

# 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. 148.

CHICAGO, ILL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1902.

PRICE ONE CENT

## A Courageous Pastor

**Cast Out of His Pulpit for Advocating Socialism. "Detroit Journal" Gives Account of the Agitation at St. Charles, Mich. Miners Stand by Deposed Preacher, Who Refuses to be Gagged by Capitalism. Causes Sensation in State. Significant Illustration of How Socialism is Spreading Throughout the Country.**

Just what strides Socialism is making throughout the country, even in places where a strong movement would hardly be expected, is illustrated by the events now occurring at St. Charles, Mich. where the pastor of the Baptist church has stirred up a veritable horset's nest by his advocacy of Socialism. The local industry of the place seems to be mirroring and the miners have rallied to the defence of the fearless clergyman to the undignified alarm of the conservative elements of the city, who seem to be fully alive to the dangerous nature of the new propaganda.

The Detroit Journal of December 29th gives the following account of how matters stand at St. Charles, though it is well worth our readers that, as usual with capitalist reports of Socialist activity, the account is here and there obviously garbled to suit, though there is sufficient to show that the ex-preacher possesses courage and combativeness far beyond what is usually exhibited in the clerical profession.

St. Charles, Mich., Dec. 28.—The expulsion from the Baptist church in this town of the Rev. John J. Spouse brings to a head, and has called to the attention of the state a curious condition of affairs and one that may be not without significance. In essence, the fact is that the seeds of Socialism have found a fertile soil in the minds of the men of the mines here, and that this Baptist preacher, justly to be termed a man of nerve, himself a laboring man—a pattern of the strenuousness of the age—has been their mouth-piece. By the recent rupture of the Socialists and their townsmen of radical political and religious belief, he becomes their guide and mentor.

A Socialistic politico-religious community spirit is one of the possible developments from the upheaval. It is freely predicted by the people here.

It was told in the Journal yesterday that a meeting of the Baptist congregation Thursday night, Rev. J. L. Deland of Saginaw presiding, voted Rev. Spouse beyond the pale, and cast him out of the pulpit as a Socialistic heretic. The meeting was enlivened by the stout opposition of the pastor's wife, who undertook to defend him in his absence, and who herself appears to be a staunch adherent of the doctrines her husband is inculcating in the minds of the miners.

Rev. John J. Spouse came here from the Mackinaw street church, Saginaw, two years ago. Since then he has been accumulating advanced ideas about scientific Socialism, as he sees it.

He has been a hard worker in the small congregation, but when he began to preach in the pulpit that the rich oppressed the poor, that our own wars are inspired by the money power, cursed monopolies and even said right out in Sunday School that not all the Bible was inspired, that some of it was man's work, some of his congregation objected.

When, on May 5th, he urges his flock to vote for "practical Christianity" by voting the Socialist ticket, and said he belonged to a secret organization whose members would never take up arms for our capitalist government as at present constituted, there was open rebellion.

Spouse therefore tendered his resignation in June, but the church leaders not wishing to cast him out entirely, it was not accepted.

About that time some of the congregation decided that the \$12 a week that was being paid him was more than they could pay. Spouse volunteered to work in the wooden cap mill, which he partly owns, and preach for nothing.

He continued to roast the churches as given to money making, condemned society generally as at present constituted, and became more closely allied with the Socialists among the miners. Finding things altogether ungenial, Spouse virtually resigned his pulpit last September, since which time he has not officiated in the little brown church. Instead, he has been lecturing every Sunday afternoon in the Macabee Hall on Socialism or scientific political economy, and once a week addressed similar meetings at homes of friends.

Last Labor day he said at the public meeting that all Socialists are Christians, and on another Sabbath organized a Socialist club. Some of his congregation followed him blindly in all these things. But others of his old flock issued a call to Rev. E. E. Clarke of Saginaw. They wished to clear up the Spouse incident. They engaged J. L. Deland, a 77-year-old retired Baptist minister from Saginaw, to straighten out matters.

A committee of three was sent to Spouse to have him continue in the faith and cease condemning churches as corruptible. Spouse plainly said that "preachers had no backbone," "the church is wrong," and that his advanced ideas were predominant in ten

touch these grave problems that concern the very soul of civilization.

Instead of making parenthood a crime or even a misfortune and a sorrow—and it can be nothing else for millions of people today under the inhuman conditions which exist and with which some people would have us make terms—it is possible to make it a joy and to decree that even the child who is not fortunate enough to have a fair chance to be born right shall not therefore be made to bear that curse to his grave, but shall command all the influences and forces of society to the end that he may become a useful and happy hearted member of the world's brotherhood. I say it is possible to inaugurate such a system of things on this earth, and for my part, I would rather die in the attempt to hasten the coming of that day of freedom than live in any sort of compromise with slavery.

Spouse, as told, was not present. Mrs. Spouse, however, was present, and warmly took Mr. Spouse's part. Therefore charges were read arraigning her for having said as alleged, that "if the Lord prospered that church she would give up her faith."

This being "blasphemy" she was also read out of the church and was told she should keep her peace.

The charges were then upheld, the church people claiming that all ten active members present voted for it, while Mrs. Spouse says only seven said aye.

The Rev. Deland read resolutions he had drawn up, saying that Spouse had by his word and actions become an enemy of the accepted faith, and that the hand of fellowship was withdrawn from him both as minister and member of the Baptist church. This carried unanimously, and Deland says the action is final and irrevocable.

The people who ousted him say Spouse imagines he is inspired from on high and is seeking a personal following and a personal creed.

The miners are undoubtedly with Spouse, the community at large think he ought to have had a hearing, while the church people say he ought to have been at the meeting, if he still professed the true faith.

Spouse has issued a public "def" for a meeting at Socialist headquarters, when he will speak on true spirituality and incidentally roast the committee whom he slightly calls "the holy men."

Life long friends in the ministry have tried to convince Spouse of the error of his ways, but he simply published their communications and answered in his own way of thinking.

He still continues to work in the mill, supporting his wife and six bright children by the sweat of his brow.

Rev. Clarke will soon be here, when it is hoped the incident will close with each party working in its own chosen field of endeavor. In view of the spreading of Socialism among us, how many similar dissensions has the future in store for us? Is the pertinent query of one of St. Charles' most liberal business men.

The Spouse incident is attracting State-wide attention because of its novel features and the vital features involved.

The fact that this man has been cast out of the fold is pretty good evidence that the Socialism he preached was sufficiently clear to arouse the class instincts of his evictors. Socialism wants such men as the Rev. John J. Spouse. By his courage and fearlessness he has made it possible for others more timid than himself to follow his example. The thanks of every muzzled clergyman throughout the country are due him. In the near future Socialism will be strong enough to see that men of his sort do not die of starvation just because they have offended the ruling class by speaking the truth, and the fact that the miners of the district are at his back is a good omen that this time is even now drawing near.

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## IS PARENTHOOD A CRIME.

Extracts From a Sermon by Rev. William Thurston Brown, Published in "Here and Now".

Parenthood has never had and is not likely ever in the future to have a deadlier foe than this capitalism, which some people have the audacity to call a Christian civilization. Why is it that thousands of people cannot look forward to marriage with any hope or prospect of happiness? Why is it that such a small proportion of young men can think of marriage, however honestly they may be entitled to marry? Why have we the problem of desertion of children by parents, of a growing percentage of children thrown upon the hands of that evanescent of justice which we still dignify with the name of "charity"?

We have them because we consent to maintain a system under which the producer cannot and does not receive the full value of his product. It is not a question of human depravity. It is a question of justice. And it can be dealt with only on that basis. Our cries and our tears will not modify the situation one iota. Neither will all the orthodox or liberal preaching of all the ministers and priests in the world touch the core of the trouble. Nothing but such a change in the economic system as will insure to every man who toils with hand or brain the possession and disposal of the full value of his labor can

## SLAVES OF THE PEN

How "Clerical Help" Fares Under Present Conditions.

### FALSE CONCEPTIONS OF CLASS

Business College Graduates Used to Cheapen Services. Trap Ads. for Discontented Scrib.

Among the different classes of workmen there is a class known as bookkeepers, clerks, etc., clerical help. Although they are numerous in Chicago, little is heard of them, for, unlike other skilled workmen, they are unorganized, and present to the world about them specimens of individualism. Some of them hold the idea that they are on a higher plane and outside the industrial laws which hedge about the mechanic and laborer, while all of them as a class are generally looked upon with hostility by laborers and mechanics.



MAKING ROOM FOR THE YOUNG TREE.

## They "Suppressed" Him.

On Sunday last a German workman named Theodore B. White, died at his residence, 233 N. Clark street. Though not connected with the Socialist Party he was an eager student of social questions and frequent articles upon these matters appeared from time to time above his signature in the daily papers, more particularly the Chicago American. This paper gave a notice of his death in its issue of Monday and referred to the deceased as a "student of physical and economical science whose learning in those lines brought him the acquaintance of widely known scholars," but it did not say that many of the literary contributions which he sent to its columns for publication were rejected because they contained too much Socialism. An acquaintance of the dead man, who gives us this information, also stated that the deceased was highly incensed over this treatment of what he considered to be his best work, and always claimed that Hearst's paper feared to permit the publication of his real ideas upon social questions.

It is reported that Zola, the famous French writer and heroic champion of Dreyfus, says he has it "direct from eminent American professors that in most of the universities of the United States they would not dare express their real convictions on religious, political or economical questions, because their resignations would surely be demanded at once.—Danville Free Citizen.

Lazy vagrants in Chicago are to be offered the alternative of going to work or the bridewell, but the fashionable boulevards and avenues are exhibiting no particular alarm about the matter.

