

THE WORKERS CALL

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ADVERTISEMENTS: A limited number of acceptable advertisements will be received.

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS: To secure the return of unused manuscripts...

THESE RANDOLPH 22



Referring to the effect of the recent debate at Mueller's Hall a correspondent notices...

Who shall decide when doctors disagree? The chairman of the Socio-Legal Forum, Dr. Christison...

INSIDE INFORMATION

Partial relief is at last in sight for editors of Socialist papers...

Quite recently one such article appeared in the columns of this paper...

This week we publish an editorial from the New York 'Journal of Commerce'...

We ask our readers to give this article careful consideration...

This article only says in other words that the Socialist diagnosis of the economic future is correct...

It was for publishing views almost identical with those of the 'Journal of Commerce'...

We shall draw upon these sources in future from time to time...

OBJECTION IGNORED

It would be well for the organized workmen of this country...

For instance the son of Judge Baker, of infamously notoriety...

It must be admitted that to a very large extent this contemptuous brushing away of the opinion of organized labor is deserved...

It is safe to say that no capitalist will ever be found guilty of the offense...

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB meets every Tuesday evening...

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

One of the resolutions presented at the recent A. F. of L. Convention...

Without a single exception the capitalist press has endorsed the conduct of the American Federation of Labor...

A glance at the alluring advertisements with which the store windows are now occupied...

To begin with, how can a working man save when he can hardly secure the necessities of life at present?

We have not observed that the capitalist press is putting forth any extraordinary efforts...

An American naval officer declares that the British government systematically deprecates the naval strength of the country...

We notice that Hanna didn't tell the delegates to the 'capital and labor conference'...

ADDRESS TO DELEGATES

National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to A. F. of L.

To Delegates to Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Scranton, Pa.

Brethren and Comrades—When a prevailing economic system becomes the very antithesis of human needs...

Issue, that cannot be eternally arbitrated. The difference between compulsory arbitration and voluntary arbitration...

a. Through trade unionism we may increase wages and reduce the daily hours of toil...

b. While the union has the power to increase wages self-preservation requires the capitalist class to charge all the profit the market will bear.

c. Through the introduction of machinery (not to mention trust methods) where one worker obtains employment...

d. In declaring that wages will never be regarded as the equivalent of labor the trade unions proclaim...

e. Self-perpetuation which impels the capitalist class through injunctions issued by servile courts...

f. The political organization of the working class is therefore an immediate necessity to co-ordinate with the preservation and continued growth...

With fraternal greetings, we are, Faithfully yours, LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

Justice

By Wm. E. Fos.

'Reader unto Caesar, the things that are Caesar's'

There stands the law, let no one mar: 'To Caesar things that Caesar's are.'

Accord the lordly and the strong All rights that unto them belong.

Tis well! Now let us straightway see What may the dues of Caesar be.

Behold, where high in pomp he towers; He tells not, yet he much devoirs.

He feeds on us; he is a shirk; Let's give to him a right to work.

And when he puts his hands to use, We'll let him have what they produce.

If he refuse to sow or reap, His right to starve we will not keep.

Let him enjoy it, it is his; To Caesar still what Caesar's is!

Too long the suffering human race Has worked and starved in Caesar's place.

There stands the law, it is most just; And work of starve great Caesar must.

Affirm and print and paint and carve: 'Caesar can work, or he can starve!'

So shall the Scripture be fulfilled, And Caesar get what God hath willed!

Illinois State Notes

Last week an application for a charter was received from a new local at Westville, Vermilion county...

Local Alton reports an increase of five members at the last business meeting.

Local Elgin has rented permanent headquarters. It sends in the name of Ernest Untermyer...

AT HEADQUARTERS

'Well, the campaign is over,' said the veteran filling his pipe and preparing to occupy the corner chair.

'I don't know about that,' broke in the Utopian, 'it was an appeal to my love of justice that brought me to Socialism.'

'Huh,' grunted the Revolutionist from the opposite side, 'that only proves what he said. I never knew a sentimental Socialist yet that wouldn't applaud every smooth-tongued mountebank whom the rest could see was a radical for revenue only.'

'Well, you can hardly blame them,' interrupted the Agitator, 'a fellow gets out night after night; he appeals with convincing logic; he impresses the motley group that stops to listen, to strike for equality for Socialism.'

'And just think what the world might be,' interjected the Utopian. 'What wondrous beauty would result from the leisure intelligence the co-operative commonwealth would bring.'

'I've been thinking along those lines myself,' said the Organizer, pocketing his pencil and putting his note book away.

Socialists of Oklahoma held territorial convention at Kingfisher on December 21st.

Socialists of Colorado will hold state convention at Denver on December 28th.

Editor Workers' Call: The Socialist Dramatic Club's entertainment held Saturday, December 18th...

What would you have us do? queried the Veterans. 'Now, mind you, we don't want any Bernsteinism.'

That's right. That's a fine idea,' exclaimed the Utopian. 'Yes, but it can't be done,' croaked the Revolutionist.

SOCIALIST POINTERS

The hell of capitalism is also paved with good intentions.

More people are finding out every day that the Socialist Party is an earth-

CORRESPONDENCE

International Socialist Bureau.

St. Louis, Nov. 26, 1920. Comrades—At the International Congress in Paris in 1906, a resolution was adopted establishing the International Socialist Bureau...

In order to accomplish this end the Bureau is charged with the duty of taking the international organization of the proletariat of all countries; to arrange for International Congress; to receive and publish reports; and to attend to other matters within its scope...

A member of the party in good standing may be nominated. In nominating candidates, the comrades will bear in mind that the secretaries may be called upon to pass not only upon matters concerning the Socialist movement of our country...

LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

Press Bulletins

Utah Socialists have called a state convention for December 28th.

The Socialist Convention at Parsons, Kas., on November 26th, was attended by 47 delegates representing 12 locals.

The national committee has decided to co-operate with comrades in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island...

The national committee has issued state charters to Connecticut. Local charters have been issued to Independence, Col., New Orleans, La., Burnham Township, Okla., Newburn, Va., Mt. Pleasant, Utah, Murray, Utah, and Sioux Falls, S. D.

