Then you are his slave, are you not?"

"No—er—I—s—"

Politician leaves the room in confusion; the heathen Chinese looks "child-like and bland," but no doubt inwardly admiring the wonderful independence of the free-born American citizen.

II.

Socialist orator perched on box on street corner, engaged in an argument with a laborer:

Soc.—"You work for the Skinnem & Fieccem Co., I believe?"

Lab.—"Yes."

Soc.—"Skinnem & Fieccem Co. belong to the employing class, don't they?"

Lab.—"Well—I—(scratching his head) I suppose so."

Soc.—"Now you own nothing but your labor power—your ability to work from day to day, if you get the chance—and in order to provide food, clothing and shelter for yourself and family you are forced to ask Skinnem & Fieccem Co. or some other capitalist for a job, for leave to work."

Lab.—"I suppose that's about it."

Soc.—"Do you do everything that the Skinnem & Fieccem Co. tell you?"

Lab.—"Why, y—e—"

Soc.—"Then you are their slave—their wage-slave—are you not?"

Lab.—"What! Me a slave! What d— Socialist talk is this! O, let me at him! Let me at him!" (tries to strike man on box).

III.

Two months have elapsed and in the meantime the Skinnem & Fieccem Co. have declared a lock-out. Our laborer amongst others loses his job; is instructed by a capitalist judge and clubbed by a policeman. Turns up now in a rather dilapidated condition at some street corner where some Socialist is holding forth. Laborer edges his way through the crowd.

Soc. (recognizing him)—"Ha, glad to see you, my friend! Work for Skinnem & Fieccem Co. yet?"

Lab. (bitterly remembering the clubbing)—"No."

Soc.—"Why not?"

Lab.—"Guess it's because I am a slave, all right. Say, can't you give me some Socialist books to read? I want them and want them quick."

Needless to say he got them and is now an enthusiastic Socialist trying to enlighten his wage-slave friends.—W. E. W.

### Help the Boys Out

The Socialist Educational Club, a notice of whose entertainment at Wicker Park Hall appears in this issue, ask all comrades living on the North and West Sides to assist them in making this ball as successful as possible. The club was organized in August, 1900, with fifteen members, and has been continually active in Socialist propaganda in the locality since its establishment. Club rooms were secured at 1132 Milwaukee avenue, and have been the center of a socialist agitation ever since. Hall meetings have been held every Sunday and many series of lectures delivered. A considerable library has also been collected by the club. Owing to many of the original members having moved to other localities, the membership is reduced to ten, and in consequence have been forced through lack of finances to abandon its meeting rooms. The members therefore request the co-operation of all comrades to assist them in re-establishing their headquarters by doing all in their power to make the Wicker Park Hall entertainment a success. The club feels justified in making this request as they have always stood for uncompromising socialism, and they supported the party to the fullest extent of their power.

### Illinois State Notes.

At the last meeting of the Illinois State Committee, new charters were re-issued for locals at Danville, Evanston, Nashville, Sandeal, Alton, Gen. Car-bon and East Peoria. Since the meeting a charter has been issued to the comrades at Herrin. A list of the locals which have been re-organized under the new constitution with their secretaries, will be found on the last page of the Call.

We are particularly desirous of hearing from comrades at the following places: Abington, Alton, Belleville, Davidson, Newark, Bishop Hall, Dresden,

feen, Decatur, Freeburg, Freeport, Grossdale, Jacksonville, Kewanee, La Salle, Lincoln, Mattoon, Monmouth, New Burnside, Oglesby, Paris, Pekin, Pittsfield, Quincy, Rock Island, Sheridan, Taylorville, Trenton and Westville.

At all these places there have been organizations either affiliated with Springfield or Chicago, and a little energetic work on the part of one comrade in any of these towns will get together the five members necessary to secure a charter.

A recent letter from Herrin from Comrade Boswell, formerly of the Call, tells us that they admitted four new members this week and are preparing to open a reading room and headquarters. They expect to have 25 members soon.

A large increase in membership is reported from Pana and Springfield. A vigorous organization is starting in Evanston where weekly propaganda meetings are being held.

Illinois has already sent \$50.00 in dues to the National Secretary this month and we expect to enroll over 2,000 members in the course of a few weeks.

All comrades in unorganized towns invited to write for instructions for forming a local.

CHARLES H. KERR, State Secretary,  
56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

It would be well for the A. F. of L. convention delegates to remember that cheap Chinese labor doesn't need to be exploited in this country to become a competitive factor which American labor must reckon with. Conditions have changed considerably since the Geary law was enacted.



SPEAKING HIS PIECE.

### Machinists Hear Socialism.

At the regular meeting of the La Salle Lodge of the International Association of Machinists, a motion was passed to have Comrade John Collins deliver a speech on Saturday evening, December 8th, which took place on that date to a crowded house which received the address with great satisfaction. This lodge took 200 Workers' Calls. Comrade Collins will also make an address on December 15th, to Reliable Lodge of the International Association of Machinists. This meeting will take place at the corner of Ogden and Western avenues at 8 p. m., and all machinists are invited to attend. Good for the machinists.

### Bricklayers, Attention!

A special meeting of the Socialist Bricklayers' Educational Club will be held on Sunday afternoon, December 16th, 2:30 p. m. sharp, at the Socialist Temple, 123 S. Western avenue. Business of vital importance is to be transacted, and all members of the club are urgently requested to attend.

H. KOCH, Secretary.

### Klenke's Lecture Tour.

Altona, Ill., Dec. 12-14-15.  
Middle Grove, Dec. 17-19-20.  
Farmington, Dec. 20.  
Paris, Dec. 21.

### THEY DIDN'T DARE.

Incident at the Mueller's Hall Debate Shows How Capitalist Journalism Dreads the Truth.

The debate which occurred last week at Mueller's Hall on the relative merits of anarchism and socialism, afforded the capitalist press of the city and more especially the Tribune, an opportunity to display to advantage that class consciousness, the lack of which on the part of the workers is the chief safe guard of capitalist supremacy.

The report which appeared in the Tribune was in itself a marvel of ingenious falsification, exaggeration and suppression. A shout for socialism which came from the gallery at once became a "hurrah for Czolgosz" either in the reporter's notes or through subsequent censorship. The few hisses which greeted Simons' challenge to his opponent to declare his position on the assassination of McKinley, was readily translated into the "wild scenes of disorder," while the whole report is written in a manner tending to leave the impression that while neither of the debaters had said anything of particular importance, the audience were worked up to an intense pitch of excitement with "wild oratorical denunciations." There is little need to use these columns for the purpose of denying this report. The audience of eight hundred or thereabouts who were present are able to decide for themselves upon its truth or falsity.

During the debate, however, an incident occurred one part of which was fully reported, while the other was passed over in silence by every journal which professed to give a detailed ac-

count of the proceedings. It is well worth relating, and is so highly significant in itself that it needs no comment.

When Isak took the floor for the second time, he asserted that Czolgosz was a socialist and that for eight years he had been enrolled as a member of the Socialist Party in Cleveland. Immediately the pencils of the reporters started at top speed. Not a word of Isak's statement on this subject was missed. They knew from experience that whatever else might be doubtful copy, this would certainly "go."

In rebuttal, Simons pointed out that a strict and thorough investigation made by Max Hayes of Cleveland on this matter, and which was open to the scrutiny of anyone desiring the information, showed beyond doubt that not only was Czolgosz never a member of the Socialist Party in Cleveland, but that he was actively engaged in Republican politics in that city, and had voted at Republican primaries on several occasions as the record would testify. At this juncture the reporters ceased writing, and one of them in a loud whisper asked the other, "Does that go?"

"No," came the reply in the same tone of voice.

This whispered colloquy did not escape the attention of the speaker, who stood on the edge of the stage immediately above the press table. Leaning

over the stage he exclaimed: "YOU DARE NOT PRINT THAT!"