## PRESS CENSORSHIP AGAIN

Vergeries of the Third Assistant Postmaster. Ruling on the "Appeal to Reason" Case. Paper Must Not be Sent to a Person "Because of the Doctrine it Advocates". Exceptions in Favor of Capitalist Publications. The Law on Sample Copies as Applied to "Printers Ink". Socialism Receives Gratuitous Advertising Through Madden's Efforts. Capitalist Press Preserves Deep Silence.

### Every time Madden opens his mouth

he puts his foot in it. The latest news in the Appeal to Reason case is that Madden has added another qualification on the sending of periodical subscriptions as presents. The law and all previous rulings have been to the effect that they could not be so sent in order to advertise any article in which the sender was interested. Yet this never interfered with the practice which all commission men have of sending papers containing market reports to their customers. In this case, too, it will be noticed that the senders were presenting the receivers with the paper for essentially the same reason that a merchant would send out publications containing his advertisement—to secure profit paying customers. Yet this practice has not been interfered with up to date.

Now comes Mr. Madden and states that a paper must not be sent to another person "BECAUSE OF THE DOCTRINES IT ADVOCATES." This is putting the case straight and adds one more link to the chain of evidence of press censorship against Socialist papers. Every day that passes forces Madden to make one more special rule in order to make his decision apply only to Socialist papers.

Over two weeks ago the Postmaster-General was written asking what action he proposed to take concerning the violations of the postal law by the great capitalist publications which were exposed in the article in the Workers' Call entitled "Proof of Discrimination." Although the rules of the post office department require that every complaint must be answered, no reply to this letter has as yet been received.

Last week we published an announcement of a proposed distribution of sample copies by "Printers Ink" which plainly violated all previous rules and regulations. But "Printers Ink" has behind it some of the most powerful forces of capitalism in America and is rather dangerous to meddle with. So it took Mr. Madden a long while to make up his mind. What he finally concluded to do is shown by the following extract from the current number of "Printers Ink":

On the 12th, the day after the second issue of Printers Ink had been put to the press, while the answer to this momentous question was hanging fire, its publishers were favored with the following telegram from Mr. Madden that is printed below:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1901. George P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce street, New York, N. Y.: Question regarding sample copies submitted by postmaster will be answered to him today. Department does not object to sample copy circulation proposed in advertisements provided law regulations and limitations of privilege are not violated. Such questions cannot be answered off-handly by the department. They must be given careful consideration. Yours with extreme respect as much as possible under great pressure of public business. Many others of equal import to publishers are constantly waiting. Each is given its turn. (Signed) EDWIN C. MADDEN. Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Inasmuch as the law itself places no limit on sample copies, and all restrictions emanate from Mr. Madden's own head, it seemed queer that he could not, after ten days' study, say whether the proposed sample copy edition does or does not go beyond the intended scope of the restrictive regulations which he had himself prepared. What a night editor Mr. Madden would make for a modern daily press! Might he not occasionally hold the press till he lost the morning mails while he took time to decide whether to print or omit the latest weather report? No one of those who had come from Mr. Madden's own head, he had answered the question either one way or the other.

There appeared to be nothing to do but wait to hear from the New York postmaster, but at 2:45 p. m. on the 13th nothing from that source of information had come. A third day, however, a communication that is reproduced below was received:

Post Office, New York, N. Y. Office of the Postmaster. December 13, 1901. Publishers Printers Ink, 10 Spruce street, New York, N. Y.: Ack in receipt of a communication from the Third Assistant Postmaster-General announcing that sample copies of the three special issues of your publication, Printers Ink, may be mailed at second class rates of postage, provided, that a sample copy of the same issue, the surplus copies of the list of subscribers of each issue, that is to say, if you have 15,000 subscribers, 15,000 sample copies may be mailed of each issue. It is not material whether the sample copies are of the same issue, or back numbers of the publication. Very respectfully, C. VAN COTT, Postmaster. Per E. M. Morgan, Asst. Postmaster.

It will be perceived that the department finds no objection to the proposed special editions, only stipulating that when they are larger than the regular list of subscribers, the surplus copies shall not be mailed till a week after.

Meanwhile all this work by Madden is giving Socialism more advertising than ever received before in any English speaking country. The Public devotes five pages of its last issue to the attacks made by Madden upon Socialist papers, from which we take the following paragraph as offering some explanation of

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the present pernicious activity.

The second class privilege is the postal black beast of the railroad ring. By producing a deficit of postal revenues, second class matter, being carried at a loss, it menaces this ring with public exposure and a termination of the enormously excessive rates the postal department pays for railroad transportation. This is the reason Congress is constantly importuned to cur down second class privileges, in such manner as to embarrass small and young papers while not bothering the old and powerful ones. It may possibly explain, also, why a railroad fireman is at the head of the second class bureau, which has recently excluded from the mails, without congressional action, publications that the department has vainly asked Congress to exclude upon the theory that it was beyond the authority of the department under existing law.

One thing is sure, and that is that if Socialists everywhere make the most of their opportunity and see that Madden is given a "run for his money" and that everyone knows that a fight is on it will have a tendency to stop further efforts at suppression. If every Socialist will write to the Senator and Representative from his state and district asking them for an explanation, and then write to Madden asking permission to send various capitalist papers to their friends, and then giving the results to the Socialist press, it can be made so hot for the present Republican administration that they will call a halt. Just convince the managers of the Republican party that they are making Socialists at a rapid rate and they will stop suddenly.

By the way, have you noticed how thoroughly the "conspiracy of silence" is being observed by the capitalist press? Not a whisper has come out save in little out of the way sheets. They dare not discuss this question. It like most others with which the Socialists are connected, is too hot for them.

## Clothed in Skins.

A Ballad of the Wife of a Factory Lord. A. D. 1901.

By Wm. R. Fox.

In her gems and her garments of glory,  
My lady is leader of all;  
Like a queen in the realm of a story,  
She reigns at reception and ball.  
Outbraving the starlight and sunlight,  
In her garments of glory she goes;  
But the anger of God is the one light  
That maketh a scorn of her clothes.

How strange is that change, full of  
loathing:  
Clothed in skins! Children's skins!  
It is plain!  
Every shred, every thread of her cloth-  
ing,  
Torn from bodies of little ones slain!  
While hundreds, at tasks long and  
cruel,  
Have perished for silk, lace and fur!  
A thousand have died for that jewel!  
Have been flayed, have been murdered  
for her!

Where the ear-rending roar of great  
engines  
Makes horrid the bleakest of scenes,  
They have shrunk from the task-mas-  
ter's  
vengeance,  
They have slaved like machines at  
machines,  
They have died; and the dying was  
tolled  
Left the work of their dying hands  
there.

That the taskers, assassins, despoilers,  
May deck out my lady more fair.

She is fair! but that fairness bewilder-  
ing  
Was nourished where murder begins,  
As she goes, see her clothes! Skins of  
children!

So a savage stalks forth garbed in  
skins!  
The wild man for wild beasts that rav-  
age  
Explores the dark haunts where they  
hide!

But my lady, more choice than the  
savages,  
Hath her hunters where children  
abide.

Little victims are served for her pleas-  
ure  
From school rooms and places of play  
The cradle is robbed of its treasure  
By butchers who pray while they  
prey:  
Queen of Cannibals, red from blood-  
violence,  
Wearing skins, eating flesh, see her  
savages!

Our rulers consent with their silence,  
Our preachers speak out—for a share!  
Do off the spoil! See the specters! Each  
claimant  
Appeals to the justice divine!  
With the skins of the children for raiment,  
She may kneel, not conceal, at the  
shrine!

Mad voices are calling: Repentance!  
Ere the hot bolts of judgment are  
hurled,  
And "Dopart ye accursed!" is the sen-  
tence.  
On 't'ings that dishonor the world!

General Committee meeting  
Saturday Jan. 4 at 8 p. m. in  
Schiller Building. All dele-  
gates are requested to be  
present on time as matters of im-  
portance will come under con-  
sideration.

See that your subscription is renewed  
promptly.

THE WORKERS CALL

Published every Saturday at 24 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Entered at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., as second class matter, October 11, 1911. Postpaid at special rate of \$1.00 per year in advance.

Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00; Six months, \$0.60; Three months, \$0.35; Single copies, 10c.

Special rates for advertising: 10c per line per week for 100 lines or more; 15c per line per week for 50 lines or more; 20c per line per week for 25 lines or more.

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

Editorial Announcements: To secure the return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed. Communications must reach the office by Monday evening preceding the issue to which they are intended.

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

PHONE RANDOLPH 222.



Nobody has yet declared that the municipal lodging house inmates have been compelled to work on the streets, is a "Socialist institution," and yet it is just such an illustration applied to society in general, that is most frequently used to scare the working class by the apologists of capitalism.

Who would imagine that the occasion of launching a battleship was an appropriate time and place for bringing up the subject of the distribution of wealth? And yet this is what Secretary of the Navy Long did while the new man-of-war Missouri was being sent off the stocks.

Some experiments with oil as fuel for marine propulsion have been recently carried out by the "Shell Transport and Trading Company" of London, England, according to the Scientific American. The results showed that a 3,500 ton steam ship driven by liquid fuel requires only three firemen, whereas eighteen or twenty are required in a vessel of the same size burning coal.

It is interesting to note that last Sunday's attendance at the Art Gallery broke all previous records. Men and women stood in line for hours to get an opportunity to read Verestchagin's story of war.

It is significant of the ignorance of the American bourgeoisie that so far not one protest has been raised in the daily press against the argument of the pictures. The art critic for the average Chicago daily does not know enough to read the story of the pictures.

This has not been true with the ruling classes of European countries as Verestchagin has many times discovered to his own cost. When the pictures were in Germany Von Meitke issued an order forbidding any of his soldiers visiting the gallery while the pictures of Verestchagin were there.