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John D. Rockefeller knows that President Harper will never ask him where he got it.

Gov. Yates is class conscious. Being a politician himself he is naturally looking out for politicians.

It is the exploiters of labor who are making the Christmas season lively. The times are good for them.

From present appearances it seems about an even thing as to whether the winemakers or the ordinance abolishing them will go.

The Civic Federation will please elect a lot of 'good' men to office because they don't come so high on the corporations as the 'bad' men do.

The discouraging feature of the great capital and labor conference is that Mark Hanna can make a lot of the laboring men believe what he says.

So far the ruling classes have made no effort to deprive organized labor of the eternal and inalienable right of passing resolutions against injunctions.

District Attorney Jerome of New York says he will make the rich clubs as well as the poor saloon keepers obey the law, but the clubs know he will not.

There is a new Postmaster General in Roosevelt's cabinet, but Third Assistant Postmaster Madden will continue to take orders from the capitalists direct.

Chile and Argentina evidently deem the present a most appropriate time to illustrate the capitalist conception of 'peace on earth and good will towards men.'

Looks as if the verdict in the Schley-Sampson squabble was purposely framed with an eye to the possibility of its becoming a future issue over which the working class may divide.

Professor Geo. E. Vincent believes that adopting resolutions is a vice to which the American people are specially addicted. Can it be that this is a side thrust at the recent A. F. of L. convention?

Why this howl about the city bridge tenders? Don't they give employment? And if this excuse is good enough to justify the existence of the capitalist class, why is it not also sufficient in their case?

If Santiago Iglesias had only 'conspired to lower the price of labor' in Porto Rico instead of raising it, he could have been pointed out as a brilliant example of how the island is being Americanized.

It would be rather difficult to convince Dowle that there is any great difficulty in the way of the capitalist 'taking his capital out of the country' especially after his experience with his brother-in-law Stevenson.

Many good people whose income is derived mainly from stocks and bonds are quite unable to see any reason why a bridge tender should derive his pay by employing laborers to do the tending, and getting a rake-off thereby.

Municipal Voters' League has asked the Merchants' Club to contribute \$25,000 to the campaign fund in the interests of 'good government.'

Thirteen persons, one man and twelve women, have decided to bring Chicago to a 'sense of its shame and disgrace.'

Several of Dowle's adherents have been frozen out of their canvas tents at Zion City during the recent cold spell.

If Anarchists must be punished why not condemn them to work in the stock yards or at the South Chicago rolling mills, or if a still more severe sentence is thought necessary, why not condemn them to read the Congressional Record eight hours per diem.

After Mark Hanna had stated that he was friendly to organized labor, several labor leaders declared that they had been mistaken as to his attitude on this question.

The future career of Mr. Marconi will very probably furnish a pointer upon how inventors are rewarded under capitalism.

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

Special Notice

To all Machinists living on the North Side to attend the meetings of Lake View Lodge which meets every 2d and 4th Thursday nights at 106 North Halsted St.

Don't run out of Socialist ammunition. Call weekly and always be able to get this paper.

Abstinance and Monopolies.

H. M. Hyndman in "Morning Post" of London, Eng.

Political economy has rightly been called the "dismal science" for, if it is not dismal in itself, it is beyond question that nearly all who have written on it, have treated their subject dully. And, oddly enough, the two most striking exceptions to this rule of literary dullness, were men whose thinking was as superficial and incorrect as their style was taking and pleasant. Bastiat and Henry George were readable but erroneous. Let us hope that in these days, when the study of political economy has become more important to the world than ever before, some one will arise who will succeed in combining soundness of theory with an attractive method of exposition. At the present time it is the fashion with a certain school of political economists in this country to declare that the economic of socialism are utterly fallacious and, therefore, unworthy of attention. This, though it is made clear day by day that the forecasts of leading Socialists in the field of economics and sociology are being only too completely fulfilled, and scarce a month passes but some continental professor of distinction—my friend Professor Isaelef, of the University of St. Petersburg, for instance—joins our ranks. Thus, fully a century has passed—since Robert Owen showed the danger of unregulated competition. Seventy-six years ago, when competitive capitalism was going forward conquering and to conquer, and when "individualism" was the pet fetish of the classical economists, Fourier predicted that competition would inevitably find its logical term in monopoly. Forty years later Marx, in his masterly analysis of the production and circulation of commodities, showed that large industrial and agricultural combinations, were crushing out the smaller workshops and farmers. Even the present writer was able to foretell, and did foretell, the coming domination of the United States by the great trusts so long ago as 1899. Yet a branch of human knowledge ceased to be an art and becomes a positive science when, knowing the antecedents, man is able to predict certain immediate consequences with an approach to exactness. As the late Dr. Rudolph Meyer well said, therefore, many years ago: "The time when political economists will be our statement will probably never come; the time when statesmen can afford to be ignorant of political economy has passed already." Never, to my mind, was this aphorism more applicable than it is today.

My object in writing this letter, however, is not to claim for Socialists thinkers and writers the power of correct forecast in the domain of sociology—though, within limits, this I might fairly do—but to direct attention to a development of the power of accumulation going on at this moment which it is certain that nobody foresaw. Nearly all individual human action up to a certain point is unconscious, and nearly all social action throughout history has been unconscious too. We are, in fact, only getting to that stage in the upward movement of human society when mankind, having begun to understand the course of its own evolution, will be able in the future to control these powers of production by which though man-created, it is at present itself over-mastered. We are still, as a whole that is to say, in the unconscious stage. I do not think that this is any where more apparent than in the growth of the huge trusts in the great Republic across the Atlantic, and the manner in which, after innumerable partial failures—for the process of "trustification" has worked its way through many difficulties since 1874—they have now absorbed nearly every branch of manufacture and distribution. In that transatlantic plutocracy, mis-galed a democracy, and have even succeeded in reducing the "free farmers of the Far West" to the level of a little better than a proletariat of agricultural laborers by the monopoly which has been secured of the railways and grain elevators. But now comes the most remarkable feature of this interesting, if formidable growth, and one which accounts for the American invasion of Europe in its more threatening manifestations. All the classical economists, and most of the ordinary English professors of political economy of today, account for the accumulation of capital by thrift, or saving, or abstinence. That last word abstinence is good enough for me. Capital is thus amassed we are told not by the appropriation of the fruits of other men's labor, but by the abnegation of the wealthy in not spending the whole of their incomes. That sounds very wise. It makes a rich man who piles up more riches "feel good," as the Americans say; and it makes the poor man who in his humble fashion is thriftily groping his way to minor riches, think that he too has his economic virtues which it would be a pity to hide away in a napkin. A very telling essay, by the way, might be written on the ethics of accumulation.