The gentlemen of the press made no motion. They were out after suitable copy, and had no use for this sort of thing.

Next day the Tribune's report contained practically every word of Isak's assertion, but there was not even a hint that Simons had attempted to refute it, thus creating the impression that Czolgosz was declared to be a socialist and the statement was allowed to pass un-noticed. The Inter Ocean also, which boasts that it is "the only paper in Chicago that dares to print the news," didn't dare to accept the challenge of the socialist speaker. Perhaps it wasn't "news," or perhaps in this case discretion was the better part of valor. Or, which is still more probable, its non-appearance was due to a distinct conception of the danger of directing attention to the fact that the "philosophy" of anarchism is merely the logic of capitalism carried to its legitimate conclusion.

At least one thing is certain—that there is no capitalist paper in this city that dares to give its readers any information regarding socialism unless such information is first properly mutilated, distorted, partially suppressed, or exaggerated to suit the interests of the capitalist class.

Local St. Paul (Minn.) of the Socialist Party will give a Christmas entertainment and Ball on Sunday, December 29th, 1901, at 3 p. m., at Pfeiffer's Hall, corner of Eighth and Wabasha. Tickets 25 cents a couple. Children under ten years, accompanied by parents, will be admitted free.

## The Deadly Parallel.

The Farmer as a Wage Earner

by W. D. Mahon ???  
American Federationist, December 1901.

Socialism and Farmers

by A. M. Simons.  
(Pocket Library of Socialism, April 1901)

Now, in order to understand correctly the farmer's position we must remember that the production of a commodity consists in taking some portion of nature's product and transforming it into a form desired by man and then transporting it to a place where it can be used when wanted. Now, these three conditions are necessary to any kind of production: Form, place and time. No article has value or price until it has gone through all these processes. The farmer may own the land, raise live stock, and grow grain in excess of his own needs, but while they are still on the farm the process of production has not been completed, for they are not at a place where they are wanted or can be used.

When the farmer goes to finish the process of production and add time and place he finds that the instruments of production, the railroad, telegraph, elevator and stock yards—being necessary to him, also who appropriates all the farmer has produced, save the share that labor has always received, A SCANTY LIVING.

Let us follow the same question in relation to improved machinery. The hand tools of a few years ago have gone and today machinery is as necessary to operate the farm as it is the shop and factory. Those who control the manufacture of machinery hold the farmer at their mercy, and we find the latter as much enslaved to his twine binder as the printer to his linotype machine.

Another glance, and we find the factory system still further engraving itself upon the farmer. The creamery, cheese factory, beet sugar factory, are examples of the new industries that have been grafted upon the farm and are nothing more or less than a portion of the great factory system.

The farmer's products connected with these industries are absorbed by the owners of the plant, and the farmer who grows the fruit, beet or vegetables, receives simply the wage for his share of the labor performed upon the finished product. In many cases that wage is lower than that received by the employees within the walls of the factory. So I say that, on investigation, etc.

The farm products connected with these industries are absorbed by the owners of the plants, and the farmer who grows the beets or furnishes the milk and cream receives simply wages for his share of the labor performed upon the finished product, and not infrequently these are even lower than those paid employees within the walls of the plant itself. Here at least there can be no doubt but that the interests of the wage-worker and the farmer are the same.

After having thus stolen his position from Socialist sources he has the nerve to specifically state that "anarchy and anarchy" is the solution and socialism. A man that will steal ideas and then try to deny the conclusions to which they lead will bear watching when next he tries to talk about "no politics in trade-unions."

A resolution denouncing Wu Ting Fang for having declared that when the American people "are blamed" they are beyond argument, and reason does not appeal to them" is before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, for consideration. It is that body will think the matter seriously they will see at once that the Chinese Minister's remarks are leveled against anything which the convention represents. We do not consider the laborers of China as the "Chinese people," and have said so. It has been pleading all along for the admission of the "better classes" of Chinese, the "respectable" ones who do not do any manual labor. Why then should he regard the American laborer as the "American people"? And who should a body representing the masses of America be asked to resent an observation that whether just or unjust was clearly intended for the capitalist class?

### Roosevelt on Anarchism.

Socialists have long recognized the fact that not only have the capitalist class "no" intellectual weapons with which to combat the theories of anarchism, but they are also unable to account for its appearance. President Roosevelt's message gives a curious illustration of this truth. We here submit two statements from that document the first presumably dealing with anarchism, the second incidental to recommending a more stringent inspection of immigrants.

First paragraph:

"He (the anarchist) is a malefactor and nothing else. He is in NO SENSE IN NO SHAPES OR WAY, A PRODUCT OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS," save as a highwayman is "produced" by the fact that an unarmed man happens to have a purse."

Second paragraph:

"This would stop the influx of cheap labor and the resulting competitions which give rise to so much of bitter-ness in American industrial life, and it would dry up the springs of the pestiferous SOCIAL CONDITIONS in our great cities, where ANARCHISTIC ORGANIZATIONS HAVE THEIR GREATEST POSSIBILITY OF GROWTH."

The reader will now be able to judge for himself as to the extent of President Roosevelt's knowledge of anarchism.

Raising the Dead.

It has certainly been a very eventful week for Lieutenant Van Tets of the Dutch army. On Monday he died of

Page 7.

But let us for a moment consider farming as what it really is—simply a means of producing certain goods—grain, cattle, fruit, etc. Now, it has been pointed out that production of any commodity consists simply in taking some portion of the earth and changing it into a FORM desired by man, and then taking it into some PLACE where it can be used at a TIME when it is wanted. No matter how these different processes may be disguised and intermingled, they are all present and are all necessary in any form of production, and no article is produced until it has gone through all these processes and has the proper FORM at the proper TIME and in the proper PLACE to be used.

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When he tries to finish his process of production and add time and place he finds that the instruments for this—the railroads, telegraphs, elevators, stock-yards, etc.—being necessary to him, also who appropriates all the farmer has produced, save the share that labor has always received—a bare living.

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Many and many a farmer has thus become as completely enslaved to his scythe or binder or sulky plow as any city worker to the great factory in which he toils.

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Still other changes bring the farm into closer connection with the factory system. Many things that were once a part of farming are now great capitalist industries. The creamery and the cheese factory are the first of these that occur to the mind, and beet sugar is an example of an almost new industry that has been grafted upon farming and that is but a portion of the great factory system.

The farm products connected with these industries are absorbed by the owners of the plants, and the farmer who grows the beets or furnishes the milk and cream receives simply wages for his share of the labor performed upon the finished product, and not infrequently these are even lower than those paid employees within the walls of the plant itself. Here at least there can be no doubt but that the interests of the wage-worker and the farmer are the same.

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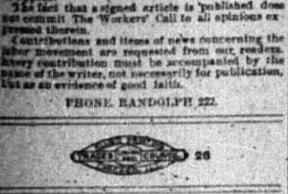
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Editorial Announcements: To secure the return of unreturned manuscripts, please send them to the office by Monday evening...

Phone Randolph 222.



A Wisconsin congressman objects to the Chinese because "they work for a few cents a day and accumulate considerable money and take it out of the country with them."

Mayor Harrison thinks that President Roosevelt was afraid to say what he really thought about the trusts. Is any employer expected to state what he really thinks about his employees?

According to Mr. Bourke Cockran, the United States is getting itself into all sorts of difficulties on account of its attitude towards the war in South Africa.

After pleading the cause of the little brown man in the Philippines for many months, it now seems that Mr. Bryan is in favor of extending the Chinese Exclusion Act to cover his case in the event of his attempting to emigrate to this country.

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session of a home of his own. Having proceeded so far in our analysis, we call the attention of our readers to the extraordinary statement that Albert Stalmacher, a Swede, 44 years old, a hold-up man, residing at 824 North Hoyne avenue, committed suicide last week because he could find no employment and was therefore forced to surrender his home because of his inability to make payments on the mortgage.