Much ado is being made of the Annual showing of the State Free Employment Bureau, which reports the securing of about 27,000 positions for about 20,000 applicants during the year 1921, but no hint is given that the registration methods employed there may to some extent account for the showing made.

applicants who go to these offices actually register for employment, by far the larger portion being turned away with the information that there is "nothing in sight."

This puts a considerably different face upon the matter as regards the great value of state employment agencies, and incidentally reveals the worth of the statistics given.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF NAME.

The referendum which was called to vote upon the desirability of changing the name of this paper to "The Chicago Socialist," is at length complete and shows a large majority in favor of the change.

In all probability the name "Workers' Call" will be retained until the paper has completed three full years under that name, and at the completion of this period the name "Chicago Socialist" will appear in its place.

Our readers will be duly notified in these columns as to when the change of name will positively go into effect. It is needless to say, perhaps, that the adoption of the new name will in no manner affect the character of the contents of the paper.

REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR.

As it is customary at the close of every year for the capitalist class to calculate in long arrays of figures the amount of plunder they have succeeded in extracting from the wage workers, and pointing to it as undeniable evidence of prosperity, the Socialists need no apology for using the period to recount the progress of a movement which has for its avowed object the abolition of that wage slavery upon which the prosperity of the exploiting class is based.

In the first place, the events of the year just passed have, so far as Europe is concerned, familiarized the American people with the idea that Socialism is a world-power. Almost daily during those three hundred and sixty five days the Atlantic cables have borne testimony to the vigor of Socialist political activity in the different European nations.

Space will not permit a detailed review of the progress of the movement in European countries. There are, however, some features which are of more than passing significance, amongst which may be mentioned the remarkable awakening of the Italian proletariat and the numerous victories achieved by them throughout the cities and provinces of that kingdom.

In Holland and Denmark the progress made has been only second to that of Italy. The working classes of Belgium have been preparing for the struggle for universal suffrage which will probably occur this year. In France and Germany no opportunity has been given in which the strength of Socialism could be brought out prominently, but steady and substantial gains have been made in both countries.

obstruction, while in Austria, Spain, the Scandinavian peninsula, and Great Britain, a persistent Socialist propaganda has been carried on, the results of which will become apparent later on.

Here in the United States, as in these latter mentioned countries, there has been but a partial opportunity to testify to the progress made, but such as it was it bears striking testimony to the growing power of Socialism. The year has seen the long desired unification of Socialist forces accomplished at the Indianapolis convention, and the ensuing state elections have justified the course there pursued.

It is not, however, in the Socialist organizations or the direct propaganda carried on by them that the power and influence of Socialism in the United States can be gauged. The gigantic productive forces are silently and continuously preparing the public mind for the reception of new economic truths, and against this potent agency the efforts of the exploiting classes, the falsehoods of the press and pulpit, and the sophistries of the politicians have alike striven in vain.

Our consciences like gems serene beneath the deep blue sea, will never rise to prick the clique, and bother it or me. We'll join the church that stands so fine just down the avenue, and look as saintly as we can when in our family pew.

The one who joint our tony set must wear the hat of dolphin; and drive a spankin' four-in-hand, and cut a mighty swell.

For we were never born to blush, unseen or otherwise; Good form in manner, style and dress is what we recognize.

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Meanwhile every effort is being made to keep in check or smother the expression of the revolutionary changes at work in the present fabric of capitalist society. Under the pretext of reducing the postal deficit (which by the way is now almost non-existent) a press censorship is being perfected through which the suppression of Socialist publications is to be made possible.

These are some of the phenomena which the past year has exhibited to those who have eyes to see and brains to think. Probably in no other country in the world within the space of

one year has the undermining and sapping of the foundations of capitalist society proceeded at such a rate as in the United States. And by far the clearest recognition of the coming changes may be found in the ranks of the ruling classes themselves.

As Socialists it is our business to see that their ignorance of these matters is dispelled as soon as possible. Working as we are, in line with social evolution, and with the hard economic facts all on our side, we have nothing to fear. The year 1921 has prepared, through the development of capitalism, a most fertile and receptive field for our propaganda.

POLITICS IN RHYME.

By MR. ROCKHANA, the "Plutocrat."

I'll own the finest house in town where I wear the hat of dolphin; and drive a spankin' four-in-hand, and cut a mighty swell.

We'll call in swells, professors too, and persons known to fame; Whoever has a rattic, or a handle to his name.

The one who joint our tony set must wear the hat of dolphin; and drive a spankin' four-in-hand, and cut a mighty swell.

For we were never born to blush, unseen or otherwise; Good form in manner, style and dress is what we recognize.

Our consciences like gems serene beneath the deep blue sea, will never rise to prick the clique, and bother it or me. We'll join the church that stands so fine just down the avenue, and look as saintly as we can when in our family pew.

I'll have an eye to business beneath my righteous cloak; And take religion largely as a huge and pleasant joke.

The sanctimonious mask I wear is merely for a blind; If one shall deem me truly good, it's only in his mind.

Bohemians endorse Socialism. Last week the convention called by the Bohemian comrades which was also addressed to all labor organizations of that nationality throughout the country, took place at National Hall, 15th street and Center avenue.

Temple Building Fund. The following contributions to the fund for building the new Socialist Temple have been received up to December 31st:

G. Schulz..... 50  
F. R. Bartsch..... 50  
F. W. Darling..... 2.00  
T. H. Lewis..... .25  
P. H. Barwick..... 5.00  
J. Samonder..... .50  
W. Hinch..... 1.00  
J. B. Anderson..... 1.00  
H. G. Conrad..... 1.00  
Theo. Williams..... 1.00  
Anton Kracht..... 10.00  
Ed. Lewenthal..... 25.00  
Gus. Pundt..... 5.00  
12th Ward Branch..... .75  
Total..... \$238.50

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE

Rev. John J. Spouse, pastor of a Baptist church at St. Charles, Mich., has been fired from his job because he avowed himself a Socialist, according to the Detroit Journal. Commenting upon this, the editor of the Christian Herald is reported as declaring that while there is nothing in the laws of the Baptist church which would prevent a man being a Socialist if he wishes, still the congregation might object to his talking about it.

The new Ameer of Afghanistan will maintain the policy of his father, according to cable reports. That is to say he will prevent the introduction of railroads, telegraphs, European trade and missionary effort. Considering that his territories are bounded on the north by the ever expanding Empire of Russia and on the south by the dominions of John Bull, the new Ameer would seem to have a mighty big mouth for a small man.

During Bebel's recent speech against the "hunger duties" in the reichstag, in which he recited the story of the child who wanted to go to heaven because there was no hunger there, a parasite named Von Arnim retorted that perhaps the child's father spent his money for drink. Inquiry showed that instead of this being the case, the workman's question was "genuinely poor," that is to say he was exploited to such an extent that indulgence in liquor was impossible.

It would appear that the recent numerous desertions at Fort Sheridan were not the result of indulgence in liquor, as the ministerial investigating committee reported, but were rather due to an overwhelming desire on the part of the soldiers to be sent on active service to murder Filipinos.

There is such a thing as the "dignity of labor" after all. Just see how those English dukes and earls are rushing to volunteer their services at the coronation ceremonies. They want to act as cooks, waiters, porters and general all-around finkies, and are displaying a praiseworthy emulation in competing with each other for these desirable positions and are even willing to work without payment for their services.

It is reported that Congress will pass a vote of thanks to Mr. Carnegie for the \$10,000,000 endowment he proposes to give for the founding of a National University at Washington. It is not on record, however, that Mr. Carnegie observed a similar formality when his overpaid employes handed the aforesaid sum to him.

Over sixty murders are reported as occurring throughout the United States on Christmas Day alone, and the Tribune congratulates Chicago on the fact that none of them happened in this city. Of course the infant child of Mrs. Luella Read that was brought to a police station by its mother in the last stages of starvation on that day, doesn't count, because the child didn't die till three days afterward.

It was indeed a record breaking year for Chicago. The output of the stock yards eclipsed that of all previous years, the banks, corporations, merchants and manufacturers accounts show the largest balances ever known, the State Pawners' Society paid over six per cent. annual dividend, the Chicago Relief and Aid and Humane Societies have relieved 5242 human and 3356 other animals respectively, the Citizens' League has convicted 576 saloonkeepers, the coroner investigated 335 suicides, 290 deaths by railroad accidents, 103 homicides and several thousand other fatalities mostly amongst the working class, and Superintendent Lange wants a special commission appointed to devise means of relieving the OVER CROWDED CONDITION OF THE POORHOUSE at Dunning. Chicago always takes front rank in the "prosperity" procession, and don't you forget it!

Superintendent Bogue of the new municipal lodging house, reports that the men who avail themselves of its accommodations are not willing to clean the city streets in return for board and lodging, but ask to be paid in addition, and yet, strange to say, he insists that they are not lazy.

There has been no rejoicing worth mentioning over the recent collapse of the Asphalt Trust. The fact that its immediate re-organization on a still larger scale was intimated in the same paragraph which announced the failure, was sufficient to suppress any premature jubilation which reactionary economic fossils might have otherwise felt inclined to indulge in.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Charles H. Vall organized a local at Madison, Maine, with 25 members, and one at Auburn, Maine, with 21 members. Maine will hold state convention at Skowhegan, January 15th. State charter has been issued to Kansas. Local charters have been issued to Blackfoot, Idaho; Medford, Idaho; East Belleville, Minn.; Helena, Mont.

There are now six locals of the Socialist Party in Arizona. Jas. S. Roche of Los Angeles has been elected National Committeeman from California. Geo. E. Boomer of Seattle has been elected National Committeeman from Washington.