Now, however, we have reached a level in this process of piling up vast fortunes where the conception of thrift or saving, or abstinence—you keep your money and you take your choice—has its humorous side. The late Mr. Peter Lorillard, the tobacco manufacturer, was an enormously wealthy man. A friend of his bet him a large sum that he could not spend \$200,000 on his own personal gratification in one year. There were certain limitations on the course. Mr. Lorillard was not to purchase for instance the Olympic as a yacht, or to build a Manhattan Albany as a racing place for the horse of American Millionaires. He was to

end the money directly on his own pleasure. With the best possible dispositions towards gastronomy, elegant luxury, sport, etc., Lorillard fell short of expending the \$200,000 named within the twelvemonth by just \$40,000. Such was his abstinence! But the income—may I call it the revenue—of Mr. John D. Rockefeller this year is estimated at from \$14,000,000 to \$20,000,000. As I understand that the "standard of life" for billionaires has gone up materially since the late Mr. Lorillard made his mild effort at extravagance, let us assume that Mr. Rockefeller can spend on himself \$1,000,000 out of these his wages as a "captain of industry." His abstinence and abnegation will thus result in "savings" to the tune of from \$13,000,000 to \$19,000,000 in this single year of grace. That vast sum he must do something with. That is to say, he must invest it. But now? Mr. Rockefeller and his friends already control the New York banks, the huge steel combine, a considerable portion of the railroads, and have a large holding in other trusts, apart from their original Standard Oil Company, with its monopoly of refining and distributing petroleum oil. What, then, is to be done with this vast overflow of Mr. Rockefeller's thrift? Abstinence on such a gigantic scale was never heard of before on the planet. These millions on millions must "lap over" into, and bring about the "trustification" of other industries, domestic or foreign. As a matter of fact, this inevitable and practically unconscious lapping up of industries has been going on for some time past. The trust has three stages of growth. The preliminary stages are those at which the endeavor is made to stop ruinous competition and cutting of prices among producers in the same branch of industry; first by a "pool" or a "cartel" among the separate establishments, then by a partial combination, and lastly, by a fairly complete trust. These earlier stages are the most difficult of all, and success has as a rule only been obtained in this initial period after a great deal of trouble and disappointment. The next step forward is when the trust plays the part of the Ophiophagus and becomes a trust-eating trust; thus, by devouring its smaller antagonistic competitors, constituting a thorough monopoly in a particular department of trade. The final development so far in this great economic evolution, is when the trust having become a monopoly, the profits of this monopoly, with its attendant monopolies, become so enormous that the owners thereof are absolutely forced to buy up other departments of industry, or transport, or distribution, and to "trustify" them. It is in this last stage which results in the tumbling over of American capital into Europe and other parts of the world. Abstinence having played its part, absorption then becomes inevitable. Mr. Rockefeller and his associates cannot in fact help themselves. They are obliged to go on. I should not be in the least surprised, therefore, to see one or more of our great railways to the North controlled within the next few years by American capitalists. Not because they especially wish to capture English railways—I believe the capitalists referred to had no particular desire to go into the steel industry—but because to find an outlet for their huge accumulations, for the result of their enforced "abstinence," they must. But what of the "individual" in all this? Alas! economics have little that is good to hold out for him as an individual. The social law under which he is at present working is "Get bigger or burst!" Howbeit, it shall go hard with that competitive frog who striveth to emulate and overcome the "trustified" ox.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Glimpse of the World-wide Struggle of the Proletarian Army for Its Liberty.

GERMANY.

The great sensation at the opening of the session of the Reichstag was Comrade Bebel's passionate speech arraigning the parties that demanded an increase of the taxes on grain and other foodstuffs. Our comrade ridiculed the royalists whose loyalty sinks down to nothing when they cannot get an increase of taxation for their benefit, and who threaten to become revolutionaries if their will is not done. He expressed his disgust with the religious hypocrisy that uses Christianity as a cloak to conceal the most unchristian usury. He told the Prime Minister, who professed to be representing the interests of the nation, that he was merely representing the nation of exploiters and oppressors, but that the Socialists were representing the nation of exploited and oppressed.

Bebel proved the absurdity of the proposed new tariff by the words which the government had used ten years ago to defend its reciprocity treaties. He quoted the remarks of the politicians of the capitalist parties who had sharply protested against such a tariff on former occasions. He furthermore proved that the great land owners were exceptionally well off, while the great mass of the people, already exploited to the limit, was to be taxed still more for the benefit of such spendthrifts and libertines. The most dramatic incident of the session occurred when Bebel, describing the suffering and woes of the unemployed, starving, sick and dying workmen, related a scene from a public school in Cologne. A

teacher asked a little boy why he wished to go to heaven. What was the answer? "Because there I would not have to go hungry!" "Is there anything more revolting, is there anything more insulting against the present social order than this reply of the child?" shouted Bebel. "Perhaps his father had spent all his money for drink!" exclaimed Count von Arnim. Shouts of "Shame!" came from the Socialists, and Bebel retorted: "That is an ignominy! The gentleman is laughing! That is callousness of mind!" A great commotion stirred the house. Even the members of the right showed by their attitude that they felt the inappropriateness of Count von Arnim's remark. "This single sentence," writes Vorwarts, "revealed the abyss of the agrarian brutality. There are cases where families suffer through the thriftlessness of the fathers. But to feel nothing but such disgusting cynicism as that remark revealed, when the miserable condition of the mass of the people was described in a way that moved the heart of every true man; to make the vice of the poor responsible for the faults of the ruling class; to blame an unlucky father for the hunger of his children—that was the self-dedication of vulgarity."