Whoever else may be fooled by the declaration of an elected candidate that he will impartially represent the interests of all classes, the capitalist press laborers under no delusion of that sort.

It is not necessary to deny that the message bears the marks of having been written by what is popularly termed a "strong man."

What has the message to say about the subject of anarchism for instance, that has not been said a thousand times before?

Under ordinary circumstances Socialist political activity is always pernicious in the eyes of the ruling classes of all countries.

Yes, Herr Bebel is making a magnificent fight, and the American correspondents are quite willing to spread his fame and applaud his courage in standing up for the rights of the oppressed.

Now, what is the meaning of all this? How comes it that the foreign correspondents and editorial writers of the American capitalist press, who under ordinary circumstances are only too willing to malignantly criticize every action of the Socialists, whether as individuals or collectively, how is it, we ask, that their curses are turned to blessings?

There is no mystery about it. It can be explained in two words—material interests. That is the solution. The capitalist class of America have wheat, corn, beef and pork to sell, and want to secure an entrance into the German market on the easiest terms.

Under socialism a man could always work and secure the whole proceeds of the labor, therefore it follows of course that socialism would deprive the workman of the chance of ever possessing a home of his own.

Capitalism always wants "something new" and that something is always profits. If Satan came from the infernal regions to help them secure it they would sing praises to his name, quite as readily as they do to Herr Bebel's.

No better illustration of the insipid flatness of the bourgeois mind could possibly be given than the reception which has been accorded to President Roosevelt's message.

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There are thousands of volumes bearing more pretentious titles, but dealing with the same subject as this little book, which we venture to say are on the whole of far less value to the average reader than Mr. Todd's modest volume.

WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR? By F. Dundas Todd. Cloth, 142 pp., \$1.00. Photo-Beacon Co., 409 Security building, Chicago, Ill.

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Upon the trust question the message is a mere echo of what others have said on innumerable occasions.

As all roads now lead to Socialism, this conclusion is of course not unexpected, though perhaps the surrender of "physical rights" for "full satisfaction of needs" may sound rather indelible and confusing and savor somewhat of "State Socialism."

Regarding "publicity" as a remedy, perhaps, though, remedy is not the right word—let us say as a desirable thing to be applied to the trusts, nothing need here be said.

But on the whole the message is about the limit of what might be expected from a man of determined character speaking as the champion of modern capitalism.

with all his might. But when his action is pitted against social evolution in a desire to perpetuate the capitalist system of production, the socialists at least entertain no doubt of the inevitable result.

And the tone of the message despite its positiveness, shows plainly that the writer instinctively feels that the system which he represents is on the defensive, and his duty consists in safeguarding it against attack.

But the endeavor to foist this array of platitudes upon the "public" as a remarkable contribution to social and economic science, is surely a joke, though fortunately for the exploiting classes, the aforesaid "public" are too dull witted to appreciate it.

In criticizing a presidential message from a socialist standpoint we admit that it is very difficult to say complimentary things about the author, but we have no hesitation in declaring that in our opinion the message as it stands is infinitely superior to anything that Mr. Bryan could produce.

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It seems that the declaration of Abraham Lincoln, that Cato was a better man than himself, has aroused the ire of Senators Foraker and Cullom, who both declare that if such is the case, Isak should be electrocuted at once, which is in itself pretty good anarchist logic on their part.

"Anarchists should not exist on earth" says Cullom, "but inasmuch as they cannot be exterminated, I would be glad to see them sent to an island."

As against the anarchist idea, capitalism is really powerless. When its expression takes on the form of murder, capitalism can do nothing but reply in kind.

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Since Comrade Goodspeed has seen fit to publicly denounce me for having debated the question of Socialism vs. Anarchy and since this fact has been seized upon by the capitalist press with the avidity with which it always welcomes any action hostile to socialism I feel that I am entitled to a word of personal explanation.

In the first place any complaint about Comrade Goodspeed and myself coming with poor grace from the man who can claim the distinction of having done more than any other man in America to confuse them.

However he has a perfect right to express his opinion no matter how fatal it may be to socialism. But I would call his attention to the fact that the debate which he attacks has done more to demonstrate to the whole country that socialism and anarchy are antagonistic than any or all the things that the socialists have been able to do since the assassination.

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Upon the trust question the message is a mere echo of what others have said on innumerable occasions.

As all roads now lead to Socialism, this conclusion is of course not unexpected, though perhaps the surrender of "physical rights" for "full satisfaction of needs" may sound rather indelible and confusing and savor somewhat of "State Socialism."

Regarding "publicity" as a remedy, perhaps, though, remedy is not the right word—let us say as a desirable thing to be applied to the trusts, nothing need here be said.

Socialist Pointers

Nobody has yet suggested Jekyll Island as a suitable location for anarchists.

It seems that the political atmosphere of Chicago is not favorable to the birth of fake labor parties just at present.

Three hundred and eighty five persons committed suicide in this city in one year according to the coroner's report.

Query: Is the present scarcity of freight cars to be taken as proof that the interests of tramps and capitalists are identical?

In view of the recent occurrences at Pekin, would it not be a good idea for the inhabitants of that city to pass an Exclusion Act of their own?

That Sherman House wine room episode of last Saturday is a warning to the political grafter that Socialism is narrowing his field of operations.

All workmen should be properly impressed by the mastery manner in which President Roosevelt side-stepped the labor problem in his message.

We notice that the President's message failed to touch upon the necessity of calling out the regular army to quell the workmen in case of a strike.

If Bourke Cockran were running the affairs of British capitalism, he might possibly hold different ideas as to the advisability of easing up in South Africa.

John Alexander Dowle's commercial supremacy now seems to be universally acknowledged by his clerical rivals who have fallen behind in the competitive race.

A cable from Tien-Tsin, China, states that the German and British soldiers have started butchering each other. Is it possible that the supply of Chinese is exhausted?

If any Chicago workman really wants a fake labor party, let him get in line with the Democratic or Republican organizations, whichever he may choose he can't go wrong.

Senator Tillman doesn't seem to be alarmed over the proposed bills for the punishment of those who incite to deeds of violence. Tillman is not the sort of anarchist at which they are aimed.

The question of what to do with the Treasury surplus has been answered by the introduction of a new ship subsidy bill and a proposal to raise the salary of Congressmen from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

We Socialists are not particularly concerned about abolishing the wine rooms, but we stand ready to do a few things to any fake "Union Labor Party" that may be hatched in them.

If we only had "publicity" applied to the trusts, the working class would have the inestimable privilege of knowing just who the fellows are who are skinning Mr. Lawson in the copper deal.

We suspect that Comrade August Bebel's speech against the "hunger duties" in the Reichstag didn't sound quite so "tuneless and melodious" to the German as to the American capitalist class.

If wine rooms were only used to originate fake political parties for the purpose of deceiving the working class, the necessity for their abolition would not appear so distinctly to the city politicians.

It is safe betting that amongst the 4,000 persons who yelled themselves hoarse over Bourke Cockran's oratory on behalf of the Boers, there were none who had mules and other munitions of war for sale.

A Chicago minister has just branded Dowle as "the colossal fraud of the century." It is possible that there is some exaggeration here. Surely John Alexander doesn't loom up bigger than all the churches combined.

It is only ignorant and superficial persons who believe that socialism and anarchy will mix, says the Record-Herald. To which we might add that it is a similar type of people who believe that capitalism and anarchy won't mix.

There are several millions of workmen in Germany who positively refuse to recognize the recent establishment of soup houses and charity agencies in the great industrial centers of that country as signs of prosperity.

A University of Chicago professor declares that the President's message is better reading for students of sociology than many of the ordinary text books of political economy, which is a rather ambiguous compliment after all.

Would it not be prudent on the part of our capitalist classes to reserve the island of Guam for their own use, when the evil days arrive in which they will be forced to consider the advisability of "taking their capital out of the country?"

