

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

VOL. 1, NO. 4.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 1, 1899.

PRICE ONE CENT.

VOTERS

An Appeal to the Intelligence of Chicago Workers.

RELATION OF THE BALLOT TO JOBS

Some Things in His Present Condition That Should Cause the Worker to Think How He Can Change His Condition By His Vote.

Laborers of Chicago.—Within a few days you will again be called upon to exercise the right to decide under what political and social condition you shall remain for another period of time. A variety of parties are calling upon you to give them your vote. Among these is the Socialist Labor Party. It is the purpose of this article to reason with you in regard to the way in which you should cast your vote that you may voice your own interests in the best possible way.

In the first place I hope that you are not satisfied with your present condition. If you are there is little hope for you. A man who is satisfied with the injustices and sufferings of the present laboring class is so utterly without the materials that go to make up a man that we have no time to spend in arguing with him. Therefore I shall take it for granted that you think it is a bad thing that while you are operating a machine by means of which you produce enough to supply the wants of twenty or even a thousand men you are yourself obliged to study every morning to see what things you can manage to get along without during the day with the least suffering. I shall suppose that you feel a sense of injustice when those that are near and dear to you are sick because of overwork and lack of the common comforts of life, and you are compelled to let them go without the things upon which their life depends. I take it that it fills you with a sense of injustice when you are forced to live in foul streets miles from any opportunity for recreation or the pure air that is necessary to life and that your heart rises in rebellion when you see your children grown thin and pale or die before their time for lack of the things that your class are creating in such abundance for your masters. I have no doubt that you are dissatisfied with the prospect that is always before you that you will lose your job and be forced out upon the streets to wander for days in search of another.

But you may say to me: what have all these things to do with voting? They have always been so and always will." Let us see: I think I can convince you that these things have not always been so and need not continue to be, and further, that the reason they do continue is simply because you have never voted to change them. In other words you are getting just what you voted for last election and what you have voted was a good thing every time you have had an opportunity since you were given the suffrage.

Let us reason this matter over a little further. You admit this fact I suppose—that there are materials enough in the world to feed and clothe and house everybody as well as they could wish. There is coal enough in the ground to warm them, material enough on the earth to house them, food enough to feed them, and cotton and wool enough to clothe them. People do not lack for things because nature has been stingy in providing the raw materials. Why then do you not go out and get the things you need? Can you not produce them as fast as they are wanted? On the contrary we know that today machinery has been so improved that it takes but a few minutes each day for a laborer to produce enough of the things he needs to supply himself and family. Just test this. When you go home tonight sit down with your wife and try and figure out how long it would take the different laborers who have produced them to make all the things you have in the house. You will see that they would only have to work a few days to provide enough to last you for years.

Why then, again, do not the laborers go and produce for themselves the things that they need? Why do they not go to the mines and dig the coal and get other laborers to build railroads and bring it to them? Who do not those who are able to make so much cloth take the wool and cotton and spin it up and clothe themselves and all other laborers? Why is it that when people are star-

ing the bakers are idle instead of working overtime to supply their needs? Why, you will say, because they do not have any tools with which to work. The loom and the mine and the railroad and the shoe factory belongs to someone else and he will not let you use it. That is to say the laborer has given up his tools upon which his life depends to another class who now claim to own them and therefore to take from the laboring class nearly all they produce for the privilege of letting them use these tools.

Do you begin to see now? When the laborer only had to use a cheap hand loom which belonged to himself he could always make clothing when he needed it. But when this loom became the great Northrup power loom then he no longer owned it and must beg for a chance to use it. When the land was common property and only a pick was needed to mine coal, no one need be cold. But when someone declared that the mine was his private property and it was necessary to have expensive machinery to get the coal, and each laborer dug as much as an hundred before, then the laborer froze because he could not get to fuel.

The trouble then is that the tools—the land, the mines, the machinery, the factories, the railroads, and all the things with which we produce and distribute the necessities of life are the property of a class who will let no one use them without they give up about all they get for the privilege of using them.

These owners themselves perform no work as owners. No matter what they may happen to do as individuals, they do not depend upon what they earn by their so-called work for their great incomes. They depend upon the fact that because they own these things men will have to come and work for them, for if you own the things which a man must have in order to live you own the man himself. Thus the laborers as a class are practically the slaves of the capitalists as a class. No matter if individual laborers occasionally are able to change masters, or even once in a million times to themselves become slave-owners, the fact of wage-slavery still remains.

Now the essence of slavery is that the owner takes from the slave what he makes and gives him in return just enough to make him an effective producer. I do not think anyone of you who are laborers will deny that this condition exists today, save that competition between masters makes it impossible for some of them to even pay enough to keep the slave in good health.

But how are the owners enabled to keep this condition of things in existence? Why do not the workers rebel? Ah, now we are coming around to the point. The trouble is that the capitalists have formed themselves into governments in all parts of the world and enacted laws which say that these things are legal and can be enforced. They have organized legislatures who make these laws, and courts that enforce them. They have constituted themselves the governing power politically and through this power they decide what laws shall govern the people in their economic relations. If the laborers rebel at any point in regard to their economic condition the capitalist calls out his policeman, his army, or his courts and compels him to submit.

Now the remarkable thing about all this is that every little while the capitalist comes around to the laborers and asks them if they like their condition and if they do to elect some more legislatures, and judges and sheriffs for him to keep them quiet with. And they all march up (no, not all, there are a few who do not, as I shall show you) and say that everything is all right and they want some more just like what they have been having.

Yet all the time you say they are terribly dissatisfied but do not know what to do. And this latter is probably the fact. The capitalist has seen to it that the schools, the press, the pulpit and all the means of public education have been used to tell the laborers that they must always vote for things as they are and so they do not think of anything else they can do.

Just here the socialist comes along and says to them: "See here, why do you not vote your own class into power? Why do you not elect your own members as legislatures and courts, etc.?" Someone may say that they have tried that and those elected were just as bad as the rest. Of course, because they were elected upon a capitalist platform to serve capitalist purposes. They were not elected upon a platform whose funda-

(Continued on page 2.)

PEKIN

Call to the Intelligence of the Workers of Pekin.

CLEAR STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

Demands in the Interest of the Laborers—Work For Unemployed—Better School Privileges—Efficient Inspection of Factories—Reasons Why the Workers Should Vote the S. L. P. Ticket.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY, PEKIN, ILL.

City Ticket.

Mayor—C. E. Crandall. City Clerk—G. F. Schmidt. City Treasurer—Alex. Presley. Alderman, 2nd Ward—John Frobe. Alderman, 4th Ward—Theo. Vogel.

Municipal Platform.