Comrade P. J. Troolstra of Holland contemplates a lecture tour of the country. Editor Workers' Call: In your issue of the 14th Inst., appeared a letter from Comrade Simons commenting upon some remarks which I was alleged to have made in my talk at Hull House. Last week the Workers' Call who noticed this letter should draw wrong conclusions therefrom, please allow me to say:

1. So far as I am aware, there is no controversy or ill-feeling between Comrade Simons and myself. 2. I have great respect for Comrade Simons and the work that he has done, and is doing, for Socialism. 3. Comrade Simons frequently refers to the daily papers as the "lying capitalist press," yet when he sees a comrade quoted by this same press, he assumes for once it has told the truth and rushes into print to denounce and discredit him without giving an opportunity for explanation or denial.

4. Knowing Comrade Simons' enthusiasm and singlemindedness, I am inclined to think that his attack on me would not have occurred had he given the matter his usual calm and dispassionate judgment. 5. If you will permit me, I think the space in the Call too valuable to the cause of Socialism to be used for the airing of personal grievances which have no basis in fact.

Resolved, That Typographical Union No. 13 of Boston, Mass., passed the following resolution which was introduced by Comrade George G. Cutting, a candidate for the Governor's Council on the Socialist ticket in the late campaign, who received 2349 votes in the district:

Whereas, For numerous alleged reasons, many publications have been deprived of second class mail privileges, which have formerly enjoyed them; and Whereas, The suppression of a free press thus depriving thousands of bona-fide subscribers of the privilege of the mails. And be it further

Resolved, That the secretary send a copy of this resolution to the Third Assistant Postmaster, the International Executive Board, and the press.

New Party Emblem. We have received from a correspondent a sample party button gotten out by the State committee of the Socialist Party of Indiana. The new emblem is of very handsome design, the center being occupied by a representation of the globe, across which two hands in fraternal grasp typify the solidarity of labor, the whole device being set upon a red background, around which are inscribed the words, "Socialist Party" and "Workers of the World, Unite!"

Injunctions in Germany. Some time ago the Prussian legislature enacted a law prohibiting picketing on the part of strikers. Trouble occurred in Lubeck and a local court hurled an injunction, just as our American judges are in the habit of doing. The matter was carried up and the supreme court of Germany has just declared that the Prussian law is unconstitutional and injunctions are illegal.

Local Convention Notice. On Saturday, January 13th, at 8 p. m., the 32d ward Branch of the Socialist Party will hold a convention for the purpose of nominating an aldermanic candidate to represent the ward in the coming municipal campaign. Meeting will take place at the Headquarters, 743 W. 32d street, and all members of the Branch are specially requested to be present. Don't neglect this, but make it a point to attend. It is the duty of EVERY member to participate in the proceedings of this occasion.

Renew promptly when your subscription expires. Send in a club of ten this week.

Socialist Pointers

In making resolutions for the New Year, the circulation of the Socialist Party press should not be overlooked. If Dowie wants the approval of capitalists, he must in the future confine his skinning operations to the working class.

As child labor is increasing all over the country, there is therefore no necessity for repealing the Chinese Exclusion Act. Now is the season in which the capitalist considerably elect "good men" for office, just to save the working class the trouble.

Local liquor dealers should insist on Mayor Harrison and Chief O'Neill going away back into a winerom and sitting down. The steel trust only "earned" \$11,600,000 last month, and yet Mr. Schwab felt justified in going to Europe for a two-months' rest.

What's the matter with making a New Year's resolution to the effect that you will never again vote a capitalist ticket? The workmen who is too ignorant to understand Socialism will never be taunted with ignorance on that account by the capitalists.

This is the last century on earth for capitalism. You may be in at the death if you do your utmost to push the Socialist cause along. The fact that "necessity is the mother of invention" fully accounts for the lies disseminated by the capitalist press regarding Socialism.

What's the difference between carrying a king's snuff-box at a coronation and carrying a capitalist's advertisement in a "prosperity" parade. Mayor Harrison has again declared that "gambling must stop in Chicago." Reformers and gamblers alike may construe this declaration to suit.

Workmen who habitually suffer from "patriotism," of the militant type, should go to the Art Institute and take a look at Verestchagin's battle pictures. A seat on the New York Stock Exchange was sold last week for \$80,000, the highest figure yet paid for a gambler's chance to skin the working class.

Did it ever strike you that the people who accuse the Socialists of trying to set class against class, insist at the same time that there are no classes in society? A man with a broken jaw recently applied to Dowie for relief. He was unaware that the "healer" doesn't relieve people of pain. He relieves them of money instead.

There was no difficulty in securing the intervention of President Roosevelt to facilitate the marriage of Chauncey M. Dewey in France, but then Chauncey is not a Boer envoy. It is generally supposed that there are quite a few people in the City Hall as well as in the municipal lodging house who would be thrown into a panic by the suggestion of performing labor.

South Side police officers report that they have discovered thirty saloons with wineroms open during last week. One efficient patrolman should be able to take more than thirty drinks in that time. It makes the average capitalist feel extremely sore that any needy workman should be relieved at the expense of the municipality, without giving the latter a chance to exploit him as a street laborer.

Speaker Sherman has severely "accused" Governor Yates for boosting his political friends into good soft jobs in the schools. Now will Yates ignore the claims of Sherman's friends for sinecures any more? Mark Hanna's solicitude for the reconciliation of "labor and capital" arises simply and solely from the fact that he perceives the existence of a class struggle in society, and hopes to prevent the workers perceiving it also.

If everybody who wants remunerative work can have it, isn't it dead wrong that the Volunteers of America should encourage laziness by feeding 6,000 hungry people who could get lots of food if they were only willing to work for it? General Miles was quite right in expressing his opinion of the treatment of Rear-Admiral Schley, and President Roosevelt was also quite right in rebuking him for doing so. At least that is the general view of the capitalist press upon the matter.

The same cable which stated that Ex-President Kruger would send an envoy to ask intervention on behalf of the Boers, from President Roosevelt, also contained the information that American capitalists were purchasing large blocks of stock in the British South Africa Chartered Company. Poor old Kruger evidently doesn't understand the proposition he is going up against. Renew promptly when your subscription expires.

# The Modern State.

Frederick Engels  
From "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific."

The modern state is only the organization that bourgeois society takes on in order to support the external conditions of the capitalist mode of production against the encroachments, as well as the workers as of individual capitalists. The modern State, no matter what its form, is essentially a capitalist machine, the state of the capitalists; the ideal personification of the total national capital. The more it proceeds to the taking over of productive forces, the more it does actually become the national capitalist, the more citizens does it exploit. The workers remain wage-workers—proletarians. The capitalist relation is not done away with. It is rather brought to a head. But brought to a head it topples over. State ownership of the productive forces is NOT the solution of the conflict, but concealed within it are the technical conditions that form the elements of that solution.

This solution can only consist in the practical recognition of the social nature of the modern forces of production. And this can only come about by society openly and directly taking possession of the productive forces which have outgrown all control except that of society as a whole. The social character of the means of production and of the products today reacts against the producers, periodically disrupts all production and exchange, acts only like a law of nature working blindly, forcibly, destructively. But with the taking over by society of the productive forces, the social character of the means of production and of the products will be utilized by the producers with a perfect understanding of its nature, and instead of being a source of disturbance and periodical collapse, will become the most powerful lever of production itself.

Active social forces work exactly like natural forces: blindly, forcibly, destructively, so long as we do not understand, and reckon with, them. But when once we understand them, when once we grasp their action, their direction, their effects, it depends only upon ourselves to subject them more and more to our own will, and by means of them to reach our own ends. And this holds quite especially of the mighty productive forces of today. As long as we obstinately refuse to understand the nature and the character of these social means of action—and this understanding goes against the grain of the capitalist mode of production and its defenders—so long these forces are at work in spite of us, so long they master us, as we have shown above in detail.

But when once their nature is understood, they can, in the hands of the producers working together, be transformed from master demons into willing servants. The difference is that between the destructive force of electricity in the lightning of the storm, and electricity under command in the telegraph and the voltaic arc; the difference between a conflagration, and fire working in the service of man. With this recognition at last of the real nature of the productive forces of today, the social anarchy of production gives place to a social regulation of production upon a definite plan, according to the needs of the community and of each individual. Then the capitalist mode of appropriation, in which the product enslaves first the producer and then the appropriator, is replaced by the mode of appropriation of the products that is based upon the nature of the modern means of production; upon the one hand, direct social appropriation, as means to the maintenance and extension of production—on the other, direct individual appropriation, as means of subsistence and of enjoyment.

Whilst the capitalist mode of production more and more completely transforms the great majority of the population into proletarians, it creates the power which, under penalty of its own destruction, is forced to accomplish this revolution. Whilst it forces on more the transformation of the vast means of production, already socialized, into State property, it shows itself the way to accomplish this revolution. THE PROLETARIAT SEIZES POLITICAL POWER AND TURNS THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION INTO STATE PROPERTY.

But, in doing this, it abolishes itself as proletarian, abolishes all class distinctions and class antagonisms, abolishes also the State as State. Society thus far, based upon class antagonisms, had need of the State. That is, of an organization of the particular class which was pro tempore the exploiting class, an organization for the purpose of preventing any interference from without with the existing conditions of production; and therefore, especially for the purpose of forcibly keeping the exploited classes in the condition of oppression corresponding with the given mode of production (slavery, serfdom, wage-slavery). The State was the official representative of society as a whole; the gathering of it together into a visible embodiment. But it was this only in so far as it was the State of that class which itself represented, for the time being, society as a whole; in ancient times, the State of slave-owning citizens; in the middle ages, the feudal lords; in our own time, the bourgeoisie. When at last it becomes the real representative of the whole of society, it renders itself unnecessary. As soon as there is no longer any social class to be held in subjection, as soon as class rule, and the individual struggle for existence based upon our present anarchy in produc-

tion, with the collisions and excesses arising from these, are removed, nothing more remains to be repressed, and a special repressive force, a State, is no longer necessary. The first act by virtue of which the State really constitutes itself the representative of the whole of society—the taking possession of the means of production in the name of society—this is, at the same time, its last independent act as a State. State interference in social relations becomes, in one domain after another, superfluous, and then dies out of itself; the government of persons is replaced by the administration of things, and by the conduct of processes of production. The State is not "abolished." IT DIES OUT. This gives the measure of the value of the phrase "a free State," both as to its justifiable use at times by agitators, and as to its ultimate scientific insufficiency, and also of the demands of the so-called anarchists for the abolition of the State out of hand.