Employees in department stores can not plead ignorance of the fact that they are going to be overworked during the Christmas holidays. Through some mysterious and wonderful insight, the reformers have already predicted that this fate awaits them, so they are now warned in advance.

Important to Party Members: Do not miss the next meeting of your branch. A communication concerning the Workers' Call will be read there which is of the greatest importance. It will explain a way by which the circulation of the Call can be very greatly increased with a very little extra work and expense. Something new. Be there!

Single bundles of 100 or more, 25 cents per hundred.

All Branches are requested to see that all tickets for the Winter Festival that yet remain in their hands, and cash for those sold, are turned in at this office, 26 N. Clark St., as promptly as possible.

National Civic Federation in New York will discuss the possibility of a great union of organizations of employers and laboring men, at its first annual session next week.

The Twentieth Ward, recently reorganized, bids fair to be one of the liveliest wards in the city.

# Debate at Mueller's Hall.

Relative Merits of Socialism and Anarchism Presented to Audience of Eight Hundred. Points Made by Both Speakers Liberally Applauded. Good Order Prevails Throughout the Meeting. Audience Intensely Interested in the Arguments. A Summary of the Debate.

Socialism vs. Anarchy, the debate which has been advertised for several weeks past in our columns, drew on last Thursday evening an audience of about 800 persons to Mueller's Hall on Sedgwick and North avenues, to hear the principals in the controversy, Abraham Isaak, editor of "Free Society," and A. M. Simons of the International Socialist Review, present their respective sides of the discussion.

In the absence of Clarence S. Darrow, who had agreed to act as chairman, but whom circumstances prevented from being present, Mr. T. P. Quinn was selected to act in that capacity, and about 8:30, after a few preliminary announcements, introduced the debaters and acquainted the audience with the time arrangement agreed on. Simons (for Socialism) was to open the debate with a 30-minute address, followed by his opponent for a like period of time; twenty minutes each in rebuttal, and ten minutes each in conclusion, Isaak to close the debate, which was thus to occupy two hours.

In opening the discussion, Simons stated the question at issue as follows: "Which of the two philosophies, Anarchy or Socialism, offers the best explanation of social phenomena and provides the best plan of action for the abolition of the evils in present society?" His opponent assenting to this statement, the speaker went on to define Socialism as based on economic determinism, or as stated by Marx and Engels, that in every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis from which is built up and from which alone can be explained the political and intellectual history of that epoch.

The speaker then explained this economic determinism by illustrations from nomadic, feudal and capitalist society.

He then stated that this philosophy was antagonized by idealism, which regarded all history as but the evolution of ideas, and held such abstractions as justice, truth, etc., as being absolute and eternal, insisting that society must be bent to fit these ideas. This philosophy, he asserted, took no account of social evil, law, and necessarily led to confusion and utopianism and the production of dreamers. Anarchists, he declared, accepted this philosophy, and revived the old theological dogmas, the fixed categories of good and evil, right and wrong, and the individualistic conceptions of the past century, such as the talk of natural rights, inalienable and eternal, etc. He quoted from modern anarchist writers such as Grave, Malato, and others. All anarchist literature, Free Society included, based its philosophy on these conceptions, which led inevitably to such ridiculous and impotent conclusions, whereas Socialism, being based upon material facts, in its study of society regarded dreams as unimportant and therefore reached practical conclusions, which were being constantly verified by evolution.

Whatever plans of action anarchism therefore evolved, were necessarily futile and impracticable. He classified them under two forms, negative and positive. The first advocated such passive action as the refusal of military service, jury duty, payment of taxes, all of which he declared were doctrines which the bourgeois observed as faithfully as possible. He ridiculed the idea of the working classes refusing to pay taxes when capitalism had stripped them of all property, while the refusal of military service, even if practicable, required the organization which anarchism declares unnecessary.

Under positive action he instanced the formation of colonies, encouragement of trades unions and Co-operatives, and other exploded petty bourgeois reforms which the passing of every day makes more impracticable as revolutionary factors. Socialists, on the contrary, used these things intelligently. Anarchism also postulated vague and indefinite suggestions of reform in education, propaganda in the country, without any clear specification of any sort. He cited various anarchist writers in support of these assertions.

The so-called revolutionary measures proposed by anarchism were equally impossible and absurd. The general strike and the idea of a universal armed uprising he characterized as too idiotic for discussion, as they not only grow less possible each day, but actually require an elaborate authoritarian organization which is scouted in any and every form by anarchy.

He concluded that when these silly and ridiculous conceptions were eliminated, but one thing was left, viz., Terrorism—individual warfare—assassination, which was the only logical result of the acceptance of the philosophy of anarchism. He quoted liberally from anarchist literature to show that this position was generally accepted, and in conclusion asked his opponent if he was prepared to justify assassination or did he propose to show that it was not the logical conclusion from anarchist doctrines.

The champion of anarchism then took the floor, and after asking the indulgence of the audience on account of its being his first appearance in debate, began with a vigorous attack upon Socialism. He taunted the Socialists with declaring that Anarchy was dead, and asking why in such case they made it an object of attack. He then insisted he was a Socialist, a real Socialist, and that the members of Socialist political parties had no interest in the same.

Since the days of Robert Owen he declared that the revolutionary character of the working class had diminished, that the two and a half million Socialists in Germany were State Socialists, which in reality meant State Capitalists—authoritarians; that authority was the evil that power always tends to develop and increase, that in the transition from chief to king, the evil began by giving the chief the best of everything obtainable, and so increasing his power—that the government resulting from this development of power was not instituted to protect the property of the subjects but of the chiefs.

Socialism he declared meant fatalism, anarchism proclaimed liberty to all mankind. He admitted the economic factor, but only regarded it as partial and limited. The only point where anarchism and Socialism agreed was upon the abolition of private property, but whereas Socialism wished to preserve government, Anarchism would destroy it. Government was the evil. It was impossible to govern men without deceiving them. The power of government rested on fraud and ignorance, and freedom was therefore only possible through the abolition of government.

He then quoted Kautsky to show that the wage system was compatible with a Socialist society, that workmen would have no choice of occupation under Socialism and that they have more freedom in that respect now. He quoted Liebknecht to show that political action meant compromise, and stated that the German Socialist deputies were middle class reformers who wasted their time by quibbling over matters which had no interest for the workers or which they should have opposed in toto. That therefore the Socialist workmen of Germany were being deceived and defrauded through their acceptance of political action as a means of emancipation. Revolutions were necessary only because constitutions do not grow. Anarchist ideals could only be realized by showing government as an exploded ideal. Anarchism taught the individual to resist tyranny by asserting his manhood, by showing that emancipation cannot come through participating in government or using the ballot box as the Socialist tactics dictate. Intelligence, not the ballot box, was the factor, bloodshed was a mere incident in the revolution, progress was not made by voting; people didn't vote as to whether they would accept inventions or not. The class struggle was not a political struggle; Marx himself denied that it was, therefore Socialist tactics stood condemned.

Twenty minutes for rebuttal from Simons, who opened by objecting to the dream picture of State Socialism drawn by his opponent; that if he wanted to dream he should select his own brand of opium. He showed that this State Socialism existed nowhere but in the minds of dreamers and cited quotations from Engels, Liebknecht, Deville, and Vandervelde four modern Socialist writers, to show how Socialism regarded the "State" in the future. His opponent had wasted a lot of time in telling what things should be done, but utterly neglected to tell how. Government must be abolished. Good; but to abolish government it is necessary to get hold of it, necessary to wrench the power from the hands of those who now use it as an instrument in their own interests, and this could only be accomplished by united political action on the part of the working class.