Workingmen.—Consider the value of your vote. Election day is at hand. "Think before you vote." The Socialist Labor Party of Pekin declares its unfaltering allegiance to the principles set forth in the national platform of the party. Its nominees for the several offices to be filled at the municipal election of April 8th, 1899, are pledged to the support of the following principles:

First—We demand the formation of a charter that shall embody the principles of the initiative and referendum, and direct responsibility of all officers to their constituents—a real self-government.

Second—We demand that the city obtain possession of all the water, gas and electric light plants, and all the industries requiring municipal franchises. Such industries shall be carried on co-operatively by the employees, under control of the city government, the employees electing their own superior officers, and that no employee be discharged for political reasons.

Third—We demand that the city shall establish free dispensaries where medicines and attendance may be obtained by those in need.

Fourth—We demand that the full power of the city shall be exercised in providing employment for those unemployed persons who have resided in Pekin for one year.

Fifth—Since the working class needs all possible knowledge and training, we therefore, imperatively demand that no pains be spared in giving thorough, free, universal education in the public schools. That the laws against child labor be strictly enforced. That provision be made for feeding and clothing school children, when necessary, and that school books be furnished free to all.

Sixth—We demand that political economy be taught in all public schools.

Seventh—We demand that the contract system in public works be entirely abolished and all work done by the city; that eight hours constitute a day's work, and in no case shall less than \$2 per day be paid; that men and women receive equal pay for equal work.

Eighth—We demand that the factories, tenement houses, business blocks and public buildings be subjected to rigid inspection periodically, and such sanitary improvements as are necessary to the public health to be compelled from the owners of the premises.

These are our immediate demands; the first step toward the realization of the socialist commonwealth in which each worker shall enjoy the full fruit of his labor. To them we pledge our support, and we call on you to aid in carrying them into effect. Show your independence, your manhood, your intelligence and your class sympathy and register a protest against this capitalist exploitation by casting your vote with the only party of, by and for the working class—the Socialist Labor Party.

All comrades who desire to become members of the Publishing Association can do so by buying one or more shares of stock at \$5.00 each, payable 20 per cent monthly. Meeting of the Socialist Publishing Association every Tuesday at 48 W. Randolph street at 7 p. m.

Notice: The second payment on stock is due before April 1.

Any one receiving a copy of this paper who is not a regular subscriber need not fear that any bill will be sent. Either it is only a sample copy or someone has paid for you. If the number is marked "Sample Copy" will you not please read it carefully, and if satisfactory remit us your subscription.

GOLD BRICKS

Altgeld Trading Them Out In Return For Votes.

CLASS VS. INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS

An Attempt to Use the Energy of the Death Struggles of a Dying Economic Class as a Means to Raise Demagoguery to Political Power.

In speaking of the Altgeld movement as a purely middle class one there is room for some misunderstanding. Many members of the so-called middle class might jump to the conclusion that they should vote this ticket and that they would thereby be securing their own interests. So they will if they wish to remain in the middle class. But that class as a class is a dying one and to endeavor to stay in it and act in accordance with its interests is as foolish as to stay on board a sinking ship because you happened to sign the register when you went on board.

This is a point that needs careful consideration as around it hinges the entire doctrine of class-conscious action upon which the socialists lay so much stress. This doctrine does not hold, as many of its enemies would have you believe, that none but laborers can become socialists but simply that the only class whose interests are advanced, as a class, by socialism is the laboring class.

A capitalist might well be, and not infrequently is, a socialist, but to take this position consistently, he is obliged to understand that his interests as a capitalist must and should be destroyed.

Just so with what is commonly called the middle class, but which is more correctly described as the small capitalist class—the evolution of society demands that their class be destroyed. Their continuance implies a waste of social energy, a useless duplication of effort that obstructs progress. No power on earth can stop this movement and if it could be stopped it would be a terrible social calamity. While it exists its members are doomed to become participants in a furious, merciless, unceasing struggle for existence. They must bend every energy to the effort to retain their position economically, to the exclusion of all cultivation of the higher sides of their lives. The instincts of art, education, culture, refinement, all that really goes to make life worth the living must be given up in order that some business chance may be secured—that some competitor may be distanced. Finally when all this exertion has been made it is with the certainty that in over nine cases out of ten failure will be the result with final reduction to the ranks of the wage earners.

Hence as individuals the true interest of small capitalist, shopkeeper, or petty manufacturer, lies with the laborers. His class interests and his individual interests are at war. But history shows that men usually follow their apparent immediate class interests rather than their actual, ultimate individual interests. Hence the socialist expects to see the majority of the small capitalists running after Altgeld in a ridiculously hopeless effort to save their class even though the impossible goal for which they strive means but continued slavery, rather than unite with the laborers to abolish the capitalist class and gain their individual freedom together with that of all mankind.

Municipalization of industry, reduction of taxes, civil service reform—all are but straws in the way of the torrent of capitalistic concentration that is sweeping the small property owners out of existence. Altgeld and all the mass of vague schemes that he represents are as helpless as a child in a maelstrom to stay the tide that is swallowing up the small capitalists, but he sees in their desperate situation, which causes them to snatch at such straws, a means whereby he can be boosted into power.

Beyond this he cares nothing. He sees in your extremity his opportunity. By holding out to you the delusion that it is possible to relieve your situation while retaining your class organization, he is giving you a "gold brick" for which he hopes to obtain your votes.

The socialist says to you plainly that your class is doomed—that as a class you are an obstruction to social progress. He points out that the laborers are the only class whose interests are at the same time in accord

with social development and with the individual interests of its members.

He offers you no confidence game, no "gold brick," and makes no bids for your vote except upon the basis of your own intelligent self-interest. He has small hopes of many individuals of your class ever being able to see that the class to which they belong is doomed and that its destruction will mark a stage gained in the development of mankind.

To such as are broad and intelligent enough to arise out of and above their class he extends a hearty welcome. Those who can not do this must expect his condemnation and opposition. Those who, like Altgeld, will use the desperate struggles of a dying class to raise themselves to power deserve the profoundest contempt. It is a refinement of demagogic cruelty seldom equalled in the annals of history.

Advice to Moral Crusaders.