Since the historical appearance of the capitalist mode of production, the appropriation by society of all the means of production has often been dreamed of, more or less vaguely, by individuals, as well as by sects, as the ideal of the future. But it could become possible, could become a historical necessity, only when the actual conditions for its realization were there. Like every other social advance, it becomes practicable, not by men understanding that the existence of classes is in contradiction to justice, equality, etc., not by the mere willingness to abolish these classes, but by virtue of certain new economic conditions. The separation of society into an exploiting and an exploited class, a ruling and an oppressed class, was the necessary consequence of the deficient and restricted development of production in former years. So long as the total social labor only yields a produce which but slightly exceeds that barely necessary for the existence of all; so long, therefore, as labor engages all or almost all the time of the great majority of the members of society—so long of necessity, this society is divided into classes. Side by side with the great majority, exclusively bond slaves to labor, arises a class freed from directly productive labor, which looks after the general affairs of society; the direction of labor, State business, law, science, art, etc. It is, therefore, the law of division of labor that lies at the basis of the division into classes. But this does not prevent this division into classes from being carried out by means of violence and robbery, trickery and fraud. It does not prevent the ruling class, once having the upper hand, from consolidating its power at the expense of the working class, from turning their social leadership into an intensified exploitation of the masses.

But if, upon this slow, division into classes has a certain historical justification, it has this only for a given period, only under given social conditions. It was based upon the insufficiency of production. It will be swept away by the complete development of modern productive forces. And, in fact, the abolition of classes in society presupposes a degree of historical evolution, at which the existence, not simply of this or that particular ruling class, but of any ruling class at all, and, therefore, the existence of class distinction itself has become an obsolete anachronism. It presupposes, therefore, the development of production carried out to a degree at which appropriation of the means of production and of the products, and, with this, of political domination, of the monopoly of culture, and of intellectual leadership by a particular class of society, has become not only superfluous, but economically, politically and intellectually, a hindrance to development.

This point is now reached. Their political and intellectual bankruptcy is scarcely any longer a secret to the bourgeoisie themselves. Their economic bankruptcy recurs regularly every ten years. In every crisis, society is suffocated beneath the weight of its own productive forces and products, which it cannot use, and stands helpless, face to face with the absurd contradiction that the producers have nothing to consume, because consumers are wanting. The expansive force of the means of production bursts the bonds that the capitalist mode of production had imposed upon them. Their deliverance from these bonds is the one pre-condition for an unbroken, constantly accelerated development of the productive forces, and therewith for a practically unlimited increase of production itself. Nor is this all. The socialized appropriation of the means of production does away, not only with the present artificial restrictions upon production, but also with the positive waste and devastation of productive forces and products that are at the present time the inevitable concomitants of production, and that reach their height in the crises. Further, it sets free for the community at large a mass of means of production and products, by doing away with the senseless extravagance of the ruling classes of today, and their political representatives. The possibility of securing for every member of society, by means of socialized production, an existence not only fully sufficient materially, and becoming day by day more full, but an existence guaranteeing to all the free development and exercise of their physical and mental faculties—this possibility is now for the first time here, but it is here.

With the seizing of the means of production by society, production of commodities is done away with, and, simultaneously, the mastery of the product over the producer. Anarchy in social production is replaced by systematic definite organization. The struggle for individual existence disappears. Then for the first time, man, in a certain sense, is finally marked off from the rest of the animal kingdom, and emerges from mere animal conditions of existence into really human ones. The whole sphere of the conditions of life which environ man, and which have hitherto ruled man, now comes under the dominion and control of man, who for the first time becomes the real, conscious, lord of nature, because he has now become master of his own social organization. The laws of his own social action, hitherto standing face to face with man as laws of nature foreign to, and dominating, him, will then be used with full understanding, and so mastered by him. Man's own social organization, hitherto confronting him as a necessity imposed by nature and history, now becomes the result of his own free action. The extraneous objective forces that have hitherto governed history, pass under the control of man himself. Only from that time will man himself, more and more consciously, make his own history—only from that time will the social causes set in movement by him have, in the main and in a constantly growing measure, the results intended by him. It is the ascent of man from the kingdom of necessity to the kingdom of freedom.

## NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

A Criticism on the Present Method of Employing Them in the Socialist Party.

There is one thing that will come up for discussion at the meeting of the National Executive Committee on the 24th of this month that deserves more attention than it has hitherto received. I sincerely hope that the Committee will abolish once and forever the institution of national organizers. From the founding of the party it has been the custom to send certain individuals on pleasure trips from ocean to ocean at great expense, under the delusion that they were somehow assisting in the organization of the party.

These men have varied in quality from the Hickeys and Keeps, who represent about the worst that the American Socialist movement has produced, to such men as Comrade Vail, than whom it would probably be difficult to find a better man. Yet all have been of almost equal uselessness so far as organization is concerned. They all made a few, generally but one, speech in a place. They knew nothing of local conditions and for agitation purposes their speeches were seldom as valuable as those that were being made weekly by the local speakers.

All such organizers are more or less under the influence of the N. E. C. and as such are a help to form factions within the party. Just at present this danger is at a minimum, perhaps wholly non-existent. But new questions will arise and divisions be formed if we are to grow. Then it is that any man sent across the country under the control of, and salaried by, the N. E. C. becomes a mischief breeder. I need again only to instance Hickey. Perhaps some will say that this instance proves too much, as there is no doubt but what the disgust which Hickey inspired on his trip was one of the causes that raised a revolt against De Leon.

The N. E. C. has no business sending salaried men into states already organized, except when the local movement is not able to do anything unaided. It is an unfair discrimination against some of the states in favor of others. Where a State Committee finds itself unable to send out a man unaided, and it is thought necessary to assist them, then the state should have the right to take the initiative and the N. E. C. should be simply advisory. In this way a man can generally be found who can spend several months at steady work in one state, and this is the only kind of effort that is of value in organization.

When a comrade whose work is approved by the N. E. C. desires to undertake a lecture tour across the continent, he should be given every assistance of the National Secretary in the way of securing appointments, mapping out a route, etc., but he should be required to make his own financial arrangements with the states and localities through which he passes. It will be found possible in this manner to send a dozen men on long routes where one salaried man could be sent, and they will be much more apt to hustle while going.

In the unorganized states nothing can be accomplished by sending a lecturer out with no centers from which to work. The first step should be to secure names of sympathizers and supply them with literature for distribution. Such names can be secured from any Socialist paper and \$25 expended in sending leaflets and personal letters to such persons will do more good for Socialism than \$500 spent in sending a lecturer, misnamed an organizer, on a flying trip through the state.

Then just a closing word as to the kind of organizers needed. It is not brilliant lecturers that are required. Indeed an organizer often accomplishes much more when he makes no propaganda speeches. A man who has had experience as an organizer of trade unions is preferable to almost any other. But such a man should not be chosen unless he is willing to put some study upon the literature of Socialism. Men have been sent out as national and state organizers who were utterly ignorant of the doctrines and philosophy upon which they were supposed to base their organization.

The man who is too conceited or too lazy to take a course of reading before going out to organize is too lazy and conceited to be of any value in the field. One man, ignorant of Socialism, but active in work, can do an immense amount of damage throughout a state. He is always accepted as more or less of an authority by the local comrades and can easily start lines of division and trains of trouble for future times. But when the right man is found, let him be instructed not to make a fixed route for lectures, but to stay in each place as long as is necessary to leave a good strong organization and then move on to the next place. Demand weekly or even daily reports and assist him with correspondence and literature from the state committee. Then results will follow of value to the movement.

## QUESTION OF "PUBLICITY"

How Wilshire Defends His Tactics in Getting Socialism Before the Public Eye.

Probably there is no subject of greater importance to those engaged in spreading the truths of Socialism, than the question of how to reach the public. Every Socialist will agree that indifference is a far greater obstacle to overcome than hostility, so far at least as the working class is concerned. Once the message of Socialism is comprehended, its acceptance is a practical certainty with them. In view of these facts the best method of attracting their attention is of paramount importance, and demands intelligent discussion on the part of public advocates of Socialism.

The devices employed for this purpose by our comrade, H. Gaylord Wilshire, are fairly well known to all active participants in the movement, and have perhaps met with an equal amount of approval and censure. The following explanation to a comrade, from his pen, may therefore be in order at the present time, as giving his personal view of the question, and will no doubt be found worthy of consideration. Some matter, not bearing directly on the point at issue, is omitted:

"The point is simply this, that there have been hundreds of men in the Socialist movement far better educated and cleverer than myself, who have been writing these steady, sedate articles on Socialism, and they have attracted absolutely no attention. You can find every week in the Socialist papers and reviews, articles much more scientific and philosophic than mine, but what is the use if people don't read them? We are not writing for the mere sake of writing, but for the sake of having people read. If you have any regard for Socialism at all, you must agree that when one understands what it is he will adopt it. Before motion we must have knowledge, and in order that people may get knowledge we must call attention to what we have. That is the whole theory of advertising, whether you are disposing of Socialism or disposing of soap. To that extent Madden is right; but of course, as the government believes in subsidizing the sellers of ideas, he was wrong in suppressing me: he was not wrong in saying that I was advertising. I have said in another article that I would put on the cap and bells if I thought it was good advertising; but I don't think it is and therefore I don't do it. As far as taking the bill-boards, etc., which you mention, I certainly would do it in a moment and think it is good advertising, but it costs too much money. As I have repeatedly said, it is cheaper for me to get arrested and get advertising in that way than to pay so much per line for advertisements in the papers which no one would read. However, I can see that you and I are fundamentally at difference on this point, and I suppose there is no use arguing about it. My idea is to get Socialism before the public, no matter how it is done, and your idea is if you cannot get it in one particular way, don't get it at all.