His opponent had spoken of the strength of revolutionary ideas in Owen's time, but it was a notorious fact that Owen appealed not to the working class but to the bourgeois; that Owen was a dreamer of dreams like the modern anarchist of today. Socialism was in accord with evolution. It recognized that authority had an economic basis, that it will die out under collectivism, that the material interests of the laborers must and does urge them to intelligent action, as instanced by its appearance as the political expression of the aspirations of the working class in every capitalist nation on earth. He asserted that anarchism had added nothing to the economic thought of the world, that the term Anarchist Communist merely described an impossible hybrid—that as a term it was meaningless. That assassination was the only reality left to anarchism, and it now devolved upon his opponent to either justify or repudiate it.

In his twenty minute rejoinder Isaak replied that assassination could no more be dodged than lightning—it was inevitable. Czolgosz he said was a Socialist for eight years, but Czolgosz was a better man than the speaker, for the sight of misery and injustice gave him the courage to strike at what he thought was the cause of the evil, and this courage he (the speaker) lacked. He could write articles about it, but Czolgosz took action, whether rightly or wrongly he would not say, but he would not condemn him. He challenged the Socialists to show a case where voting ever changed anything. It never did throughout all history, and it never can. The American revolution was not put to a vote—had it been there would have been no revolution, for the majority would have sided with King George. Socialism belied its own tactics because opportunism existed in its political action but was denied. He quoted Bernstein in support of this and cited the "immediate demands" in the German Socialist program. He said the Socialists often asked anarchists, "What have you done?" and the reply must be "Nothing." But, says the Socialist,

"we are going to do something." "Good," replies the anarchist, "so are we."

Ten minutes were allowed Simons, who began by stating that he had forced his opponent, who had rejected economic determinism as fatalism, to fall back on a still more absolute fatalism in order to explain assassination. He showed that an investigation in Cleveland proved beyond all doubt that Czolgosz was not only not a Socialist, but had been a Republican for years, that he had voted at Republican primaries in Cleveland, and that the transition from capitalist politics to anarchist tactics was extremely easy. That assassination was a logical result of the failure of anarchism to evolve an intelligent line of action to be pursued.

He declared that the presence of immediate demands abated nothing of the complete revolutionary character of the Socialist program; that nothing was changed in the past by voting, merely because majority rule was recent, that it was a distinctive feature of modern capitalism. Socialism, he concluded, gave the only practical solution of the question—that the working class must capture the powers of government and that the use of the ballot was at present the most expedient means to that end. Anarchism must ever remain a dream—it can only express itself negatively in idiotic quiescence; positively in ridiculous demands for petty bourgeois reforms, or if carried to its logical extreme, assassination and private warfare. His opponent had deliberately falsified Marx and Engels in order to prove alleged assertions, he had quoted from writers who are not recognized as Socialists, and even then had failed to reply when these misrepresentations were brought to his notice. In conclusion the speaker urged his hearers to

work unitedly for the emancipation of their class through the ballot of the Socialist Party.

The debate was closed by Isaak with a ten minute address in which he claimed that no philosophy has anything to do with assassination more than with writing. When misery is recognized some one will strike; at what he believes to be the cause of it. Anarchist tactics would yet work out liberty for the human race. Socialist tactics were bound to fail because the working class are now and always have been in the majority, but were powerless because they recognized government. He then cited several instances of individual anarchists refusing military service in the French army and escaping because the authorities dare not punish them for fear of after consequences. The speaker was in the midst of a reference to Millerand, the French cabinet minister, when the time limit for the debate expired.

Both speakers were liberally applauded during the course of the debate although the Socialists evidently preponderated in numbers. Points made by both were quickly perceived by the adherents of each side, and due recognition was not withheld. Despite the reports which appeared in the daily press (with which we shall deal in another column) the meeting was conducted with perfect order at all times. During the controversy on assassination there were a few hisses heard throughout the hall, but beyond this harmless expression of disapproval nothing further was noticeable. Whether the anarchist portion of the audience will hold the reporters responsible for the fanciful accounts of the meeting which appeared in the press next day, we cannot say, but we Socialists at least will be quite ready to find an excuse for them in material interests.

They can only live by getting acceptable copy, and a Socialist meeting without "wild scenes of disorder" the poor fellows have learned through experience, is not worth reporting from a financial point of view. It would be too much to expect of the capitalist press to give a truthful report of an affair of this sort, an admission that apparently supports the anarchist contention that governments must deceive the people, if one is content to ignore the economic reasons which make falsehood of this sort necessary.

It is unnecessary to say anything further about the debate, as those present will judge according to their particular standpoint. It only remains to say that each side was ably presented by the principals, and listened to most attentively by the audience who were certainly furnished with ample material for future reflection.

This is a way that costs you nothing and it is very simple. Buy your food at the Socialist Co-operative. One-eighth of the profit goes to Socialism, and as long as the Workers' Call needs it the money will be put there. Of the remaining profit another eighth goes to the reserve fund of the Co-operative, and the other three-fourths goes back to you. That is an easy way to save up money for helping the work along in other ways.

"Social Justice" will be resumed as a 36 page magazine. Old subscribers should send in their correct addresses at once to Fred K. Strickland, 97 N. Kedzie avenue, Chicago. They will receive as many copies of the new series as was due them of the old series.

One Way to Help the Workers' Call.

General treatises on economics usually contain at least two divisions of the subject, that of production and of distribution. According to the most common acceptance of the term, production means the creating of utilities—utilities being used in the sense of the power to satisfy wants. Men cannot create new MATTER, but they can take the matter about them and put it into such a condition as to form new material, or into such a form or place or at such a time that it will meet the demands of some human want.

This process of securing new materials, as when the farmer sows the grain and thus uses the matter and forces of nature to form more grain, and of putting things into the form and the place and at a convenient time, is hence known as production. This division has from the first occupied the attention of economists, and they have divided the agents or factors that take part in production into three, the land, labor and capital.

Distribution on the other hand is not concerned as the name might seem to imply, in the moving of goods from place to place, but with the division of the results of production between the different factors. Hence arise the terms, wages, the reward of labor; rent, the return to land; and interest and profit, the portion that goes to capital.

It must be noticed that the Physiocrats had no theory of distribution and Adam Smith gave little attention to it. The reason is plain. Great and new productive forces were beginning to make themselves felt when Smith wrote. He turned his attention wholly to these new productive forces and wrote principally on how nations were to increase their wealth. The question of the division of the products had not assumed as yet any great importance. All eyes were fixed on the wonderful new agents that furthered production. Today, on the other hand, the problem of distribution is occupying well nigh the whole attention of economists.

These then are the three sources from which the capitalist class draw their income. By virtue of possession of the land they claim rent. Rent had its origin and grew up with private property. Since they possess capital as private property they retain interest, and from the fact that the capitalist was also the "captain of industry," he still claims pure profit as his, although this service he no longer performs. However he is well aware that nowhere can the organizer of business exercise his faculty but through him and the capital.

Now, as to the justification on the part of the capitalists and the economists for the income of the ruling class. Private property in the productive instruments is the only justification they need. If they can establish that right, rent, interest and profit follow as a consequence. Whoever concedes the right of private ownership must concede the right of the owner of land to rent that land or cultivate it himself as he pleases, and must concede the right of the capitalist to demand a return for the use of capital. The whole problem centers around this right of private property, and with that right, interest, rent and profit stand or fall.

# Rent Interest and Profit.

Extracts from Lectures Delivered Before School of Social Economy by Mrs May Wood Simons.

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are the returns to the superior ability in managing business displayed by certain men. This manager may be the owner of the business or a superintendent hired. In either case the PURE PROFITS go to the owner of the capital. More and more this function of director of business is passing out of the hands of the actual owner of capital into those of hired employees. Pullman is frequently instanced by our bourgeois friends as an example of a man who built up a great business, and whose managing ability received only its just reward. Yet Pullman has now been dead some time, but the year after his death Pullman stock had doubled in value, and under the management of a hired superintendent the Pullman millions continue to increase.

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# Progress of the Trusts

Never since the world began has the wit of man hit on any other device for making money which would compare with the modern formation of trusts. And the trick consists in issuing enormous quantities of watered stocks to pay interest on which the workers are being taxed. As this is one of the most striking features of the formation of trusts now going on, Socialists should watch it and continually bear it in mind. A notable instance of this kind is the Steel (steel) trust.