"I would say a word ament the modern 'moral crusade' extant in such cities as Chicago and New York. Crusades against those who are already helpless victims of the existing order are simply ghastly in their immorality and damnable in their moral ignorance. If preachers would crusade against gambling let them commence with the gamblers in their own pews, and not with the souls that are the inevitable grist of latter-day civilization's mills. I agree with the protest against gambling, but let these crusaders look into their own pews some Sunday morning to discover, let us say, an imaginary gambler—one who had waxed rich through franchises or one who through real-estate gambling, which is the most vicious of all gambling, had invested funds to raise nothing upon his land except the devil. Think of how the people had toiled and created his land values for him and how he had endowed pretty nearly every college in the west with the profits the people earned, and had been enshrined as a patron saint in that church or in this doctrine of divinity. I would say this gambler had debauched every educational institution, the whole religious denomination, the manhood of every teacher and preacher and every thought in this western civilization. If we are to attack civic evils, then attack them at the root. Begin to attack gambling where gambling begins.—Professor Herron in Central Music Hall.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Some of the officials of the War Department make the astonishing statement that the United States cannot raise enough troops by voluntary enlistment to police Cuba, according to the opinion of various officers that it would be necessary to have 50,000 American soldiers in the island to garrison its cities and maintain peace and order. All the volunteer soldiers but a few immunes are to be withdrawn from Cuba within the next month, and the American army of occupation will then have not more than 14,000. Washington officials are asking where the additional troops are to come from.

The regular army is to be recruited up to 65,000, and recruiting officers are scattered all over the country, but they report it is next to impossible to get any considerable number of men to enlist for service in Cuba. These reports are so discouraging that it is practically certain the government cannot get the desired number of recruits for Cuba in the face of the season of rains and yellow fever, and it must face the situation with the small army of regulars in the island, for it has no adequate reserve force in the United States to draw upon.—Times-Herald.

Rather remarkable, isn't it, that American citizens do not care to try some more rotten beef and yellow jack. We would suggest that a recruiting office be opened up in the rooms of the Army and Navy League in this city and see if some of the poor half-starved "defenders of their country" who are now eating the bread of charity and begging for a chance to earn an honest living cannot be induced to make another trial of Uncle Sam's generosity (?).

If every comrade will make it a point to send all items of interest, clippings, etc. to the editor it will be possible to make the paper of much more value and interest to our readers. Do not be disappointed if every thing you send is not used. If we could receive twice as much matter each week as could be used it would mean much for the success of the paper. Often material that cannot be immediately or directly printed can serve as the basis of a future leading article. Its knowledge will at least enable the editor to make a better paper and that is the whole object in view. Try to send something every week. To be of value it should get to the office not later than Monday night of the week in which it is to appear.

EMBALMED

BEEF

A Review of the Matter From a Laborer's Standpoint.

CAPITALIST FOOD FOR LABORERS

Nature of Process by Which Canned Beef Is Prepared—No Trouble So Long As It Was Only Sold to Laborers—Egan As A Scape Goat.

This would seem to be a favorable time to review the entire canned beef controversy and point out the features that are of interest to the laborers. There seems to be little question as to the actual facts in the case. The beef was an abominable mess, prepared from the refuse beef of the Yards. It does not take an entire investigating board to discover that. Any laborer can open a daily paper to the stock quotations and see what the character of the "canners" must be from the price paid. For example, to-day, March 27th, the best quality of beef is quoted at \$5.75 to \$6.75, while "canners" are \$1.75 to \$2.75. Now, there is one standard for everything, from the outpouring of a poet's soul to fertilizer under capitalism and that is the almighty dollar. And the official seal and stamp of that valuation is the "Market Price." Viewed in this light the difference between "prime choice beeves" and "canners" becomes evident.

It must be remembered that from these "canners," which embrace those "injured in transit," the "downers," who are too weak to stand, and in short the culled refuse of the 18,000 to 20,000 cattle daily received at the Yards, the "choicest portions" are retailed upon the market for Chicago proletarians. What the character of this meat is can be inferred from the fact that men are employed whose especial business it is to render these "choice cuts" presentable, and who, from long practice, have attained considerable local fame for their skill in cutting out bruised and decaying portions without disturbing the "good" meat.

After this process of selection has gone so far as possible there still remains much that it would be difficult to dispose of on the open market as fresh meat. This remainder is then boiled for "beef extract" and then at last canned for proletarian consumption. All this has been going on for years but has occasioned no comment. The consumers of canned beef were only laborers, widely scattered with no concentrated organ through which to enter their objections and so the whole matter passed by without comment.

Then our capitalist war broke out to get new markets for the plutocrats of America. Since the whole thing was a gigantic speculation why should there not be a little patriotic money in it for the packers? A lot of poor laborers having been induced to do all the actual fighting for their masters it became necessary to feed them and so the packers received the contract. Whether their buyers were authorized to gather in more closely than before the refuse of the "flocks on a thousand hills" we do not know, but in any case no such direct instruction was required. It was only necessary to invoke the god of capitalism, the Almighty Dollar, and raise the price a few points to secure all that was needed.

Now, while a single can of poor beef in each of any hundred workers' homes once a year was unnoticeable and had no means of making itself heard, a hundred tons a day delivered in one place was too evident a fact to be ignored. The Democratic faction of the capitalist class saw an opportunity to score a point in the political game. So the trouble began. An "investigating committee" was appointed, giving soft berths to a number of persons needing political care, and a great pretense was made of taking evidence. The entire commission took a junket to Chicago and Kansas City to "inspect" the slaughtering and canning of meat in order to ascertain if everything was as it should be—a proceeding about as brilliant as organizing a torch-light procession with a brass band and arrangement committee to inspect a store where a burglary had been committed some months before in the hope that they might find the criminal coming down the front door steps. It is as just a little bigger than

(Continued on page 3.)

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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Editorial Announcements. To secure the return of unused manuscripts postage should be enclosed.

A. M. SIMONS, EDITOR.



Table showing circulation statistics for THE SOCIALIST VOTE, UNITED STATES, from 1890 to 1898.

Copies sold last week 2,230.

OUR PLATFORM.

We would call the attention of the laboring men of Chicago to the Platform of the Socialist Labor Party, as published in another column of this paper.

We would emphasize the fact that the S. L. P. is the only party having a word to say on the subject of the unemployed.

It will doubtless be asked at once how we propose to practically care for the unemployed.

We hold, however, that so long as the capitalist system with wage-slavery exists, every effort of the laborer to secure a larger portion of his product should receive the assistance of the governing powers.

Finally all these demands are presented not as samples of socialism, but as means of rendering the condition of the laborer more tolerable until the actual effectual step toward socialism can be taken.

To proceed to our second plank. Here again there is a wide difference between the S. L. P. and the capitalist parties.

All will thus become members of the laboring class and class rule will cease. All will then have an opportunity to labor and involuntary idleness will be no more.

Thus from start to finish our platform is one of the laboring class. Unlike the platforms of other political parties each plank has a meaning.