I admit that I haven't any great respect for the intelligence of the people of the United States. If I had, I would agree with you that the way to do it is to write set articles for the International Socialist Review; but as I believe they require very light and easy treatment in the teaching of economics, I am sure that my way of getting at them is the right one. Of course I agree that there are a large number who can be gotten at in the way you suggest."

## THOSE HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Correspondent Touches Another Phase of the Subject, Not Dealt With in Last Week's Issue.

Referring to the article which appeared in last week's issue under the title of "Seen from the Inside," another correspondent writes us as follows: "I read with interest the remarks of a 'Former Slave' in the last issue of the Workers' Call. At the same time I do not think it is quite clear enough. Of course the object of the 'present' must have been either to stimulate the energies of the employees, or as partial pay for the over time which the employees are compelled to put in, and for which as was stated in the article, they are not paid. But there is still another lesson to learn in the matter. The American Express Company is a vast machine, thoroughly organized for the transportation of goods. The bosses, agents, superintendents, general managers, etc., are all employees of the company—none of them owning any portion of the stock. The stock is owned by capitalists who do no useful work. In this respect it is an ideal organization for the Socialist to point to. It is so clear that even the dullest can see that it is only the ownership which permits them to be exploited. The employee can not help but see that he is a wage slave with actually no interest in the company other than his wages and his chances for promotion. Considering the matter in this light it is interesting to note what kind of men get the promotions. There are scores of bright men in the company, in Chicago, who are puzzling their brains over this matter. They cannot understand why it is they have not been promoted. They are good hearted fellows. They would not overwork the men. But if they will study the case of the agent of the office where the trouble regarding overtime occurred, they will readily understand. This man has a natural talent for labor skinning. He works his men until they are exhausted and then jolts them up by calling them 'my men.' For example. This year the Christmas business was unusually heavy, and the men worked for 14 to 18 hours daily, and then on Christmas eve they presented the agent with a gold watch. Of course it is needless to say that the subscription was started by a few toad eaters and the rest considered it good policy to chip in. However, to show his gratefulness to the men for their kindness, he kept them at work all day Christmas, and some of them as late as four o'clock the next morning, preparing reports, etc., of how he (the agent) handled the Christmas business, and to impress upon their minds still more strongly how grateful he was, he did not give them their Christmas 'gift' of \$10 until Thursday, the day after Christmas, while all other offices got theirs the day before Christmas. The way he treats the men is the common talk of the other employees who are fortunate enough to be under a different boss, and they say to each other: 'If the heads of the company only knew he wouldn't last a minute.' But strange to say he has held his present position for five years with an increase of salary each year. This only confirms the statement that 'executive ability' is what counts in the business world."

## ANOTHER 'FORMER SLAVE.'

Woman-like, I am writing on the back of scraps from the editor's waste basket. Let that fact furnish a text. It is the woman's work to find out and stop the leaks of wasting energy and material due to the absorption of our men in the great matters of the social problem.

I was much impressed by a little thing Mrs. Lamphere said in the Union Label League Association. "It is very hard for the unions to accomplish much without the aid of the women, who spend the wages earned by union men. They must band together and demand union made goods, sold by union clerks." Now there are Socialist husbands making every sacrifice for the cause, except the very important one of loving patience with the wife, harassed by the cares usually called petty, but heavy enough to kill the strongest man, should he be compelled to assume them suddenly. No place has been given in her training to public affairs, and so when the good man comes home late from his branch, is it any wonder she chides, knowing he must be up early for work, and she must be up an hour earlier than he, and then when she relents and in a "make-up" tone asks what they did at the branch and receives the reply "nothing you would be interested in." I ask you is she encouraged thereby to use a little precious time next day in studying up in the Workers' Call the question under discussion so as to surprise him, and win a coveted word of praise from the one who was her devoted lover in those days ago, before the awful grind of life came? So my dear husband Socialist, stop leak number one, for there is nothing saps a man's strength like a divided household.

## WANT "SOMETHING NEW."

According to "The Socialist," of Seattle, Wash., the "Socialists" of British Columbia are now debating the adoption of a platform which will be nothing but "immediate demands." We would call Comrade V. L. Berger's attention to the fact that all those sentences concerning the class struggle over which he worked so hard in the committee at Indianapolis, have been thrown overboard, and a straight Populist program adopted. That is the natural logic. "The means are everything and the end nothing." So let us chase off after patches and give up all hope of a new garment. Choose which ye will serve, capitalism or socialism; ye cannot serve both.

Perhaps it is too much to expect that the reformers will swear off reform with the beginning of the new year. It is very difficult to abandon habitual vices particularly those which the holders mistakenly regard as virtues.

Business failures this year show an increase of nearly nine per cent over last year's figures. One hundred and thirty million dollars represents the cost of educating the little business man on the necessity of Socialism.

The German authorities have given Socialism an additional boost by suppressing the entire holiday edition of "Vorwaerts," numbering 30,000 copies. Every little helps.

If you cannot talk your neighbor into socialism, why not get the Workers' Call to help you with the job?

Attitude the Workingman Towards Capitalist "Gifts." Shall We Accept or Reject?

Some comrades seem to be having fits over Carnegie's gifts. They would have the laborers reject them with scorn. They declare that all education will be corrupted and everything will go to the demitison bow wows. Such talk is simply rot. Chicago University is the institution most frequently instanced by such writers as an awful example. As a cold matter of fact there is a larger proportion of Socialists and people favorably inclined to Socialism among the students and faculty of Chicago University than of any other educational institution in America. It is almost the only university in the country in which there is a class on Socialism with Marx's Capital and the Communist Manifesto among the required readings, and where the Materialistic Conception of History and the Class Struggle are fairly explained. In fairness to Harvard University it should be said that the Manifesto and Capital are also required there.

This does not mean that there is absolute freedom of thought and no Standard Oil influence at Chicago University, but simply that the reaction from that influence is forcing a clearer position there than elsewhere. I have had plenty of evidence of the fact that efforts are continuously made to suppress Socialist thought, but the suppression is so ineffective as to act rather as a tonic.

## A Sociable Socialist.

In the same way every library that Carnegie founds is one more center of intelligence, and under capitalism every center of intelligence soon becomes a center of revolt. Let us take all he will give us, ask for more and use it to destroy the system that produces Carnegies. If we are to refuse all gifts shall we send a committee round to the boss the next time he raises our salaries and tell him that because the money he pays us is "red with the blood of workingmen" that we will not take it?

Just because it is bathed in that blood it is the property of labor and should be taken without the least hesitation. Some one may say that the wages are increased through fear of some action by the workers, and hence are not a free gift. But do you think that Carnegie, Rockefeller and their kind are uninfluenced in their giving by the fear of action by the laborers?

Let us have done with Utopianism. The cry against accepting "gifts" from capitalists is part and parcel of the "colony scheme," "non-resistance," and all the other plans by which dreamers have ever sought to live in capitalism and escape its environment. We are living under capitalist class governed society, and all we get we must take from those who rule over us until we have brains enough to abolish all rulers. Let us therefore take what we have produced whenever we get a chance, and under whatever name it comes, and indulge in no childish whining or scolding.

Nothing will so help the growth of intelligent Socialism as the development of an "intellectual proletariat." When there are enough universities and other educational institutions are so numerous in this country as to turn out 50,000 instead of 10,000 college graduates annually, wages of such men will drop to the standard of manual workers and they will have intelligence enough to revolt, while their class interests will be so clear that they will not become the philanthropic muddle heads that many of our so-called intellectuals tend to become today. The rector of Berlin University has recently warned Carnegie of that danger to capitalism which is attendant upon such great encouragement to education as his gifts offer. He points out that in Germany this class of the intellectual proletariat has grown so strong as to be the basis of a great revolutionary movement. "Verily the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light."

## THE CARNEGIE DONATIONS.

It would be interesting to know just what estimate capitalist press writers place upon the intelligence of the American "public." Last Sunday a Chicago paper published an article exposing the ridiculous side of the preparations now being made for the coronation of Edward VII. The obsolete and antiquated tatters of old feudal customs by which this event is to be marked, were said to be regarded by the practical serious-minded American public with a mixture of amusement and contempt. On another page of the same paper, however, about twice the space was given to an account of the "hostility" which took place between the "Plinky Fanky Poo," a pug dog belonging to an English actress staying at the Auditorium, and "Mike," the tom cat attached to that establishment, photographs of the two belligerents being inserted to heighten the interest. The fellows who serve up this sort of stuff must have a tolerably accurate estimate of the intellectual caliber of those who swallow it, but it would not be good business to give it out for publication.

## LOCAL PARTY NOTES

### NORTH SIDE.

To the Comrades in the North Division: To be able to get on the official ballot for the spring election the comrades in the different wards and town must secure the following number of signatures to the petition:  
Ward 21, 600; ward 22, 500; ward 23, 450; ward 24, 400; ward 25, 500; North town, 475; Lake Ward, 475.

An alderman is to be nominated in each ward, and on the town ticket a supervisor, a collector, and a clerk. The conventions take place as follows: 21st ward, Monday, January 6th, at 133 N. Clark street; 22d ward, nominated; 23d ward, Monday, January 6th, at place to be arranged for; 24th ward, Monday, January 6th, Diversey and Southport; 25th Ward, Tuesday, January 7th, 1745 Diversey Blvd.