The trust was formed last March, after the laws of New Jersey had been modified to suit the incorporators. Originally it had a capital of \$1,154,000,000, consisting of \$304,000,000 of bonds, and \$850,000,000 each of common and preferred stock. These securities were issuable in exchange, at rates agreed upon, for the \$773,971,471 of securities of the eight companies first absorbed, and for \$25,000,000 in cash put up by the magnates.

A few weeks later the American Bridge Company (capital \$20,427,500 each of common and preferred stocks) and the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines (capital \$29,425,941) were absorbed, and \$70,828,590 of preferred, and \$72,553,580 of common stock of the new company were issued in exchange for old stocks.

The new capitalization was thus increased to \$1,315,959,700, though adding no visible assets or real value to the original company to take the place of wind and water. It has been estimated by competent authorities that the \$204,000,000 bonds of the new trust probably cover the actual assets, aside from values due to monopoly power. Thus it appears that this great trust is capitalized for more than four times the actual cost of all the different plants it has absorbed. And during the first six months of its existence, notwithstanding the great strike of the iron workers, which appears to have hurt it very little, it earned enough money to pay good dividends on all this stock, and there is a good prospect that it will continue to do so.

In July, 1900, the Department of Labor at Washington issued a bulletin on "Trusts and Industrial Combinations," compiled by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks. In that bulletin Prof. Jenks gives details of fifteen trade combinations whose plants he shows could be reproduced for 45 per cent of their capitalization, and he says: "It is probable, also, that the establishments reporting do not represent, on the whole, the most speculative of the larger combinations whose securities are placed on the market, and that in consequence the result shown here is much more favorable as regards stock watering than the average of industrial deals in on the stock exchange." Thus Prof. Jenks states that while these plants are capitalized for over twice their actual value, most of the industrial deals in on the stock exchange are capitalized for much more than that.

An example of excessive capitalization is afforded in the Central Pacific Railroad, which is capitalized at \$147,154 per mile. It was principally built with subsidies from the government, and cost the original owners very little. The railroads of the "country as a whole are capitalized for three or four times what it actually cost to build them.

In January, 1899, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association issued a manifesto protesting against the ex-

# Hull House Labor Museum.

A Collection of Primitive Tools of Handicraft Showing the Evolution of Industrial Processes with Illustrative Charts, etc.

The Labor Museum of Hull House has just issued a most interesting report. This museum aims to gather material illustrating the processes of production from the most primitive times.

The earliest forms of tools are shown, and it is an interesting point which is brought out in the report that it was always possible to find in the vicinity of the museum people who were still accustomed to producing in this primitive form. The writer of the report, however, seems wholly to miss the point that this shows a terrible social waste of life, in that the knowledge of the improved methods of production has failed to reach so large a portion of the population.

Perhaps the most striking thing in the report is the chart which is given below showing the thousands of years during which society was slowly learning to use the most crude of tools, and the comparatively short time in comparison that steam has taken to revolutionize the whole face of society.

coming in the latter half of the eighteenth century.

"Many of the Italian women who came to the museum had never seen spinning wheels, and looked upon them as a new and wonderful invention. The chart shows that steam has been applied to textile manufacturing but a short space in the long line of 3,900 years. Even then it is confined to certain countries of Europe and America, with spots in Asia and on the coast of Africa. A world map, exhibiting the places in which the straight spindle and the spinning wheel still survives, was a matter of unfeeling interest to the visitors of the museum.

"Of necessity, it was difficult in one chart to more than indicate the periods of adjustment which accompanied the changes in industrial methods, and although the times of transition were comparatively short, they were big with suffering. An attempt was made to fill out by the interpretation of literature that period when steam was first

situation to a statement of the industrial difficulties in which we of the present day are so often caught, and the need of adaptability and speedy readjustment to changing conditions which is constantly demanded from the contemporary workmen. A tailor in the audience once suggested that whereas time had done much to alleviate the first difficulties in the transition of weaving from hand to steam power, that in the application of steam to sewing we are still in the first stages. The isolated woman who tries to support herself by hand needlework is analogous in her position to the weaver of one hundred years ago, and the persistence of many of the weavers in their own homes until driven out by starvation, is paralleled by much the same persistence among the "home workers" who sew in their own houses. In spite of Charles Kingsley's "Yeast," no spot of artful has endeared the sweaters' victim to us as George Eliot has made us love the belated weaver, Elias Marner."

The past century, however, saw industry completely revolutionized. The laborer was now not only landless but without tools as well. He possessed nothing but his labor power. Labor was thus separated entirely from capital, so that in production one class provided labor, another capital and land. Land being the first source from which the ruling class drew a return, we will consider that. In early times land was generally common property. Later it became private property, and individuals or the state have since then secured a return for the use of land which they call rent. Rent in this sense is for the use of land only and must not be confused with the so-called rent of houses, etc.

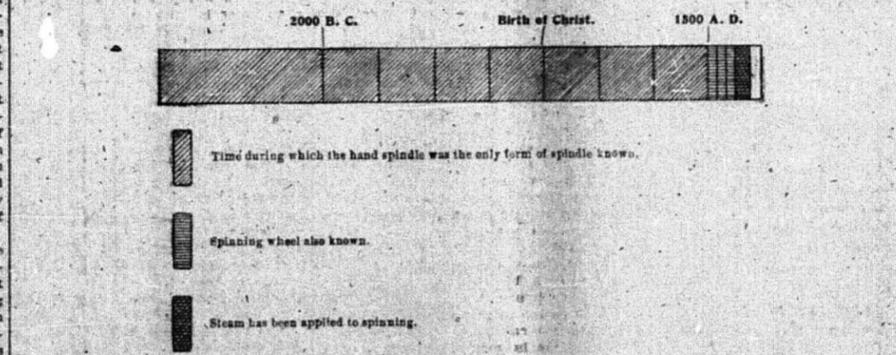
The most extensive treatise on rent in the English language, and at the same time the most far-reaching in its effects, is no doubt David Ricardo's work. He defines rent as "that portion of the produce of the earth which is paid to the landlord for the use of the original and indestructible powers of the soil." He sums up his doctrine as follows: "It is only because land is not unlimited in quantity and uniform in quality, and because in the progress of population land of an inferior quality or less advantageously situated, is called into cultivation that rent is ever paid for the use of it." In other words, he attributes all rent to the original differences of soil. This is practically the position taken by J. S. Mill and a large number of today's economists.

We come now to the return to capital in the form of interest and profit. There is no little confusion between economists as to where the line between these two shall be drawn. It is now conceded by many that a term, gross profit, should cover both interest and profit, but that interest is the return on capital invested, whether that capital be loaned or used in business by the owner, and that pure profits are the returns that come to a business through the superior managing abilities of the manager, entrepreneur.

How then, is interest on the return to capital determined?

Still another theory of capital is given by Ehm Barwerk. In his "Positive Theory of Capital," he says: "In the previous book I tried to show and account for the natural difference that exists between the value of present and the value of future goods. I have now to show that this difference of value is the source and origin of all interest on capital." That is, he would say that a man will not give one hundred dollars' worth of goods for one hundred dollars' worth of goods ten years hence.

These profits the economists tell us



Concerning this chart and the lectures which were given at the museum, the report says:

"It was startling in its revelation of the length of time the stick spindle was used, compared with the more recent spinning wheel, and the infinitesimal time during which steam has been applied to spinning. Beginning with 2,000 B.C. the straight spindle was used to produce all the spun clothing used by mankind for more than three thousand years, and not introduced into Europe. The European spinning wheel was used but a little more than two and one-half centuries when steam was first bunglingly applied to textile manufacture,

applied to the manufacture of textiles. Perhaps the most striking picture is that drawn by Hauptmann in his drama of 'The Weavers.' An interesting lecture was given upon the Industrial Revolution in England, and the appalling conditions throughout the weaving districts of the North, which resulted from the hasty gathering of the weavers into the new towns, also the regulation of those conditions as the code of factory legislation was slowly developed. The rise of trade unionism among textile workers was also traced, and their connection with the British labor movement. The lectures in the museum found it easy, indeed almost inevitable, to pass from the historical

## SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVE.

Notices of Special Meeting to be Held December 29th to Discuss Proposed Amendments.