It is not that money may be saved to small tax-payers—not that wages may be reduced and rents raised because of lower fares but in order to improve the condition of labor that the S. L. P. enters the field of municipalization.

Feeling sure that to the laborer, and more particularly to the laborer's children, belongs the future, and realizing that upon the exercise of his intelligence depends the possibility of his freedom.

votes but the expression of an intelligent revolt against unbearable conditions. It is not a series of disconnected demands having no relation to each other or mutually contradictory.

Considerable comment has been created by the action of the People's Church in this city in refusing to allow Professor Herron to longer occupy their pulpit.

When the workers in the form of the Socialist Labor party gain the controlling power in any government they will use that power just as it has always been used by the ruling class.

The congress of Belgian socialists that meets every year on Easter Sunday and Monday has been this year postponed to an as yet undetermined date because of the opening festivities of the "House of the People."

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Thus Japan is rapidly getting all the features of capitalism. The old artistic education giving way to a "practical business preparation."

Incidentally it might be well to remark that the above means one more opening closed to the "skilled proletariat" of America and the world.

It is not a mass of clap-trap to catch

starving sweaters from whose blood he is coining the money to support the Y. M. C. A. and carry on slum crusades?

Senator Berry is said to have just introduced a bill to make the formation of trusts easier.

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It is a foolish waste of time to discuss such measures now, and to do so is exactly comparable to have asked Washington and La Fayette to set down before Yorktown and decide whether the constitution should be adopted by an Australian ballot or at a series of New England town meetings before they attacked Cornwallis.

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A Word With Mayor P. Ford of Pittsburg, Pa.

Sir:—The "Dispatch" of your city publishes the following views, expressed by you, on the occasion of the victory recently won by the employees of the Schoen mills in Allegheny:

"Immediate steps should be taken to wipe out these Socialist organizations which are apparently gaining strength in all parts of the United States."

"During the periods when no one pays any attention to them the Socialists are rapidly and quietly spreading their ideas and strengthening their organizations."

"The time has come to put a stop to this, for it is going to be one of the greatest dangers of this country if not checked."

Questions of greater plith and moment than those of mere veracity or information are involved in these views.

What is that that you propose to suppress, to take "firm and drastic" measures against? It is a private affair, is it, per chance, a matter concerning allied, unimportant interests?

No; and yet again, no! It is no less a matter than one affecting the civic-political rights of the American people; it is no less a proposition than the daring one of suppressing of POLITICAL PARTY; it is nothing short of a scheme to smash the ballot box, impair the suffrage, thwart the sovereign will of a sovereign nation!

Sir, you are preening your feathers for flights of treason; but, remember, however high such flight may be, the gallows tower higher yet above it.

Malign, slander and libel the class that feeds, clothes and houses you and your parasitic capitalist paymasters; to the injury of fleeing this class, add the affront of vilifying it; set loose the triple-headed hyena of your prostituted pressdom, professorism and pulpiterdom, and let them in one accord seek to fill full the ears and the minds of their victims with their brew of villainous falsifications, economic and political; keep the political power and economic supremacy while you may by such dastard means,—but keep your hands from the ballot box, together with its necessary approaches; free right of assemblage, free speech and free press!

Sir, you are stepping mighty near the danger line; habituate not your mind to the thoughts of treason; America is not the Philippine Archipelago—as yet; Government here can not exist without the consent of the governed; your class had the lead of the Socialist, and, thanks to that, the governed still tolerate it; but, thanks to Socialist propaganda, light is breaking fast in the heads of the working class; the legs of the economic and political lies, with which you have fettered the workingman's intellects, are wearing off—like all lies' legs do,—and Truth is overtaking them. Organizing and

fraternally yours, Peter Damm.

Report of State Organizer.

Owing to sickness Comrade Hickey was unable to go to Joliet on the 28th inst. and so I was sent in his place.

The notice to go found me just leaving my work on account of illness, but in order that the Joliet audience might not be disappointed I went. On arrival I found that Comrade Chas. Anderson had made all arrangements, and there was nothing to do but present the cause of socialism.

When the meeting began there were about eighty people present, but the carpenter's union, who were holding a meeting in the same building adjourned to our meeting increasing the audience to over one hundred.

I gave a brief outline of historical development and the class struggle, and pointed to socialism as the only escape from present slavery. The audience remained a half hour after the meeting and showed much interest, many promising to read up on socialism. It was the first time a socialist had spoken in Joliet. I organized a section with twelve charter members and took four subscribers for The Workers' Call.

Fraternally yours, Peter Damm.

Comrades.

To get down to a systematic method of securing subscribers let every branch elect five or more solicitors to make a house to house canvass; let each solicitor take ten copies of the Workers' Call each week and leave the papers with as many people as will agree to read it, letting them know that you will call again the next Sunday to secure their subscription.

With nearly 400,000 workers in this city it will be an easy matter if all branches take an active interest in this to secure at least 10,000 subscribers in Chicago at the end of this year. Get to work at once and send in the names of your solicitors who can get their sample copies at the office, 36 N. Clark St.

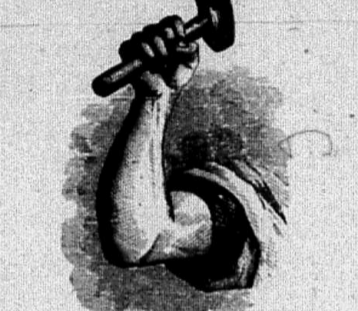
Marching along the avenues that lead to the ballot box, the proletariat of America, awake at last to its class duty and class dignity will express in accents not to be mistaken, that it withdraws its consent to be longer ruled by a class whose social system is an insult to decency, to manhood, to humanity.

Monkey not with the buzz-saw, Mr. Mayor: the Bourbon slave-holders, the prototypes of your class, heeded not the warning; you know their fate; be yourself, wiser in time.

—The People.

News now comes from Switzerland that Luechini, the assassin of the Empress of Austria, has become insane from the treatment received while in prison.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY'S CITY TICKET.



Mayor, A. Klenke. City Treasurer, J. Wanhope. City Attorney, E. Pement. City Clerk, J. Smith.

Aldermanic Nominations.

- 5th Ward, H. C. Dreisvold. 7th Ward, Meseleivogt. 8th Ward, John Baumel. 9th Ward, K. Kostarski. 10th Ward, H. Sale. 12th Ward, D. H. Daly. 13th Ward, John Collins. 14th Ward, Chas. Smith. 15th Ward, J. Macyowski. 16th Ward, M. Goneski. 19th Ward, J. M. Jacobson. 22nd Ward, Robert Bauer. 23rd Ward, Andrew B. Gulberg. 24th Ward, James Bain. 26th Ward, Gus Larson. 30th Ward, Henry Glaser. 31st Ward, Charles Fritz. 33rd Ward, W. Postussny. 34th Ward, Jas. Osterling.