And Bebel went on in his arraignment laying bare the avidity, the cruelty, the avarice, and the debauchery of the parties that demanded this tariff, and branding as tools of the exploiters the governments that supported them. He showed that the German Empire spent 1300 million mark per year in the interest of a few great landowners, while only 40 millions were spent for the mass of the working class. "And then the usurers dare to speak of the assistance of the middle class and of general welfare!" he exclaimed. "There can be only one result of this policy—an uprising of the masses and a revolution!" He dared the government to dissolve the Reichstag, and he declared that there was only one party in Germany that would benefit from such a course and from the tariff—the Socialist Party.

This speech constituted a great moral victory for the Socialists. No one who reads Bebel's words and compares them with the weak and tottering arguments of his antagonists, can fail to get the impression that the Socialists represent the nobler side of humanity. And the exploiters and their governments will find out that the young strong world of Socialism is mighty through its higher ideals, even where it is still weak in numbers.

FRANCE.

The majority in the French Chamber of Deputies has given another fine example of capitalist morality. They voted to "refund the losses" of the plundering missionaries in China, and of the religious orders driven out of France. They passed a vote of praise for the troops that had looted and committed inhuman atrocities in the Chinese campaign. They voted down a Socialist motion to publish the official report on the question of pillage and plunder, and also the motion to submit the text of the Peking treaty to parliament.

The ministerial wing of the Socialist deputies did not agree on the different questions. Eight of them voted in favor of praise for the China warriors, eleven of them abstained from voting, and nine voted against the motion. The thirteen members of the anti-ministerial wing of the Socialist deputies voted solidly against this motion as well as against the loan to defray the expenses of the China expedition.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

Observations on Some Significant Points Which Have Escaped General Notice.

Roosevelt's message has been treated from such a variety of points that it may seem impossible to still say anything new upon it. But some little points have been overlooked that are really more significant than many of the things around which controversy has raged. Everyone has laughed at his talk on snarling and pointed out that he has but re-echoed the howlings of the newspaper press. His trust repudiy is easy to ridicule. The steel trust, from motives of business policy, has already adopted the principle of publicity and has not suffered in the least. It would probably like to see all its rivals forced to adopt the same policy and there is just a chance that this wish of the steel trust may have been father to the publicity thought in Roosevelt's brain.

It is worth while to notice in connection with his treatment of the trust question that he definitely throws behind him the traditional political economy which has ever been the support of capitalism. The present exploiting stage of society with wage-slavery is commonly known as the "competitive era" because competition is supposed to be its guiding principle. But Roosevelt says of the trusts: "The creation of these great corporate fortunes . . . has been due to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own." "Good by, competition!" says Roosevelt. This means that even its strongest defenders are forced to admit that we have passed more than half way through the transition process from capitalism to Socialism. It is a much longer step from competition to monopoly than from monopoly to co-operation.

His proposal for a "Secretary of Commerce" is another movement the significance of which few Socialists have seemed to grasp. "The executive of the modern state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie," says the Communist Manifesto. Roosevelt has added no mere proof of the prophetic character of that document.

He congratulates the country that "wages are higher today than ever in our history," but forgot to warn Dunn's Commercial Agency against the simultaneous publication of their "Index Number" showing that the cost of living has gone up 23 per cent during the last year, which would amount to a reduction of wages, even according to the most favorable capitalist figures, of at least 10 per cent during the same time.

His praise of the work of the Department of Agriculture is in many ways well deserved. It is true that "it is searching the world for grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables specially fitted for introduction" into this country, and it has accomplished marvels along that line. The same praise is due the Forestry department which is today doing an excellent work, although on altogether too small a scale in proportion to the task before it. It would be a good idea "post office Socialists" who have been somewhat disconcerted by certain actions in that department of government, to turn their attention to the Agricultural and Forestry departments which are operated much more nearly as they would be by a Socialist government, than any other department of our present political machinery. To be sure the actual farmer gets but small benefit from the improvements in production which this work makes possible, and there is no doubt but what the Forestry division would lay the foundation for future billionnaires if capitalism should continue until "harvesting time" comes. But it is the business of Socialists to see to this part of the matter. The same praise is due his recommendations concerning the irrigation of the arid lands. Here also is a field in which governmental activity would much more nearly approach the Socialist ideal than in the Post Office, because there would be practically no chance for direct governmental exploitation. To be sure every one who has had his eyes open knows the story of how for twenty-five years the little farmers have been petitioning for just this sort of legislation, and no one ever heard them talking. But now thousands on thousands of acres of this arid land has fallen into the hands of great corporations and capitalist land-holders, and they were able to attract the attention and secure the co-operation of the whole machinery of government with ease. Nevertheless "let the good work go on." It will be easy for a Socialist government to attend to big land owners when once the canals and reservoirs are in the hands of a government, controlled by the producers.

There are two sentences in this portion of the message which are striking in the deductions which logically flow from them. "Whoever controls a stream practically controls the land it renders productive" . . . says Roosevelt. "Whoever controls the machine controls the man who must use it" is the logical corollary of this statement. What then does Roosevelt conclude from his premises? "In the arid states the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use," he continues. But you have just shown that monopoly is due to "natural causes" under capitalism, and that therefore the same thing holds true regarding the instruments of production in a capitalist society that exists with relation to water in the arid belt. The conclusion, which logically follows is that "After capitalism has monopolized the instruments of production the only right to them which should be recognized is that of use." That is the whole Socialist argument and it is plain that Roosevelt too is "coming our way."

Some of the "workers with capitalist minds" have been trying to tell socialists that if Roosevelt only knew what Madden was doing in the second class mail division, his (Roosevelt's) "sense of fairness" would prevent the continuation of such acts. But we find Roosevelt repeating all the stale excuses in the same language as used by Madden, regarding the need of "reducing the postal deficit." Hence we may be sure that Madden is but the office boy, the tool in the hands of much stronger forces behind the throne. A close examination of this portion of the message fails to show anything about Senator Mason using his frank to send out thousands of advertisements for a champagne manufacturer. Perhaps this was an oversight, or the champagne may have deserved extensive circulation.