In accordance with a petition of ten per cent of the members, as provided by the by-laws, the directors of the Socialist Co-operative of Chicago hereby call a special meeting of the membership of the Association to be held at the Socialist Temple on Saturday evening, December 29th, 1901, at 8 p. m. for the purpose of voting upon the following amendments to the by-laws and electing a building committee as provided by the proposed amendments.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS. Resolved, That Section 1 of the by-laws shall be amended to read as follows.

MEMBERSHIP. Any member of the Socialist Party may become an active member of the

Socialist Co-operative by payment of a membership fee of \$5.00. At least 10 cents of this amount must be paid in cash at the time each member is enrolled; the remainder may be deducted from the rebates on purchases as provided in Section 12.

Any person not a member of the Socialist Party may become an associate member on the same terms, but only active members shall be allowed to vote, or hold office. Any associate member of the Co-operative who subsequently becomes a member of the Socialist Party shall, by certifying this fact to the manager, be enrolled as an active member without any further payment.

Resolved, That the following Section be adopted:

### BUILDING COMMITTEE.

11. The Socialist Co-operative shall elect a board of eleven members to be known as the Building Committee. It shall be the duty of this Board to receive all funds contributed for the

of a building to be known as the Socialist Temple, and to be the property of the Socialist Co-operative of Chicago. It shall also be the duty of this committee to purchase a suitable piece of land for said building and to supervise the construction of the building. They shall serve until the annual meeting of the Socialist Co-operative, but any member of the committee may be removed by a majority vote of the membership of the Co-operative at any special meeting. In case of a vacancy occurring, it may be filled by the Board of Directors.

It is desired that every member of the Socialist Party in Chicago who is interested in the building of the Socialist Temple and wishes a voice in its management, become a member of the Socialist Co-operative before December 29th. Membership subscriptions may be left with the manager at the Socialist Temple, any evening between seven and nine, or with the treasurer, Charles H. Kerr, at his office, 615 North Dearborn, between 7 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

ions of the paper trust, then recently formed, and stating that the trust was capitalized for \$5,000,000, while all its plants could be reproduced for \$1,000,000. Thus this trust is capitalized for almost four times the actual cost or value of its plant.

Facts like these might be multiplied indefinitely, but the point to which we now desire to call attention is that the great mass of "securities" dealt in on the stock exchanges, and to pay interest on which the working class is being "reeced," is made up principally of water. It is probably safe to say that these securities, as a whole, are watered to three or four times their actual value, and every dollar which goes to pay either the principal or interest on these securities is earned by the sweat of some working man's brow.

To intelligent working men who have never been able to acquire a dollar except by actual work, and who find their labor closely watched so that they are doctored for every hour of idleness, it must be an interesting sight to see these financiers manufacture hundreds of millions of dollars worth of fictitious "securities," and then bind them as a burden on the back of labor. And so the rich acquire fabulous fortunes without labor, and the poor work hard and see their earnings slip away from them. This is one of the ways in which the great wealth is acquired which is being squandered in luxury, as in the case recently reported, of Mrs. Bradley Martin, who has spent \$1,500,000 on a necklace, while thousands of women by the hardest labor can get barely enough to hold soul and body together. J. B. S.

### LOCAL PARTY NOTES

#### NORTH SIDE.

The last Sunday meeting at Senefelder Hall, 565 Wells street, was a success although the attendance was small; quite a lot of literature was disposed of, and a splendid address, which was appreciated by close attendance, was delivered by Comrade May Walden Kerr. A good collection was taken up and a new member added.

#### TEMPLE NOTES.

On Wednesday, December 23, Comrade Brennan gave us a good talk on "Modern Slavery." Discussion followed.

Thursday, December 24, Mrs. Woodman gave a talk at the ladies' meeting, but as most of them were at the North Side debate, the attendance was small.

Sunday, December 27, Dr. Bayard Holmes delivered a lecture on the subject "How to Live." Some of the comrades who did not know our rules desired discussion, but as our Sunday meeting is a meeting mostly of whole families and we rarely get through before 10 o'clock with regular program, the Temple committee have thought it advisable not to have discussion at Sunday night meetings, but we invite it at all other meetings of the week.

Saturday, December 18th the Socialist Dramatic club will give a performance. If you miss this you'll be mad with yourself.

Sunday, December 13th, Comrade Strickland will speak, 8 p. m. Comrade A. M. Simons will talk to the afternoon school.

Wednesday, December 16th, Comrade Birlyn will speak, on Thursday, the 19th, Mrs. Wentworth.

#### Fifteenth Ward Branch.

At its last business meeting the Fifteenth Ward Branch appointed four committees—lecture, advertising, house, and visiting—to have charge of the work in the ward for the winter, also a literary agent.

Next Sunday (16th) Comrade Simons will speak at the Branch Hall at 555 North Rockwell street at 3 o'clock. Comrade Strickland will speak at the same place on Monday evening, December 19th.

#### Twenty Eighth Ward.

Notwithstanding the bad weather a good sized crowd gathered at Socialist Educational Hall to hear Comrade Pimons speak. At the close of the lecture criticism was invited, but those who are famous for their abnormally developed bump of intellectual combativeness, were conspicuous by their silence. Songs were sung to the piano accompaniment, and the spirit of true comradeship reigned supreme.

A Christmas festival will be held on December 23th, and judging from the talk of the committee in charge, something grand will take place.

Bi-weekly lectures will begin Wednesday, January 6th, and continue until the spring election.

#### SOUTH SIDE.

The South Side entertainment which will be given on December 13th at headquarters, 783 W. 63d street, will contain many unique features, amongst which will be an auction of good things to eat. Each lady will bring a basket holding lunch for two people which may be decorated to suit her own taste and convenience, and which will contain a card bearing her name. The baskets will be auctioned off to the highest bidder who will share the lunch with the person who furnished it.

Coffee will be provided extra. Let every one who can either furnish a basket or buy one come and help every one else have a good time. Sociability helps socialism.

#### A-RASMUSSEN, Organizer.

This third annual entertainment and ball given by the 33rd ward branch of the socialist party for the benefit of the propaganda fund will take place at Kensington Turner Hall on Saturday, Dec. 14, commencing at 8 p. m. The J. Morgan will speak on "The Revolution of 1775, Its Declarations and Constitution," and Professor Untermann will deliver an address on "Capitalism and Socialism." Tickets 25 cents a couple.

## SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

### Branch Directory.

#### COMMITTEES.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, South Side—Sec. Paul Pierce, 6407 Rhodes Ave. Fin. Sec. E. Richter, 4485 Ellis Ave. Division Org. Arnold Rasmussen, 6114 Loomis Street.

THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE meets every Saturday, 7 p. m., at 133 N. Clark St. Secretary G. A. Harold, 36 N. Clark Street.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 168 E. Randolph street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 26 N. Clark street.

#### BRANCHES.

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

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8th p. m., at 214 Wabash ave. (store). Secretary, Rice Washbrough, 175 East 22nd street. Organizer, Peter Haat, 1765 Wabash ave.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 3555 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 3269 State street. Organizer, Louis Dalgaard, 3705 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2d and 4th Monday night at 325 S. Halsted. Luxembourg Hall, Sec. Joe Trentz, 35 E. Twenty-second Place. Organizer, H. Driesvot, 3119 Halsted str.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Monday at 3539 Archer Ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finsterboch, 2629 Archer Ave.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Monday nights at 419 E. 43d street. Secretary M. Kleminger, 454 Lake ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 345-E. 43rd street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, at 662 E. 63rd street. Sec. M. H. Klauber, 6516 Drexel ave. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 6407 Rhodes Ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 3 o'clock, at 125, 89th Street, corner Buffalo Avenue. T. J. Vind, Secretary, 125 89th Street.