West Town Ticket.

Assessor, S. Williams. Collector, Jno. Benda. Supervisor, Sigmund Odalki. Clerk, M. H. Touvin.

Hyde Park Ticket.

Collector, H. Van Gelder. Supervisor, Lee Haas. Assessor, Chas. Stillhof. Clerk, Chas. Meunch.

Town of Lake Ticket.

Assessor, B. Berlyn. Collector, Louis Dalgaard. Supervisor, R. Waddell. Clerk, John Glambeck.

North Town Ticket.

Assessor, Aug. Lange. Supervisor, C. E. Kroulof. Collector, Barnet Saxe. Clerk, H. W. Stoltenberg.

SOCIALISM

What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish.

Translated from the German of William Liebknecht by Mrs. May Wood Simons.

Continued from last week.

The process of historical social development, and the laws according to which it proceeds must be set forth in the platform; it must be shown how present conditions have their origin in the separation of the laborer from his product—how exploitation has grown and must grow with the greater concentration of the means of production—how the root of the evil lies in the fact that the means of production have become private property—how out of this fact exploitation results as an absolute necessity. Everyone who possesses labor power but has not the means with which to use it, must if he will realize upon this activity bring himself into the "play of economic forces"—without this he cannot live.

He is inseparable from his labor power, and if he is not to starve he must betake himself to the service of another who has private possession in the means of production. From this arises and develops economic dependence, economic exploitation, and out of this political dependence and slavery in every form—a process that, as we have seen, goes on with increasing rapidity.

The division of society will ever become deeper and more complete. That which stands between the two extremes: capitalist and proletariat, the so-called middle classes of the population, who still have a small possession in the means of production, but must themselves work, even if they also utilize the labor of others—these middle classes, disappear more and more. The whole process of development in the present society goes on irresistibly by virtue of its essential character to this end—that the means of production concentrate themselves in fewer hands and that the possessors, the monopolists of these means, exploit the propertyless and rob them of their property, so that the whole history of industrial society is a history of expropriation in perpetuity. The possessor of the means of production expropriates those who have nothing but who must labor for him for wages; he pays them only a part of the value produced for him. The surplus value, the unpaid labor, becomes in the hands of the possessor of the means of production, capital, and puts him in a position to draw the fetters of the laborer deeper and more firmly, and to complete his slavery and exploitation. So the laborer forges for himself his chains of slavery while he works and creates wealth. In this process optimistic dreams can change nothing. All criticism of capital that do not go to the heart of the matter are unfruitful—all attempts to remove the "protuberance" while the foundation of capitalism remains, are Utopian. These "protuberances" are the logical result, the unavoidable consequence of the capitalistic system—whenever would do away with them must remove the cause, capitalism itself. Through this demand, the Social Democracy differentiates itself from all other parties, and is marked as revolutionary, since all other parties, without exception, stand on the foundation of private ownership in the means of production.

In consideration of its preeminent importance, we have formulated this point more clearly and sharply in the draft before you than was the case in the first outline. It was said then that all other parties mutually stood on the principle of capitalism and therefore were altogether at enmity to the laboring class. Exception is taken to this, and it is claimed that there is an endeavor in Germany, that if not of political significance, yet aims equally with us to clip the wings of capital, so far at least as it has grown to "great capital"—I mean the aim of the members of trades organizations, the guild enthusiasts, and the anti-Semites. We cannot designate their aim as capitalistic, but as we have pointed out in the draft they stand on the basis of private property in the means of production, and on this ground they are in common with all other parties. The Social Democracy stands as a compact body opposed to all parties resting on that foundation. There can be no alliance, no compromise. Between us and the army of our united opponents yawns a chasm a chasm that daily grows more deep and wide; a chasm which, to be sure, since yonder bank is higher, can be economically leaped from there here, and daily, hourly out of the ranks of our opponents, through the weight and logic of economic development, masses that till now fought on the other side are hurled into the proletariat, while thousands and hundreds of thousands fall into the abyss and miserably perish. But this bottomless chasm is not filled by their bodies and it remains—it is the dividing line which separates

us from all other parties. Everyone who would pass this dividing line must give up small industrial Utopias and have clearly before his eye, that only the removal of the cause, that is the removal of private ownership in the means of production and the whole present manner of production for sale can make an end to misery, exploitation and slavery. He who believes that through compromise he can gradually, with little industrial oilments and palliative measures make the evils of present society so mild that one will at least be able to bear them for a time—whoever cherishes such a view has forsaken the revolutionary foundation of the party. It is in this we have to bear in mind when we ask, do you belong to us or not. The most beautiful phrases about improving the condition of the laborer are of no use to us. In that way there is no help for us.

It lies in the nature of present society and production that exploitation must ever become more intense. Can we, through the legislation of the state, be it ever so powerful, be unannaturally set back into the middle ages—the great industry be sacrificed to the small business as the guild enthusiasts would have it? No, it is simply impossible. The present class state, the servant of capitalism, that has never yet had the power in the simple question of the protection of the laborer to tear itself loose from the ruling class—this state is designated by the dreamers as a "social kingdom, nad empire!" Society cannot be forced back into strange, early historical forms of production and the new form leads irresistibly to ever greater concentration of the means of production, to ever greater exploitation of its labor to more enormous proletarianization of the members of society. Therefore the Social Democracy demands that the cause of these conditions be seized at the root and destroyed from the foundations. We demand this not as a whim, but as a logical necessity, since we stand on the height of a world philosophy which conceives society as an organism that with irresistible necessity ever grows and develops. We see that the present society has created conditions that will destroy themselves; we see that present society with iron logic pushes forward to a catastrophe—into its own "Judgment Day," which is not to be avoided. Socialism is no arbitrary device. The so-called future state with which we have been scolded, the foundation of which, as a matter of course, we can only point out in general outlines, is the necessary, unavoidable result of the present capitalistic state, as the socialistic production is the necessary result and consequence of present capitalistic production. Thus capitalism, while it ever further increases and gathers in giant grasp its means of power, creates at the same time the enemy and the powerful agencies to which it must succumb—creates, as it says in the Communist Manifesto, its own grave diggers and digs its own grave. Capitalism makes, to be its heir, the proletariat, which it creates, prepares for him his heritage, forges the weapons for him, gives him the possibility to realize that for which we strive, produces for him the material condition for the realization of our ideas—in short the capitalistic present state is the father, contrary to its will, of the socialist future state.