Town conventions: North town, Monday, Jan. 13, 133 N. Clark street, 8 p. m.; Lake Ward, Monday, January 13, 1745 Diversey Blvd., 8 p. m.

These are mass conventions and the members of the party in good standing living in these wards and towns are requested to attend.

The next public meeting will take place at Social Turner Hall, Belmont and Paulina, lower hall, entrance on Paulina street, Sunday, January 7th, 8 p. m. F. W. Knox, speaker.

All party members should attend, as a discussion for the benefit of the members will follow the meeting.

The new division committee will meet at 133 N. Clark street on Friday, January 10th, 8 p. m., sharp, at which meeting the old committee will surrender all funds, books, etc., to the new committee. Branches take notice and elect new delegates to the committee.

### WEST SIDE.

To the Branches of the Socialist Party of Chicago: Greeting—A town convention for the town of West Chicago will be held at the Socialist Temple, Sunday, January 26th, at 2:30 p. m., for the purpose of putting in nomination candidates for supervisor, collector and clerk, to be voted for Tuesday, April 8th, 1902.

The method of representation will be as follows: Each branch will be entitled to five delegates who shall have credentials properly dated and signed by the officials of their respective branches. All wards shall nominate their candidate for alderman not later than Friday, January 24th, and submit same with address to the convention, so that the whole town ticket may be published complete.

Branches will please elect their delegates as soon as possible and furnish them with credentials.

By arrangement of West Division Committee.

JAS. E. SMITH, Organizer.

### DISTRICT NO. 4.

The 27th ward aldermanic convention will be held on January 12th, 2 p. m., at Crofford's Hall, California and Elston avenues, for the nomination of an alderman to contest the ward in the spring campaign. Every Socialist in the ward should be at this meeting.

The convention for the town of Jefferson to place in nomination candidates for the town officers, will be held at the same place on the same date.

SAM ROBBINS, Organizer.

### TEMPLE NOTES.

The Dramatic Club's entertainment on Saturday, December 28th, was a great success—the house was full.

Sunday, December 29th, Comrade Berlin spoke to a good audience and was greatly appreciated.

Saturday, January 4th, is our great children's night at the Temple. All Socialist children from all parts of the city are invited. Free admission to children under 15 years, also presents for them all. Admission for the big folks 10 cents. A great program will be rendered. Hunt's Juvenile Orchestra from the 26th ward branch will play. There will be a Punch and Judy, a Socialist Santa Claus, magic lantern, shadow works, and 57 other varieties. Everybody come.

Sunday, January 6th, F. H. Wentworth will speak.

Wednesday, January 9th, Theo. Williams.

Thursday, January 9th, Theo. Morgan.

Saturday, January 11th, the Dramatic Club renders that famous Socialist drama entitled "Now and Then."

The Temple Committee will meet in future on Monday nights.

### 28th Ward Branch.

The Socialist Sunday school of the 28th Ward celebrated "Light's victory over darkness," with a children's festival at the ward headquarters last Sunday afternoon. The program consisted of songs and recitations by the children, addresses by Comrades Huggins and Collins, selections by the children's orchestra under the direction of Comrade Elias Hunt, and several reproductions from a photograph. Candles, nuts, apples, oranges and presents were given to all the children present. The hall was artistically decorated with holly evergreen, and two yule trees. In the happy faces of these little Socialists was stamped the budding intelligence and confidence destined to blossom into a boundless power, which in the future will banish the last surviving form of slavery from the world.

At the regular Sunday evening lecture, Comrade Weicher spoke in place of Comrade Berlin. A friendly dis-

cession and the singing of Socialist songs followed. Next Sunday evening F. W. Knox speaks on the "Class Struggle."

Wednesday evening, January 8th, Peter Sissman opens the mid-week agitation meetings with an entirely original lecture brimful of new ideas and thoughts. Musical talent has been secured for all these meetings.

Friday evening, January 10th, the election of officers for the ensuing six months, and the nomination of a candidate for alderman, will take place. All comrades in the ward are urgently requested to be present.

Hall Meetings: Roseland Hall, 11th street and Michigan avenue, Sunday, January 5th, 2 p. m. Speaker, Thos. J. Morgan. Subject "The Socialist Movement."

Fifteenth Ward, Branch will hold a meeting at headquarters, 555 N. Rockwell street, on Sunday, January 5th, at 3 p. m. Speaker, R. A. Morris.

The 17th ward will hold a grand public meeting at Scandia Hall, corner Milwaukee avenue and Ohio street, Sunday afternoon, January 5th. This is a new venture of the club on a large scale and will be an affair that will bring out a large number of the 17th ward workmen. A. M. Simons will be the speaker.

Friday, 8 p. m. Porge's Hall, corner Maxwell and Jefferson. Speaker, M. Kaplan.

CONSULAR REPORTS

Capitalism in Japan. K. Kawakami - Native Socialist, Makes Report on Child Labor.

Interest is added to the following extract from the last Consular Report on "Labor Conditions in Japan," to know that the Mr. Kawakami, to whom reference is made, is a Socialist, one of the founders of the Japanese Socialist Party, and is to have an article in an early number of the International Socialist Review on "Socialism in Japan."

He is now at Iowa University, where he is taking a course in political economy to enable him to better work for Socialism.

"The Gazette of May 15 quotes the following from an article by Mr. K. Kawakami, a native writer: "Children under ten years, even of scarcely six or five years of age, are largely employed in factories, and men are generally made to work for injuriously excessive long hours, while women have to work for the same periods to which the men are subjected, and, like them, they have to work in the night time, too. It is no exaggeration to say that fourteen, sixteen, and even eighteen hours a day are often worked in factories."

"The same article after giving a table which shows that in most factories there are more than three hundred and twenty working days per year, comments severely upon the lack of provision for the health and lives of the employees, and says that the Tokyo Tramway Company, which pays a dividend of from 36 to 40 per cent, pays its laborers \$5 to \$6 a month, and works them from fourteen to seventeen hours a day. He adds that in many factories no provision is made for suitable ventilation and lung diseases are very common among the employees, while the arrangements are such that in case of fire escape would be almost impossible.

"Japan has no laws for the protection of labor, or restricting the employment of women and children, but the subject is being considerably discussed, and in the many articles relating to this matter which have appeared in the local papers lately, are frequent references to the labor laws of England and America. While the industrial and economic conditions of Japan would hardly warrant such close restrictive measures as are enforced in those countries, it is believed that some law of this kind will be introduced at the next session of the Diet. It is interesting to note in this connection, that the situation which has arisen on this subject comes principally from the educated and professional or leisure classes, rather than from the laborers themselves.

"The Japan Mail of June 18 gives an extract from an editorial in the Jiji Shimpu, deprecating the agitation of Socialistic subjects. It asserts that the rich and poor of Japan are not separated by a gulf comparable with that dividing the plutocrat and pauper in the West, and that the poor man here, with his compensations in holidays, fetes, and festivals, finds nothing intolerable in his lot. It ascribes the content of the working classes in part to the lack of ostentation in the lives of the very rich, the Japanese house and manner of living not offering such opportunities for magnificence and luxury as those of Europe and America, and rich Japanese usually preferring to avoid any display of extravagance."

A. M. Simons, editor of the International Socialist Review, and one Isaak, had a debate in Chicago on the question of "Socialism vs. Anarchy," during which the latter made the statement that Czolgosz had been a member of the Socialist Party in Cleveland. If Isaak made such a statement he is a plain unvarnished liar. As was shown in this paper some time ago, Czolgosz was a political nondescript, but had been identified with the Republican party—Cleveland Citizen.

That unfortunate quarrel between Perry Belmont and Dick Croker would be quickly made up if there were a Socialist movement strong enough to convince them that their interests were identical.

There are still hunting for subscribers

SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHICAGO.

Branch Directory.

COMMITTEES.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE, South Side—Sec. Paul Pierce, 6407 Rhodes Ave. Division Org. Arnold Rasmussen, 6714 Loomis Street.

THE NORTH DIVISION ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE meets every Saturday, 7 p. m., at 123 N. Clark St. Secretary C. A. Harold, 35 N. Clark Street.

GENERAL COMMITTEE meets first Saturday of every month at Schiller Hall, 2nd floor, Schiller Bldg., 103 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 2114 Wabash ave. (store). Secretary, Rice Washbrough, 175 East 22nd street. Organizer, Peter Raat, 1755 Wabash av.

THIRD WARD—Headquarters, 355 S. State street; meets every Monday at 8 p. m.; secretary, E. E. Yeomans, 2250 State street. Organizer, Louis DeJgaard, 3785 State street.

FOURTH WARD—Meets every 2d and 4th Friday night, 8:30. Trustees, Luxemburger Hall, Sec. Joe Trent, 25 E. Twenty-second Place. Organizer, H. Driesvort, 319 Halsted str.

FIFTH WARD—Every second and fourth Monday at 8:30 Archer Ave. Secretary and Organizer, Mrs. A. M. Finsterboch, 3030 Archer Av.

SIXTH WARD—Meets first and third Monday nights at 410 E. 43d street. Secretary M. Kimminger, 4514 Lake ave. Organizer, A. J. Nielsen, 345 E. 43rd street.

SEVENTH WARD—Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings at 8 o'clock, at 552 E. 63rd street. Secy., M. H. Klaber, 556 Drexel Ave. Organizer, Paul Pierce, 6407 Rhodes Av.

EIGHTH WARD—Holds public meetings at Sherman Hall, 910 Commercial Ave., every Saturday evening, 7 p. m. Secretary, T. J. Vind, Secretary, 273-79th Street.