SOCIALISM IN CANADA.

Ontario Comrades Meet in Convention and Prepare for a Campaign of Education.

The Socialists of the Province of Ontario met in convention in Toronto on Thanksgiving day, about seventy delegates being present from all parts of Ontario, there being twenty-five leagues in various parts of the province. The chief work of the organization was the formation of a central organization to carry on the work which has been done in a temporary and semi-organized condition in the past. The convention resulted in an executive committee of nine members being formed, together with a permanent secretary who is to be an ex-officio member of the executive committee. These officers are as follows: Provincial Chairman, James Simpson, Toronto; Vice-chairman, R. N. Price, St. Thomas; Secretary, G. Weston Wrigley, Toronto; Treasurer, Mrs. Darwin, Toronto; J. Charles Spencer, London; John E. Brown, Hamilton; J. D. Mulholland, Brantford; J. Powers, Orillia; J. D. Munro, Kaga-wong; William Wilkinson, Ingersoll.

This executive will draft a constitution and platform and submit it to a referendum vote of the local leagues, name decided upon being the Ontario Socialist League. It was proposed that the organization be called the Ontario Socialist Party, but as the work of the organization will be largely educational for the coming year, and as it is proposed to organize a Canadian Socialist Party next September, Comrade John Spargo of New York, who was present, recommended the choice of the name chosen. Comrade Spargo addressed the convention several times, and his presence was of great value to the comrades here, who had had no previous experience in organized Socialist work. Comrade Spargo is making a five weeks tour of Ontario addressing meetings on behalf of the Socialist movement.

The accompanying resolutions were carried by the convention without division on a rising vote:

"That this meeting of the Ontario Socialist League in convention assembled, declares its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and extends hearty greetings to the Socialists of all lands who are working for the realization of the great ideal of a Co-operative Commonwealth, through the social ownership and control of all the means of wealth production, distribution and exchange."

"That we extend to our comrades of the Socialist Party of the United States our very hearty and fraternal greetings and express our desire that the very closest possible relations be maintained between the Socialists of the two main countries of the American continent."

The convention also took action towards giving a better support to Citizen and Country, which during the past three years has been published as a Canadian Socialist weekly. The paper has not been very liberally supported by Canadian Socialists, but the convention took aggressive action by arranging for an official department in the paper, and by urging the Socialist leagues and comrades throughout Canada to take shares of stock in the Co-operative Company which publishes the paper with the aim in view of gradually making the paper the national party organ. G. WESTON WRIGLEY.

TEMPLE NOTES.

On Wednesday, December 11th, the debate between Comrades Hardy and Saunders brought out a good crowd, and a very interesting discussion followed.

On Saturday, December 14th, the Dramatic Club had a good house considering the weather, and made a great hit with a new Socialist play which many in the audience wished to have repeated on some more favorable night, to a full house. The songs and recitations between acts were as good as you hear at the down town shows.

On Sunday Comrade Strickland stirred the comrades up to further action in the good work.

On Sunday, December 23d, Comrade Wentworth speaks.

Thursday, December 26th, Comrade Thomas J. Morgan delivers his lecture to the ladies.

On Christmas and New Year's nights there will be no lectures.

Canada Welcomes Wilshire.

Because H. Gaylord Wilshire got after the syndicates, the trusts and combine of the United States in his magazine, printed in the interests of Socialism, his publication was placed on the blacklist of the United States mails and the usual courtesies of a second-class rate disallowed him. Mr. Wilshire sought to have his wrongs righted with out avail, and then came to Toronto, where the publication will be carried on as usual.

Mr. Wilshire is a millionaire. He is a millionaire who is not after another million. He is a millionaire Socialist, out after the trusts to the death.

"Banished to Canada" is the way he puts it. "Banished to Canada from a so called free country to continue my legal calling under the flag of Britain and reign of King Edward."

He is the owner and publisher of Wilshire's magazine, formerly published in New York, and a monthly which has been widely circulated in the United States, and which has for its slogan, "Let the nation own the trusts, and not the trusts own the nation."—Toronto Daily Star.

Are you still hunting for sales boys?

Guilds-Trades Unions-Socialism.

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

The guild played an important part no doubt in the early history of communities. Howell in his Trade Unionism says: "It protected the rights of its members, avenging their wrongs, extending their privileges, fostering their interests and otherwise exercising a beneficial and restraining influence when brute force was in the ascendant and law and public institutions were in their infancy."

The guild system has passed through three phases, the religious, governmental and industrial. In some guilds all three of these were combined, other guilds were more distinctively one than the other, while at certain periods nearly all the guilds exist—that time manifested one of these characteristics most prominently. The early guilds were more especially religious and social, later while still having charge of religious ceremonies, etc., the function of the guild became more decidedly governmental, and finally retaining still a social and governmental side the guild was particularly an industrial organization.

It was from these early religious guilds that the town guild developed. As early as 900, records show their existence. These were guilds into which the burghers were united by royal permission for purposes of social regulation. Into the hands of the town guild practically all the government of the town or township was centered. It exercised judicial authority, preserved law and order generally and helped to restrain any undue exaction of the barons.

For a rude way these town guilds were representative, the aldermen and wardens being chosen on the elective principle. Membership in the guild required that the person should be a free man and usually a landed proprietor.

W. Y. Ashley in his English Economic History says: "The Merchant Guild was a society formed primarily for the purpose of obtaining and maintaining the privilege of carrying on trade; a privilege which implied the possession of a monopoly of trade in each town by the guild brethren as against its other inhabitants, and also liberty to trade in other towns."

The first mention found of the Merchant Guilds is in 1093. In one point the Merchant and the succeeding craft guilds closely resemble each other. Although each member within certain limits was free to follow his own interest as he thought best, nevertheless the stronger feeling was that the trade or industry was the common interest of all, and that each was therefore bound to submit to such regulations as could be shown were for the good fall.