In a condition of small industrial undertakings, dwarf-businesses, there was possible, to be sure, a so-called socialism, a sort of philanthropic Utopianism, but the scientific revolutionary socialism, that has grasped the law of evolution and looks upon itself as the last product of this development, was simply unthinkable. Socialism is the result of modern capitalism—the socialist state, the successor and heir of the capitalist state.

Therefore we have not set forth in our platform any misty aim floating in the air. We have stated what is and what will be. We have said, society is thus, there are certain laws, that we can alter as little as can the present state, they lead irresistibly to socialist society, therefore, since socialism is a necessity, we strive for it, and summon the worker to place himself under the banner of social democracy.

We have said that this movement accomplishes itself through class struggle. This word which first brought by Marx from the English into the German forms the best refutation of the opinion that the Marxian theory, scientific socialism, excludes persons from taking a part in the social evolutionary process and inclined toward a certain fatalism and passive waiting. This is false. The exact opposite is true. It was Marx himself that explained the whole development of industrial society as a series of class conflicts, that corresponded to unbroken, ever more comprehensive developing economic relation, fulfilling themselves in ever higher forms with deeper and wider meaning. And the class-struggle is a struggle of living persons, an actual personally directed real struggle, and no one has expressed the nature of this struggle clearer than Marx. If we announce that we will remove the present class state, then in order

to meet the objections of our opponents we must also state, that the social democracy while it contends against the class state, through the removal of the present form of production, will destroy the class-struggle itself. Let the means of production become the possession of the community, then the proletariat is no longer a class—as little as the Bourgeoisie—then classes will cease there will remain only society, a society of equals—true human society: mankind and humanity.

For that reason it has been stated in the plainest manner that we would not substitute one class rule for another. Only malice and thoughtlessness could incidentally put such a wrong construction on our meaning for in order to rule, in order to be able to exercise rule, I must have possession in the means of production—my private property in the means of production is the preliminary condition for rule, and Socialism removes personal private property in the means of production. Rule and exploitation in every form must be done away with, man become free and equal, not master and servant, but comrades, brothers and sisters!

Next to these general remarks we will speak of the international character of the party. Since the International Workingmen's Association was established in the middle of the 60's, the international character of the labor movement has been acknowledged and given practical proof of by the German workers on every occasion. In the new platform we have plainly given expression to the two phases of this thought: first on the economic side since industrial development has in its nature an international character; and then on the political side, since out of the international character of economic evolution arises the impossibility of solving the social question in one country, and from whence arises the necessity for international united effort on the part of the laboring class.

And, further, because of misunderstandings and perverted conclusions and occurrences in other lands, that lead to these conclusions, it was doubly our duty to state with particular emphasis and in words that leave no room for doubt that we feel and declare ourselves one with the class-conscious workers of all other lands. The international Social Democracy is not a phantom to us, not merely a beautiful phrase, no, it is an end, without the attainment of which the emancipation of the laboring class cannot be accomplished. This matter of internationalism is one of sacred seriousness with us. We are well acquainted with the consequences of our declaration and the obligations that it lays on us, and if we have not expressly stated it in this platform, as was the case in the former one, it has been merely for this reason, that we believe it to be superfluous, yes, weakening, after our present existing declaration that we hold ourselves to be one with the social democrats of all other lands.

What we solemnly determine here is, for each and all, to make a reality in life and to convert into deeds and acts that which stands in this platform. In the international union of the proletariat, the German Social Democracy will always perform its obligations, turned back by nothing that duty requires.

I would now direct your attention to a sentence in the sixth paragraph: "The struggle of the working classes against the capitalist exploitation must of necessity be a political struggle. The working classes can neither carry on their economic struggle nor develop their economic organization without political rights." Herewith we declare the political nature of our party and separate ourselves from those who advocate the so-called "propaganda of the deed," who in reality raise "inactivity" to a platform, and with revolutionary phrases exercise the propaganda of "nothingness." We must act and work politically, apply all instruments in order to further our end.

There is much to do and the more strength we employ, the greater the sum of power we put into the work, the sooner will it be accomplished.

To expect the transformation of society and the social revolution to accomplish itself without taking part in the political struggle is childish foolishness. Whoever thinks this has no conception of the difficulty and greatness of our struggle for emancipation.

I spoke in Halle on "The Growth of the Present Society into Socialism." In many ways that expression has become suspicious to me. I have designated therewith merely the organic character of the evolution of society, which is no machine but a collective living organism. I have on every occasion, and also at that time, clearly stated that men are not the playthings of fate, and that they dare not stand inactive anticipating a blessing from above—that circumstances, it is true, dispose of men, but are also in turn through men determined—and that, as the class-struggle is a continual strife so also the realization of our end can only be the fruit of the uninterrupted conflict in which all fight together and every one throws his

whole being unreservedly into the balance scale, joyfully setting at stake possessions and life.

"They (the laboring class) cannot expect the transfer of the means of production to the community without being first invested with political power." It reads further in this paragraph, that is to say we struggle for the power in the state for the "latch to legislation" that is now monopolized by our opponents for their class interests. "It must be the aim of Social Democracy" to give conscious unanimity to this struggle of the working class to indicate the inevitable goal. "It is not our task to hold epically before the workers a picture of the future state, but to inform them of the process of development and the laws that actuate present society—to point out to them what is necessary in order to bring exploitation and slavery to an end—to show them how industrial society itself, in its further development more and more puts the means for abolishing it into their hands.

Here the double character of our party is plainly expressed, the scientific character which refuses according to the anarchistic Bismarckian prescription of blood and iron politics, to view the historical movement as an arbitrary one which man after his own will can lead to revolution or reaction; but recognizes that there exist firm unalterable laws for the social movement—and the practical character of our party which is demonstrated, in that it would show to the laborer the way to the end that has already pointed out to him, how only through the attainment of political power we can hasten the decomposing process of present society, and organizing ourselves more and more can accomplish our object.

I come now to the separate demands. At the head we have placed as in all early platforms the fundamental demand for universal equal suffrage. It is known to very one of you that we have not rated this too highly, and I will not repeat what has been said an hundred times that this question belongs to tactics and must not be considered here. Since I must study briefly I will only dwell on those points that offer exceptions to the earlier platform, or require mention on other grounds. In the demands for suffrage we have said directly that we recognize no differences on account of sex. In the former platform we advocated the equal rights of women yet in a somewhat modest form, only indirectly; as we on the whole insist on the absolute equal rights of both sexes, so now we demand clearly the suffrage for women. It will not repay the trouble to waste words over a discussion as to whether there is a separate woman's question, the emancipation of women in general must come with the emancipation of the working people. Fifteen years ago this question was an "apple of discord," now there exists in relation to it not the slightest difference of opinion, and so I pass from this point.