NINTH, TENTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at Porges' Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell Streets; Secretary, Mary E. Colison, Hull House, 335 S. Halsted St.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at Jusewitsch Hall, Cor. 21st street and Paulina street. Robert Plotter, 409 Washburne ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Meets every Tuesday evening at 325 W. 23rd Place. School of Socialism every evening. Secretary G. J. Sindelar, 1195 S. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Secy Mrs. D. H. Daly, 461 S. Western Ave. Organizer J. Gillespie, 613 Warren Ave. Phone Seeley 552.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miles' Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western Aves.; Secretary, Henry Stocker, 713 Austin Ave.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH, Meets every Friday at 555 North Rockwell Street. Secretary, F. H. Kuchelbocker, 450 N. Winchester Ave.

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Shonhoven's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.; secretary, O. Beselack, 346 N. Wood St.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Aurora Hall Huron st. and Milwaukee ave.; secretary, A. Mork, 451 N. Wood st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD—1st and 3rd third Wednesday at 477 W. Madison street; secretary John Gillespie, 477 W. Madison street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., 133 North Clark St. Secretary, R. Morris, 35 N. Clark St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every first and third Monday in the month at 58 Clybourn Ave.; Sec. Chas Sand, 345 Wells Street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—Meets first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 494 Sedgwick street. E. Hethusen Jr., secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every 1st and 3rd Thursday at N. W. corner Southport Avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary, E. G. Knaus, 81 Lincoln ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Fridholm Hall, 1748 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, Ruth Dick Hall, 1707 Aldine Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Corner Belleplaine and Leavitt Sts. Secretary, Chas. L. Jansen, 137 Otto Street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—AVONDALE—Meets every Friday and third Friday at 173 N. Kedzie Ave., corner Berry Ave. Secretary, Henry Schaub, 465 W. Wellington St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 2—Living Park—Meets every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening at 715 Irving Park Boulevard. O. F. Gellmark, Secretary, 246 Monticello Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—CRAGIN—Every first and third Tuesday, Lincoln's Hall, 1913 N. 51st Av. Secretary, George Jansen, 2284 St. Paul Av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 4—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, 1221 N. Francisco Av. Fin. Whammond, Secretary; 232 N. Whipple Street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 5—SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—Secretary Fred Whammond, 2182 N. Whipple Street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD No. 6—HERMOSA—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at Hall 123, 123 Armitage Ave., corner Hamilton Ave. G. D. Rasmussen, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 7—HANNEN PARK—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 2381 Grand Ave. Wm. Killeman, Secretary, 1123 N. 5th Ave.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Friday at 8 o'clock, Socialist Educational Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee Aves. Secy. O. K. Jorgensen, 1265 North Washburn Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on call at 544 Ashland Ave. Organizer, Wm. S. Ellis, 647 Ashland av.

THIRTIETH WARD—Secretary, F. W. Fisher, 425 Westworth Avenue.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday at Lundquist's Hall, 61st and Morgan Streets. Secretary, Chas. Wietrand, 616 Aberdeen St. Organizer, E. Nelson, 544 Aberdeen St.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and third Friday, 8 p. m., at 783 53rd St. Secretary, Lillie M. Forberg, 619 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 712 Emerald Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second and fourth Wednesday evening at 111th street and Michigan Avenue; Secretary, G. F. Dennis, 1147 Perry Ave. Organizer, H. DeBow, 44 West 110th street.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH, Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 2249 Harrison St. Sec. E. C. Lowater, 2249 Harrison Street.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 246 N. 32nd ave.

THIRTY-FIFTH, No. 1, Public lecture and entertainment the first and third Thursday each month at Linstrom's Hall, 48th Ave. and Lake St. John M. Cook, Secy., 136 N. 52nd Ave.

GERMAN BRANCHES. KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 530 Larrabee street, near North Avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 169 Garfield Av.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 26 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 26 N. Clark street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 919 South Chicago Avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 10513 Ave. K.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st Monday of month at 1718 W. 51st St., and every rd Monday at 496 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Sievera, 3612 W. 60th St.

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

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday at 454 Noble street; secretary, M. Pleck, 484 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prokop's Hall, 54th street and Superior Avenue; secretary, F. Rudzinski, 877 Market ave.

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

TWENTY-NINTH WARD BRANCH—Every first and third evenings, Kosciuszki Hall, 4th and Wood streets.

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 523 21st place; secretary, Mrs. B. Feick, 523 21st place.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH No. 1—Secretary, H. Tubessing, 1077 S. Leavitt st.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH, No. 2 (Wilhelm Liebknecht Club)—Secretary, R. Fusch, 784 W. 18th st.

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS. 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.

NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB No. 2 meets every Friday eve, 8 p. m., at 1748 Diversey Blvd., near Clark Street, Lake View. 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 Ave., E. P. Farber, Secy., 164 W. Superior St.

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

SOCIALIST MACHINISTS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Monday evening at 3 p. m., at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave. Good speakers, lectures and discussions. Secretary, Guy Marshall; Treasurer, John Mulroey.

Hall Meetings. Friday, 8 p. m. Porges' Hall, corner Maxwell and Jefferson. Speaker, S. Levinson.

Sunday, 8 p. m. Socialist Hall, corner Milwaukee and Armitage avenues. Speaker, T. J. Morgan.

Sunday, 2 p. m. Aurora Hall, corner Huron street and Milwaukee Avenue. Speaker, W. I. Goodspeed.

Friday, December 20th, 8 p. m. Friberg's Hall, 182 E. 22d street (near State). Speaker, F. W. Knox. Discussion invited.

On Friday, December 20th, at 8 p. m., Comrade T. J. Morgan will lecture at Porges' Hall, corner Maxwell and Jefferson streets, on "Co-operation." Good speakers in Jewish will also speak upon this subject.

Comrade John Collins will speak at the Karl Marx Club, 289 Larrabee street Monday evening, December 14th, 8 p. m. Comrades are requested to attend.

Sunday, 3 p. m. Social Turner Hall, Belmont Avenue and Paulina street, entrance on Paulina street. E. Untermann and Charles Sand, speakers.

At Reginald Hall, corner 11th street and Michigan Avenue, Sunday, December 15th, 2 p. m. Jos. Washops, speaker. Subject, "The Basis of Socialism."

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## Special Notice to Members.

Are you hustling for those prizes? If so, don't forget to have the cash for your sub. cards in the hands of your Ward or Division Organizer, or the Business Manager of the Workers' Call before December 1st. In order to keep the sub. card account straightened out and settled up to date, the Committee has found it necessary to place a time limit on all cards issued. Those now out are limited to December 1st. Comrades having cards they have not disposed of can exchange them at their Branches for cards good to January 1st.

The Executive Committee, per Geo. D. Evans.

## Socialist Temple

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Wicker Park Large Hall 307 W. North Ave. New Years Eve. December 31st 1901. Tickets 25 cents. Grand Entrance 9 o'clock. Music by Prof. Brodfield.

## NOTICE.

All Comrades holding tickets from the Socialist Sangerbund since Oct. 29, Braud's Hall will kindly return cash on tickets to The Workers' Call office. Per Committee.

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.

## Notice.

All Comrades having Simons-Issak debate tickets or money for them please turn in all monies and tickets at once, and Oblige Fraternally THE COMMITTEE.

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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 1106 North Halsted St.

## SOCIALIST TEMPLE,

120 S. Western Ave. This J. Morgan will lecture every 2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Socialist Party. First lecture Thursday Nov. 14th. Subject Socialism—its History and Basis.

## Socialist Party Buttons

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