NINTH TENTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS—Meet every 1st and 3rd Monday at Porge's Hall, Jefferson and Maxwell streets. Secretary, Louis Benenoh, 156 Blue Island avenue.

ELEVENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday at Jusewitsch Hall, cor. 31st street and Paulina street. Robert Plotter, 400 Washington Ave.

TWELFTH WARD—Meets every Tuesday evening at 215 W. 23rd Place. Secretary of Socialism every evening. Secretary G. J. Sindlar, 1198 S. Albany Ave.

THIRTEENTH WARD—Every Friday evening, 8 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western Ave. Sec'y Mrs. D. H. Daly, 461 S. Western Av. Organizer, J. Gillespie, 513 Warren Av. Phone Seeley 515.

FOURTEENTH WARD—Every Friday at "Miles" Hall, southeast corner Grand and Western Aves.; Secretary, Henry Stocker, 778 Austin Ave.

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

SIXTEENTH WARD—Every 1st and 3rd Friday, Shonhofen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves.; secretary, O. Heselack, 345 N. Wood St.

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

TWENTIETH WARD business meeting every Thursday at the Temple. Secretary, J. R. Anderson, 31 Seeley Avenue; organizer, William H. Lettingwell, 749 W. Taylor street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—Every first and third Monday, 8 p. m., at 123 N. Clark St. Secretary, R. Morris, 26 N. Clark St.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—Every first and third Monday in the month at 55 Clybourn Ave.; Sec., Chas Sand, 343 Wells Street.

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

TWENTY-FOURTH—Every 1st and 3rd Monday at N. W. corner Southport avenue and Diversey Blvd.; secretary, E. G. Knaus, 361 Lincoln ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD—Every first and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Fridheim Hall, 1745 Diversey Boulevard. Secretary, Ruth Dick Hall, 197 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 Otto street.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 1—AVONDALE—Meets every first and third Friday at 1773 N. Kedzie Ave. Secretary, Berry Avey, Henry Schurz, 405 W. Wellington St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 2—IRVING PARK—Meets every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening at 715 Irving Park Boulevard. O. P. Geismark, Secretary, 2505 Monticello Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD, No. 3—CRAGIN—Every first and third Tuesday, Linstrom's Hall, 1915 N. 51st Av. Secretary, George Jansen, 224 St. Paul Av.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 4—Meets every 1st and 3rd Monday, at Miles Hall, 345 N. Wood st. Secretary, J. Gould 423 McLean Avenue.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 5—SWEDISH SETTLEMENT—Meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 213 N. Francisco ave. Secretary, Fred Whammond, 312 N. Whipple st.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 6—HERMOSA—Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, at 942 N. 11st ave. Secretary, E. W. Stewart, 104 N. 42d ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD NO. 7—MANSION PARK—Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 3361 Grand Ave. Wm. Killeman, Secretary, 1123 N. 5th Ave.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD—Every Friday at headquarters, Socialist Educational Hall, Armitage and Milwaukee Aves. Secy., O. K. Jorgensen, 1395 North Washington Ave.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD—Meets on call at headquarters, Organizer, Wm. S. Ellis, 547 Ashland av.

THIRTY-FIRST WARD—Every 2nd and 4th Friday at Lundquist's Hall, 61st and Morgan Streets. Secretary, Chas. Wistrand, 445 Berden St. Organ. Sec. N. E. 361 Ad. Jones, St.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD—Meets 1st and 3rd Friday, 8 p. m., at 733 53rd St. Secretary, Lillie M. Forba, v. 6119 Halsted St. Organizer, O. Anderson, 7183 Emerald Ave.

THIRTY-THIRD WARD—Every second fourth Wednesday evening at 113th street and Michigan avenue; secretary, G. F. Dennis, 1121 Parry av. Organizer, H. DeBoer, 442 West 110th street.

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

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD, No. 1—Secretary, J. M. Crook, 145 N. 12nd ave.

THIRTY-FIFTH, No. 1. Public lecture and entertainment the first and third Thursday each month at Linstrom's Hall, 6th Ave. and Lake St. John M. Cook, Secy., 156 N. 52nd Ave.

2.—Meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday at 1706 West Ohio St. James Wright, Organizer, 1833 W. Ohio St. Geo. L. Simons, Secretary, 145 N. Central Park Avenue.

GERMAN BRANCHES.

KARL MARX CLUB—Every second and fourth Monday evenings at 350 Larrabee street, near North avenue; secretary, John Vogt, 359 Larrabee st.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets every Monday at Workers' Call office, 25 N. Clark street. M. H. Taft, secretary, 26 N. Clark street.

EIGHTH WARD GERMAN CLUB—Every first and third Friday evenings at 819 South Chicago avenue; secretary, Ferdinand Jahnke, 10413 Ave. K.

FREDERICK ENGELS CLUB—Meets every 1st Monday of month at 173 W. 51st street every 1st Monday at 4085 Archer Ave. Secretary, J. Slevens, 2613 W. 66th 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. Pleck, 484 Noble street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH—Every Sunday, 3 p. m., at Frokopa's Hall, 844 street and Superior avenue; secretary, F. Rudzinski, 8757 Market ave.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH—Every Saturday evening at Pulaski's Hall, 18th street and Ashland avenue; secretary, K. Kosturski, 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 852 21st place; secretary, Mrs. H. Felick, 852 21st place.

SOUTH-WEST GERMAN BRANCH No. 1—Secretary, H. Tubensing, 1037 S. Leavitt st.

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

EDUCATIONAL CLUBS.

THE NORTH SIDE SPEAKERS CLUB meets every Tuesday evening at 132 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 1745 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, 5 p. m., at Socialist Temple, 129 S. Western Ave.; P. F. Farber, Secy., 1824 W. Superior St.

LADIES' AUXILIARY—meets every Thursday at the Socialist Temple, 129 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, 129 S. Western ave. Good speakers, lectures and discussions. Secretary, Guy Marshall; Treasurer John Mulronev.

ALTON—Aug. Schipper, 409 E. 8th st. BLOOMINGTON—Dr. J. P. Sanders. CENTRALIA—Chas. W. Brumfield, 524 N. Locust st. CHICAGO—M. H. Taft, 26 N. Clark st. CHICAGO HEIGHTS—James B. Kendall, 25 McDewdney st. COAL CREEK—Domnik Vyskocil. DANVILLE—James S. Williams, 219 E. Main st. EAST PEORIA—George Davis, 110 Silver st. ELLING—Peter Kennedy, 307 Jay st. EVANSTON—Wm. H. Kays, 1827 Benton ave. GALESBURG—John C. Sjodin. GLEN CARBON—Charles Demmrich. GLEN ELLYN—May Walden Kerr. HERRIN—Peyton Boswell. MOLINE—J. B. Weizenbach, P. O. Box 1234. MOUNT OLIVE—A. F. Germer, P. O. Box 131. NASHVILLE—L. T. Phillips. PANAMA—Hugh Fagan. PEORIA—F. P. Ordway, 233 Hancock st. ROCKFORD—Ed. Olson, 41 E. 6th st. SANDOVAL—Richard Evans. SPRINGFIELD—Carl Sperl, 1223 E. Carpenter st. SPRING VALLEY—J. P. Malloor. STREATOR—Charles Schroeder, 124 La Salle st. MIDDLE GROVE—F. W. Moore.

Socialist Party Literature.

Issued by the National Committee. Will be sent prepaid, prices specified. "The Socialist Platform," Constitution and Resolutions on Negro and Trade Union questions, adopted in National Convention at Indianapolis, July 31, 1901.

National Platform Price per 100 Price per 1000. Constitution 13 100. Negro Resolutions 10 85. Trade Union 10 85.

Address orders for above to LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary, 427 Emille Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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 night at 106 North Halsted St.

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Special Meeting of the Co-operative.

Pursuant to call the members of the Socialist Co-operative met at the Social Temple 129 S. Western avenue, at 2 p. m., Sunday, December 29th, 1901. The secretary called the meeting to order and Comrade E. L. Woehosky was elected chairman. The call for the meeting and the text of the two proposed resolutions as published in the "Workers' Call" of December 14th were read by the secretary, thereupon Comrade Jas. S. Smith moved the adoption of the first resolution which was carried, and Comrade Larsen moved the adoption of the second resolution which was carried by a vote of 16 to 7, the opposition in this vote arising entirely from a desire expressed by some of the comrades that the number of members of the proposed Building Committee should be seven or nine instead of eleven as suggested. After the resolutions were carried nominations for members of the committee were made as follows: Farber, Kerr, Smith, Daly, Thegan, Lambert, Richter, Larsen, C. F. Kellogg, Morris, Burness, Horgan, Woehosky, Harrison, Crook, Mitchell, Stangland, Lindgren, Allen, Brennan, Wm. Kellogg, Gillespie, Heckman, and Sissman. Seventeen of these permitted their names to be used in the election, the others declining, and the following comrades were elected and will constitute the new Building Committee: Farber, Kerr, Smith, Daly, Lambert, Richter, C. F. Kellogg, Woehosky, Mitchell, Sissman and Horgan.

Following the election of this committee Comrade Kerr moved that it be the sense of this meeting that should the Temple be tendered to the Co-operative by a number of the West Side wards in whose hands the power to do so lies, that the directors of the Co-operative should accept it. The motion prevailed.

A heated discussion arose among the comrades as to just what power the new Building Committee has, and its line of work, especially as relating to incoming monies donated or otherwise given for specific purposes. Nothing evolved out of the discussion, however, and the meeting adjourned.

The new committee was called to order later and decided upon holding its first regular meeting at an early date.

The California State Committee of the Socialist Party was held in Los Angeles on January 1st. The State Executive has declared Comrade Jas. S. Roche duly elected as National Committeeman for the state of California. Vote was tabulated as follows: Roche, 18; Holmes, 13; Richardson, 12; Spring,

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