Further we demand proportional representation. This point is not in the former platform; but the demand is so self-evident, and it has been so frequently analyzed and recommended by our papers that I need not dwell upon it. I will merely say, that this form of election is the only one which makes possible a representation according to actual voters, and does away with the inequality of election districts, and the accidents of majorities which defeat the popular will. It makes the representation correspond exactly to the number of voters in the party. The election district being done away with, the whole state becomes erected into one elective body and representation will be determined by means of a simple arithmetical operation; this party has cast so many votes and another so many, so and so many representatives are to be chosen as a whole, and these representatives are apportioned according to the number of voters in each party. This is so clear that every impartial observer must understand it at once. Only the interests of the ruling class is in the way. Our party would gain great advantage from this system, for as you know, we are scattered over all Germany. We are not located as the "Center" and the other parties are only in definite districts, concentrated in single places. The Social Democrats are everywhere in Germany as they are everywhere in the world. But we are a young party and the election districts in which we have a majority are comparatively few. By the present system of elections the greater part of our votes are lost. According to proportional representation the number of our representatives would be doubled, perhaps even trebled.

Continued next week

A press of matter this week combined with the fact of the very great length of the last installment has determined us to continue the translation of Liebknecht's Socialism through one more number. Those who only subscribed for one month will be sent this number free of charge, but we hope that as many as possible of such subscribers will send in a subscription

for a longer period if satisfied with what they have seen of the paper, in order that they may miss no numbers.

VOTERS

(Continued from page 1)

mental principle is that the laborers should become the ruling class and should model the economic organization of society to suit the laboring class interest. In other words they were not what the socialists call "class-conscious."

Now just a few words as to what we want to do when we have captured the machinery of government and are able to use it for our purposes as the capitalists are now using it for theirs. In the first place we will say that the laborers will altogether have a common ownership of the tools of which we spoke above and will have a common ownership in all the products. Anyone who wishes can then have a chance to produce and no one need go without anything as long as the material exists from which to produce it and the men with which to operate the machines by which it is produced are able to work. Then, since everyone will have an opportunity to work if he wishes we will let those who do not wish to work, and who are able, do without. All will thus be laborers and although the laboring class will rule, all will be members of that class and there will be no class rule.

Now as to the application of all this in the present campaign. All of the parties in the present contest save the Socialist Labor party are divisions of the capitalist class. All of them believe that the present condition of wage-slavery should continue. All of them hold that the capitalist should continue to own the things which the laborer must have in order to live. Some of them would vest this ownership in the capitalist government but this would not help the laborer any.

Now if you vote for any of these you are simply again telling your masters that you like your present condition. You are saying that it is all right for you to suffer as you have suffered in the past. And if after you have so voted you are forced to look for a job, or to go without the things you and your family need to sustain life, do not kick about it. Take your medicine like a man. You said you wanted it when your master gave you a chance to express your opinion.

But if you do not like these conditions, if you want to have right to say that when you had a chance you objected against them and hence have a right to kick against them for the future, if you want to end wage-slavery and bring in freedom, if you want to end class rule and bring in the government of all by all, if you want to obtain justice to yourself and those you love, the only ticket you can consistently vote is that of the Socialist Labor party.

EMBALMED BEEF

Continued from page 1.

than one of Kiple's raids on a Hinky Dink gambling dive in the first ward just before election.

But in spite of all these precautions the commission began to find out things. Abuses were so thick that some of them had to be "discovered." A scapegoat became an absolute necessity. This could not be the packers for that would be a body blow at "American industry." It must not be the President for we he not plutocracy's own darling. It dare not be Miles, for he was capitalism's dearest friend in time of direst need when labor slaves rebelled. Just then Providence stepped in under the guise of Egan. Here was a man who was nobody's friend in particular, only a common ordinary huckster on a large scale who could be easily replaced any day. Besides, was he not already being "punished" by being retired on a small fortune a year as salary, and nothing to do? Why should he not bear this additional burden? So on to Egan it goes and capitalism is relieved. The whole trouble was that Egan did not sample each can of beef before he shipped it to the front. Now, that the whole matter is settled, the country (which is by interpretation the capitalists) can breathe easy. They can now proceed to do business at the old stand selling rotten beef to American laborers, secure in the knowledge that if they rebel the capitalist government, army and courts stands ready to quiet their complaints.

On the Road to Victory.

Regarding the recent international meeting of socialists in London, H. M. Hyndman writes as follows in the London Justice:

The great meeting at St. James' Hall, March 8, of which we gave a full report in the last number of Justice, is the best thing in the way of public propaganda of Social Democracy that the S. D. F. has done for some time past. It is no light matter for an organization composed almost exclusively of workmen to take the most expensive hall in London, to advertise the meeting widely, and to pay the expenses of three speakers from the continent. Yet this is what the S. D. F. successfully achieved, and this, owing

to the charge for seats, without drawing upon the ordinary funds of the body. Even the Metropolitan Press, which always belittles our movement, could not deny that the hall was crowded from floor to ceiling, or dispute that the audience was far larger and more enthusiastic than any that met in response to the subsidized peace agitation of the czar. The unanimity with which the resolution was voted, and the rousing cheers for the "Social Revolution" from the entire audience, which wound up the proceedings shows clearly also that those who had come to hear Liebknecht and Jaures, and Vandervelde, knew very well what they were about. It was no mere curiosity that induced the workers of London to pay for their seats, but a thorough comprehension of Social Democracy and all that it means. Yet we still hear from quarters interested in disgracing the truth that socialism is not making headway in Great Britain. Don't those who say so wish it wasn't? They are whistling to keep up their pink like frightened school-boys to keep up their courage. As a matter of fact we are steadily gaining ground every day, and we rely more than ever for support on the peace of the people. Do our silly detractors suppose that working Englishmen keep up and pay for an organization which means nothing to them? Do they imagine that the uphill battle which we have waged on behalf of our great principles could continue to be fought unless fresh recruits were constantly coming in to replace, and more than replace, those who have fallen in the fight? Can they be so foolish as to think that the steady work we have done for India, for the Half-Timers (whose emancipation we have done infinitely more than all the rest of England put together to gain), for the feeding and clothing of children, for the legal Eight Hour Day, for the building of decent homes for the people by public bodies to be repaid at cost, for the direct state and municipal employment of labor, for the nationalization of railways and mines—can they, we ask, be so foolish as to persuade themselves that all this and other immediately practical work could be carried on by a decreasing party? Of course not. But it is thought that we may be discouraged by the perpetual reiteration of the statement that we are a feeble folk, just, as some twelve years or so ago it was considered a telling hit to state that all the socialists in England could be got in a four-wheel cab.