At this time, the middle of the 12th century, there was no distinction in the guild between the man who traded in cloth and the man who made it. For the most part the members of the Merchant guild were now property owners. As industry advanced and men who were landless began to come into the towns more, they engaged in the crafts. The merchants now traded in materials or the products of manufacture, and they sought to deprive the craftsmen of their share in the regulation of their own trade. The craftsmen drawn together by a common interest began to form craft guilds. Ashley says: "Craft guilds were associations of all the artisans engaged in a particular industry in a particular town for certain common purposes." Their appearance begins the second stage in the history of industry, the transition from the family system to the artisan system.

Before this time there existed no great number of artisans, or that is to say, no body of men whose time was devoted principally to particular manufactures. This was because the home or the monastery were for the most part for the most part self-sufficing, the labor of the group supplying the needs of the group. With the craft guild came "division of labor" and the growth of a larger circle of exchange.

The modern trade union has few points in common with the ancient guild.

The guild was an organization of producers who possessed the tools and materials with which they worked, and were associated not for the purpose of obtaining a greater share of the things they produced, for they received the full returns of their labor, but to regulate trade and manufacturing, the quality and quantity of goods, and also the number of laborers in a given trade.

The trade union is a combination of men dispossessed of tools and material, who sell their labor power and receive in return but a fraction of what they produce. Hence the aim of the first was to perfect and dispose of their produce, of the second to receive a greater share of their produce. The latter alone is an association against exploitation. We might say that the first trade union was established in 1796 by the cloth workers of Yorkshire at Leeds under the name of a Friendly Society. But it was only a transitory association, as were all others of this time, called forth by some particular occasion and dissolving as soon as the object was accomplished. Up to 1824 was in reality merely a tips transition. This was necessarily so, combinations of laborers were well-nigh impossible. The economists with their free market theory and their doctrine of freedom of contract denounced any such unions of laborers, contending that they were useless on the one hand and infringed the rights of laborers to sell their labor power as they pleased on the other. The Combination Laws that reflected these ideas and made impossible such combinations were only repealed in 1824. In 1824, then, trade unionism had its birth in England.

The year 1850 marks a step in the old trade unionism. At that time the Engineering trades amalgamated, and the Provident Benefits were systematized and were made a part of the constitution. This side of trade unionism became henceforth of great importance.

Up to 1859 the history of the trade union was quite uniform. It was characterized by the large sums spent in benefits, by a moderate use of the strike and by a lack of interest in politics. It was not believed that any benefit could be secured through working for legislation. The old trade union was organized by separate trades, that is to say, trade autonomy existed.

Since 1859 a new phase has been entered upon by at least a few tardy unions. The funds devoted to benefits have been somewhat decreased and the strike fund increased. The strike has come to be used more frequently as a weapon, and in this the union is once more a "fighting machine." Politics are not shut entirely out of the discussions of the unions, and most noticeable of all is the growth slowly but surely of a realization of the class struggle and a gradual to be sure, but perceptible, drawing toward the position of the Socialist.

Again the trade union with the growth of industry has in a few cases begun to take on a new form. The new organization is industrial in character. Before this each trade was organized separately, for the trade was greater than the industry. Now the industry has absorbed or whipped out the importance of the trade, and unions have become industrial, that is, all working in a certain industry are associated together in one great union. The trade union has been a product of capitalism and was born of necessity. Where labor recognized the helplessness of the individual to meet the strength of capital alone, it sought by combination to cope with this new force. But the difficulties of labor increased when the power of capital to perfect its organization became evident.

In the two great English speaking countries, there has been thus far less sympathy between these two labor movements—Socialism and trade unionism. No doubt one reason that the unionist has taken but slowly to a political party has been the fact that in England the first trade societies were formed before the workingman had received the franchise, and being organized as pure and simple trade societies they have thought by these means to accomplish their object. When unionism grew up in the United States the same organization was introduced, although the American had the ballot.

The Socialist sees clearly that trade unions are helpless to solve the problem of labor today when the interest of labor and capital is international and when cheap unskilled labor can in most industries fill the places of union men. Many a unionist must dispossess himself of the idea that he can still rise into the ranks of the employing class, and that the line of classes drawn by the Socialist is imaginary. Finally the Socialist today must use the trade unions as fertile fields in which to sow their seed. These are the thinkers for the most part of the laboring class and as the unions are forced into politics see that those politics are the politics of the laboring class—Socialist politics.

LOCAL PARTY NOTES.

NORTH SIDE.

The nominating conventions for the purpose of placing aldermanic candidates in the field for the spring election in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th wards will take place at the headquarters of the different clubs as follows and on the following dates:

Twelve-first ward—Monday, Jan. 6th, 8 p. m., 133 N. Clark street.

Twenty-second ward—Monday, January 6th, 8 p. m., 311 Clybourn avenue.

Twenty-third ward—Monday, January 6th, 8 p. m., 565 Wells street.

Twenty-fourth ward—Monday, January 6th, 8 p. m., Southport and Diversey.

Twenty-fifth ward—Tuesday, January 7th, 8 p. m., 1748 Diversey Blvd.

The convention to nominate candidates for the following town officers, supervisor, collector and clerk, will take place on Monday, January 13th, 8 p. m., at the following places: For Lake View

at 1746 Diversey Blvd., for North Town, at 123 N. Clark street.

All members of the clubs in the division will please attend the above mentioned Ward and Town conventions for the purpose of electing a ticket.

The meeting at Social Turner Hall was small but successful. Comrades Knox and Sand led a discussion on the subject, "Does the extension of the power of the city, state or national government lead to Socialism, or does industrial evolution?" It was quite an interesting meeting for the Socialists present as well as the strangers.

Literature was sold and a collection taken up.

The next meeting will be at Senefelder Hall, 545 Wells street, on Sunday at 3 p. m. The speaker will be J. B. Smiley.

All comrades should immediately turn in all money for tickets both for the ball and the debate, so all bills can be settled.

SOUTH SIDE.