Observe, in all this talk there is no question as to the truth or the falsity of our principles. That does not matter in the least to our high-minded English politicians and publicists. Their sole object is to convince others who might help us or join us that we count fewer noses today than we did yesterday. If that is so then we must be in the wrong. But beneath all this eagerness to prove that we are not growing in strength, there is evident uneasiness and fear as to what the near future may bring forth. The vote of delegates representing 700,000 well-organized trade unionists in favor of out-and-out socialism at the last Trade Union Congress cannot be talked down or written away. The rapidly growing numbers of socialists on municipal councils and other local bodies cannot be gainsaid. In fact, the steady advance of the socialist cause in Great Britain is so obvious all along the line, and even in every class, that to deny it only makes the objection ridiculous. This our continental comrades saw clearly, by comparison with what they had noted at previous visits—Liebknecht was a Londoner from 1850 to 1863, and has frequently visited England since, while Jaures and Vandervelde have both come here more than once—and they propose in the next and the following number of Justice to give us their impressions as to the progress of our movement in the United Kingdom, and to offer some comments on the general social and political situation in this country from their point of view. It is well that we, who are carrying on the struggle for economic freedom, under conditions which for the moment are less favorable to a rapid and recognizable victory than our continental comrades, should not only derive encouragement and gain strength from their presence among us, but should also learn from their criticisms and their experiences. The coming articles on socialism in England, by Liebknecht, Jaures and Vandervelde in Justice will be read with the same earnest attention that their speeches were listened to in St. James' Hall.

The position of Social Democracy in Great Britain today is much what it was in France in 1880. Our doctrine are accepted and approved by tens of thousands and even by hundreds of thousands of Englishmen who do not yet see their way to brigade themselves definitely as combatants under the red flag. So it was in France ten years ago. With all the democratic forms of the republic at command our French comrades had at that date but three deputies in the national assembly. At that time, too, M. Clemenceau, no incompetent observer, vehemently assured me, at the end of a long conversation, that socialism would never be a power in France in his or my time. What is more, he brought forward some very strong arguments to convince me that this must be so. Very well. Ten years have passed, and now not only is socialism a power in France, but it is practically the greatest power in that country; the out-and-out socialists have thirty-seven deputies in the national assembly; the radicals in that assembly would be nowhere but for the support and vigorous impulse which they receive from our men; and the republic itself is more and more dependent for its maintenance and improvement upon the honesty and determination of the lately despised socialists of France.

So it will be here. We may take a little longer to force our way to the front in politics owing to the reactionary form of our entire political machinery; but that we are winning, even now, there is no doubt whatever, and a shock from without or an economic collapse within—and either is quite possible—would soon show our enemies what our strength really is. Meanwhile, we work on without haste and without rest. Amid the decay of our factions and the increasing cynicism and incapacity of our statesmen, we Social Democrats alone march forward confident of victory tomorrow because firm in our principles today. The development of monopoly around us renders speedy collective action inevitable; the breakdown of party policy makes the early advent of socialism sure.

H. M. Hyndman.

If this is a sample copy...

Hickey's Tour in Illinois. Comrade Hickey will be in this state for a tour of thirty days, beginning with March 25th.

Socialist Labor Party OF THE United States. PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-affirms the inalienable rights of all men to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

Platform of Socialist Labor Party, Chicago Municipal Campaign of 1899.

The Socialist Labor Party of Chicago, by its delegates in convention assembled, declares its adherence to the principles set forth in the national party platform. We hold that the present miserable condition of the working class of Chicago, as well as of the rest of the capitalist world, with compulsory idleness, uncertainty of employment, and small portion of his product received by the laborers when permitted by the capitalists to work, is caused by the private ownership of the means of production and distribution by the capitalist class.

Directory of Section Chicago. SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

- Secretaries will please send notice of any omissions, changes or corrections in the above list and notify the editor of The Workers' Call, 36 N. Clark St. CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF SECTION CHICAGO, 48 W. Randolph St., 1st and 3rd Tuesday; Sec. Jas. Smith, 267 W. Madison St.

- Chicago, March 25-26. Waukegan, March 27. Joliet, March 28. La Salle, March 29. Peru, March 30. Spring Valley, March 31. Peoria, April 1, 2, 3. Pekin, April 4. Rock Island, April 5. Moline, April 6. Galesburg, April 7. Quincy, April 8. Jacksonville, April 9. Springfield, April 10. Pana, April 11. Du Quoin, April 12. Murphysboro, April 13. New Athens, April 14. Freeburg, April 15. Belleville, April 16-17-18. Lenz Station, April 19. O'Fallon, April 20. East St. Louis, April 21. Alton, April 22. Collinsville, April 23. Glen Carbon, April 24.

Sections will please arrange for meetings and notify me immediately what has been done. The above dates are correct and will not be changed any more.

Comrades will please send in names of any of the above towns where we have no section so I can communicate with them.

Yours fraternally, Peter Damm.

Comrade Hickey.

The S. L. P. of Chicago has been particularly fortunate in having Comrade Thomas Hickey of New York with us for the past few days.

posed on ten carpenters in Dresden, who were sentenced to prison for a total of 53 years for assaulting a brutal contractor who compelled his employees to work overtime. Two Socialist dailies have already collected over \$13,000 for the maintenance of the families of the prisoners, and the socialists in and out of parliament are denouncing the government for the persecution of the carpenters.

PRICE 10 CENTS. UNCLE SAM IN BUSINESS. This certifies that John Smith has deposited flour value \$1000.00.

GRAND FINAL RALLY Socialist Labor Party SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 2nd.

- Comrades-- KLENKE, WANHOPE, DAMM, BERLYN, SIMONS, and others will speak.

Uhlich's Hall, 27 N. Clark St. All socialists interested in the formation of a guitar and mandolin club for the purpose of assisting the propaganda of the S. L. P. will please communicate with Chas. Gerlach, 714 East 63rd street.

Plank 1--The city shall furnish employment to all unemployed citizens by the establishment of public works to be operated co-operatively under the control of the municipality.

THE WORKERS' CALL. 36 N. CLARK ST., CHICAGO, ILL. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: One Year 50c; 6 Months 25c; 3 Months 15c; 1 Month 5c.

Strike at Maywood. The employees of the Norton Bros. can factory at Maywood are out on a strike for a return to the wages previously paid. Some time ago the company made a reduction in wages of 20 per cent. The employees struck at the time and received an advance of 10 per cent, but with a reduction in piece rate, which practically left the 20 per cent. reduction untouched.

BOOK LIST.

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