Town conventions will be held as follows:

Town of Lake, comprising the 29th, 30th, 31st, and 32d wards, at Socialist Hall, 763 W. 53d street, January 7th, 1922. Town of Hyde Park, taking in the 6th, 7th, 8th and part of 35d wards, at 662 E. 6th street, January 5th, South Town, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th wards, at Luxemburger Hall, 2355 Halsted st. The town of Calumet will be taken care of by the Pullman branch. In each case the representation is five delegates from each ward. Branches are requested to elect delegates and furnish each with credentials signed by secretary and organizer. Aldermanic conventions should be held before date of town conventions a candidate for alderman nominated, and full name and address sent to division organizer. In each ward a campaign committee of three active members should be elected, to act both as local, and in conjunction with the other committees in the respective towns, as a town campaign committee. It is the intention to divide the number of signatures required on petitions equally between the wards, and to have a full ticket in the field for the spring campaign, including constables.

A new branch in the north end of the 23d ward (Grand Crossing) is being organized. 23 members are already on the list, and on Monday, December 23d, a mass meeting will be held at the Grand Crossing Turner Hall, 175th street and Dohen avenue, with Comrades Brackon and Berlin as speakers. When the branch will be formally organized. All Call readers are particularly invited to be present.

The latest from headquarters is a song and music school under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Finsterbach, from the Fifth Ward Branch. The school meets every Saturday afternoon.

A program for the Saturday and Sunday evening meetings for January and February will be announced next week. The Organization Committee has changed its meetings to every second and fourth Sunday morning at 763 W. 63d street. Every branch organizer and assistant organizer should be present next Sunday as very important business is to be transacted.

A. RASMUSSEN, Organizer.
FINANCIAL REPORT SOUTH DIV.
Cash on hand Dec. 1.....\$ 2.94
2d Ward stamps..... 4.50
3d Ward stamps..... 4.50
4th Ward stamps..... 4.50
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98th Ward stamps..... 4.50
99th Ward stamps..... 4.50
100th Ward stamps..... 4.50
Total.....\$ 450.00
Paid to Call..... 13.43
Paid stamps..... 11.43

DISTRICT NO. 4.

Only two branches being represented at our last meeting it was decided to adjourn it for one week. Notices were sent to all the branches to have their delegates present at the meeting next Sunday, 19 a. m., at Crofford's Hall, corner California and Elston avenues. Calling of ward conventions and other important matters will be attended to. All comrades of the 26th and 27th wards have a voice and vote on the proceedings and are invited to attend.

SAM ROBBINS, Organizer.

Last week an unfortunate street car conductor was ground to death under the wheels of a switch engine on a railway crossing at South Halsted street. He had left the car and run forward so as to signal to the motorman as to whether the track was clear. While thus engaged in looking after the safety of his passengers, the engine passed over his body, mutilating it beyond recognition, as the newspaper report states. His gold watch was flattened out on the rails, his pockets ripped open and the company's money which he had collected as car fares scattered along the track. For an hour after the accident, says the news item, a crowd of men and boys searched the vicinity looking for nickels and dimes. It is remarkable the amount of eagerness displayed by the public in seizing every opportunity to defraud a corporation of its earnings, and it is only to this well-known trait of human nature that such an exhibition can be attributed. In these times of unparalleled property nickels and dimes are of course of no great importance in themselves unless procured under peculiar circumstances such as above-stated.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO. Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE. South Side—Sec. Paul Pierce, 6407 Rhodes Ave. Fin. Sec. E. Richter, 5485 Ellis Ave. Division Org. Arnold Rasmussen, 6714 Loomis St. N.

THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE meets every Saturday, 7 p. m., at 133 N. Clark St. Secretary G. A. Harold, 35 N. Clark Street.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 3rd floor, Schiller Bldg., 103 E. Randolph street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 35 N. Clark street.

BRANCHES.

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

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS—Meet every Friday, 8 p. m., at 214 W. Wash. ave. (store). Secretary, Rice Washburn, 175 East 22nd street. Organizer, Peter Raat, 1705 Washburn Ave.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 2355 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, S. E. Yeomans, 2350 State street. Organizer, Louis Daigard, 3705 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night at 2225 S. Halsted. Luxembourg Hall. Sec. Joe Trentz, 35 E. Twenty-second Place. Organizer, H. Dreisvogt, 3110 Halsted str.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Monday at 5:30 Archer Ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finsterbach, 3029 Archer Av.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Monday nights at 419 E. 43d street. Secretary M. Kieminger, 454 Lake ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 145 E. 43rd street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, at 462 E. 63rd street. Secy., M. H. Klauber, 6556 Rexel ave. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 6407 Rhodes Ave.

EIGHTH WARD—Holds public meetings at Sherman Hall, 5140 Commercial Ave., every Saturday evening, 7 p. m. Secretary, 273-27th 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, 406 Washburn ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Meets every Tuesday evening at 325 W. 23rd Place. School of Socialism every evening. Secretary G. J. Sindelar, 1198 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 Av. Organizer J. Gillespie, 514 Warren Av. Phone 5652 52.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at Miles' Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western Ave.; Secretary, Henry Stocker, 773 Austin Ave.

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

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

SEVENTEENTH WARD—Aurora Hall Huron and Milwaukee ave.; secretary, A. Merk, 461 N. Wood st.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., 132 North Clark St. Secretary, R. Morris, 35 N. Clark St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every first and third Monday in the month at US South Ave., Sec. Chas Sand, 43 Wells Street.

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

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every 1st and 3rd Thursday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary, E. C. Knaux, 961 Lincoln ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Fridhem Hall, 1148 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, Ruth Dick Hall, 1767 Aldine Avenue.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD BRANCH—Meets every first and third Wednesday at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina streets. Secretary, C. L. Jansen, 527 Ohio street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—YONDALE—Meets every first and third Friday at 1728 N. Kedzie Ave., corner Berry Ave. Secretary, Henry Schultz, 465 W. Wellington St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 2—Irving Park—Meets every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening at 116 Irving Park Boulevard. O. F. Gelsmar, Secretary, 2305 Monticello Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—GRAND—Every first and third Tuesday, Linstrom's Hall, 1018 N. 51st Av. Secretary, George Jansen, 2284 St. Paul Av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 4—MEETS every 1st and 3rd Monday, at Mies' Hall, cor. Kedzie and Armitage avenues. Secretary, J. Gould 453 McLean Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 5—SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 2123 N. Francisco ave. Secretary, Fred Whammond, 2182 N. Whipple st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 6—HERMOSA—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at 942 N. 41st ave. Secretary, E. W. Stewart, 1045 N. 41st ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 7—HANNEN PARK—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 334 Grand Ave. Wm. Kileman, Secretary, 1132 N. 17th Ave.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Friday at headquarters, Socialist Educational Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee Ave. Secy., O. K. Jorgensen, 1556 North Washington Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on call at 544 Ashland ave. Organizer, Wm. S. Ellis, 5447 Ashland st.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday at Lundquist's Hall, 61st and Morgan streets. Secretary, Chas. Wistrand, 6146 Aberdeen St. Organizer, E. Nelson, 6941 Aberdeen St.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., at 782 62nd St. Secretary, Lillie M. Forberg, 6119 Halsted St. Organizer, G. Anderson, 7155 Emerald Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second fourth Wednesday evening at 11th street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. P. Demos, 1157 Perry St.; Organizer, H. DeBow, 44 West 110th street.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD BRANCH Meets every 1st and 3rd Friday at 2249 Harrison St. Sec. E. L. Lowater, 2249 Harrison St. 2nd fl.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 136 N. 52nd 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.

2nd—Meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 1704 West Ohio St. James Wright, Organizer, 1933 W. Ohio St. Geo. L. Simons, Secretary, 149 N. Central Park Avenue.

GERMAN BRANCHES.
KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 309 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 169 Garfield Av.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 35 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 35 N. Clark street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 2190 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahne, 10613 Ave. K.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st Monday of month at 1718 W. 51st St. and every 3rd Monday at 498 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Sievers, 3613 W. 65th 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 484 Noble street; secretary, M. Pisek, 484 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Prykop's Hall, 84th street and Superior avenue; secretary, F. Rudzinski, 875 Market ave.

TENTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 18th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kosturak, 85 W. 29th street.

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

LADIES' BRANCH—Every first Sunday at 822 21st place; secretary, Mrs. B. Felick, 822 21st place.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH No. 1—Secretary, H. Tubersing, 1937 S. Leavitt st.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH No. 2 (Wilhelm Liebknecht Club)—Secretary, R. Pusch, 784 W. 15th 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 1746 Diversey Blvd., near Clark Street, Lake View. Comrades should attend.

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

SOCIALIST BRICKLAYERS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Saturday, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western Ave.; F. P. Farber, Secy., 194 W. Superior St.

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, 461 South Western Avenue.

SOCIALIST MACHINISTS' EDUCATIONAL CLUB—Meets every Monday evening at 8 p. m., at the Socialist Temple, 120 S. Western ave. Good speakers, lectures and discussions. Secretary, Guy Marshall; Treasurer John Mulroney.

STATE LOCALS.
ALTON—Aug. Schuppert, 409 E. 8th st.
BLOOMINGTON—Dr. J. F. Sanhera.
CENTRALIA—Chas. W. Brumfield, 625 N. Locust st.
CHICAGO—M. H. Taft, 35 N. Clark st.
CHICAGO HEIGHTS—James B. Kennel, 25 McEldowney st.
COAL CITY—Dominik Vysokel.
DANVILLE—James S. Williams, 219 E. Main st.
EAST PEORIA—George Davis, 110 S. 11th st.
ELGIN—Peter Kennedy, 509 Villa st.
EVANSTON—Wm. H. Kays, 1627 Benton ave.
GALESBURG—John C. Sjodin.
GLEN CARBON—Charles Demmerlich.
GREEN BAY—May Walden Kerr.
MERRIN—Peyton Rowell.
MOLINE—J. W. Weisenbach, P. O. Box 1224.
MOUNT OLIVE—A. F. Germer, P. O. Box 131.
NASHVILLE—I. T. Phillips.
PANA—Hugh Paquin.
PEORIA—E. F. Ordway, 228 Hancock st.
ROCKFORD—Ed. Olson, 421 E. 6th st.
SANDVOAL—Richard Evans.
SPRINGFIELD—Carl Sperl, 1721 E. Carpenter st.
SPRING VALLEY—J. P. Malter.
STREATOR—Charles Schroeder, 124 La Salle st.

MARX'S CAPITAL.
Do you want a copy of Marx's Capital? If so send a postal order for \$2.00 to the Workers' Call, 36 N. Clark St., Chicago, and receive one by mail. These volumes have just been imported from England, and are handsomely bound and printed in large type.

Notice.
All Comrades having Simon-Isaak debate tickets or money for them please turn in all moneys and tickets at once and Oblige Fraternally—THE COMMITTEE.
M. H. Taft.

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All Comrades having Simon-Isaak debate tickets or money for them please turn in all moneys and tickets at once and Oblige Fraternally—THE COMMITTEE.
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M. H. Taft.

For a Happy New Year We all Meet at the Fourth Grand Ball
Given under the Auspices of the
SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB
...At...
Wicker Park Large Hall
507 W. North Ave.
New Year's Eve. Dec. 31st 1921.
Tickets 25 cents.
Address by A. M. Simons editor of Int. Soc. Review.
Grand Entree 8 o'clock. Music by Professor Bredfield.

FOR RENT
In Socialist family large front room nicely furnished, steam heat, gas and bath. Near L. & C. Cable cars. 2.50 per week, 2255 So. Park ave. flat 5

WILSHIRE'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY
Successor to the "Suppressed" Challenge
25 cents for 6 months
Send for Free Sample
74 Wellesly St., Toronto, Canada.

Dr. H. A. Frankel, DENTIST
203 W. 12th St. - 1086 Milwaukee Ave., CHICAGO.

KELLOGG MUSIC SCHOOL, 533 S. Western Ave.
The only school on the West Side having a systematic elementary department in which beginners are prepared for a thorough musical education. It has also high grade advanced courses for those intending to follow the profession.

E. SHILVOCK
Dealer in Highly polished Nickel plated brackets.
Sole Makers, "No Jobbers' Profits."
1935 Castello Ave. - Chicago, Ill.

SOCIALIST TEMPLE, 120 S. Western Ave.
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