

# THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

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## EXPANSION

### Inevitable Nature of Territorial Growth Under Expansion.

#### GOOD EXAMPLE OF CLASS RULE

Was the Result of Necessity of Capitalist Growth—Trustification Divides Capitalists and Brings Out Class Antagonisms—Socialists the Only True Peace Party in Existence Today.

Not for many years has public opinion been so stirred to its foundations as it is at this present moment. Never has there been such a sudden arousing of public interest, such a rapid crystallization of opposing parties as is furnished by the question of expansion. From one end of this country to the other there has arisen such a storm of discussion, recrimination and abuse as one would have to go back to the time of the civil war to find a parallel for.

The socialist, as ever, looks upon such movements as a part of the great drama of society which is rapidly nearing its climax. He is not carried off his feet on either side, but looks upon all such movements to discover the part they are playing in the entire movement.

Let us then look at this whole matter and see if we can ascertain the springs of action that lie beneath this great display of controversial fireworks. In the first place the socialists have a little of the "I told you so" feeling when this question is discussed, when they remember that a year ago at this time they were pointing out to the crowds gathered 'round the bulletin boards that this was a war of plunder and exploitation, and as he looks back to the time when he was nearly mobbed for calling attention to the diabolical plot of capitalism that was shedding blood like water in order that more human beings might be brought within the grasp of plutocratic greed, and he remembers that many of those who stood upon the platform at Central Music Hall last Sunday were then calling for a "war for humanity" in behalf of the "suffering Cubans," he feels that he is justified in a little pride over the fact that history has again justified the socialist philosophy.

Let us then apply that philosophy to the present agitation. To do this we must get two points well in hand. First, we are today living under a class government. Second, great masses of people always move in obedience to their material interests. The first of these positions is practically accepted today and will be wholly so tomorrow, although it was fiercely denied but a few months ago. The last is still represented as if it somehow was degrading in its nature.

This position is a clear result of class rule, under which the ruling class, itself resting on the pursuance of its own self-interest at the expense of all others, sought to make it appear that the seeking of self-interest was selfish and degrading. This is simply because that if the subject classes should seek their own interests it would mean the destruction of class rule. In reality there is no other consistent motive than self-interest in its fullest sense ever worthy to be followed anywhere in the entire living world from the lowest forms of plant life to the grandest members of the human race.

Now keeping these two positions of class rule and the guidance of intelligent self-interest in view let us see what light can be cast by the socialist philosophy on the present discussion of expansion.

This war was brought on by the ruling capitalist class in obedience to the law that capital must expand or die. Just as each recurring springtime sees the State street department stores reach out for more space, just so in every department of capitalism the law is that nothing can stand still. It must grow or die. For years the western frontier of America had furnished room for this growth. During all this time our press, our speeches, our public opinion, all the organs of the ruling class declared against any foreign entanglements. But when this frontier was gone and the pressure for markets grew fiercer capitalism turned at once to its government for relief. The war with Spain or with some equally exploitable nation was as certain to come as that death should follow life. Class morality, as is always the case, was called upon to cover up class sins and a war "for humanity" was the result.

For a time it seemed as if everyone was in favor of the war. So carefully had the ruling class impressed their interests upon public sentiment through its various organs that everyone seemed to think that their interests agreed with their rulers'. The only exception to this, as has been pointed out, was the socialists who showed the class nature of the contest. As the war went on this class nature became more apparent. As concentration progressed the capitalist class became divided into a plutocracy and a small capitalist class. The benefits of foreign trade could be secured only by the great trust and combine, who alone possessed the facilities necessary to reach out after the advantages offered. The smaller capitalists found that "ex-

pansion" for plutocracy was "contraction" for them. There began to be gathered the professional men whose interests had always been with labor and hence opposed to plutocracy, but whom custom had carefully infused with the idea of the inferiority of the workers that they might be the more faithful sycophants of their plutocratic masters. But now, in the outcast small fry of capitalism, they had a desperate straits, around which they could cling. While they could never bring themselves to unite with the laborers, where their true interests should have landed them, they saw an opportunity to meet upon a common ground of suffering with the discarded remnants of economic failures thrown out by plutocracy. This class, as we have often pointed out, has absolutely nothing positive to offer. It is a purely negative class. It can only oppose, never offers anything constructive. It is anti-trust, anti-department store, anti-expansion. It sees that it is being crushed and strikes out blindly, but never offers any thing upon which to build. It patches and pieces, reforms and fixes and tramps around and around in a narrow circle of interested prejudices and class morality, but never breaks through to something better.

If you doubt the position expressed here regarding the class interests involved in this discussion just read the names of those who concurred in the two meetings. In the anti-expansion meeting the speakers ad the persons on the platform were almost exclusively professional men, lawyers, professors, ministers, reformers, etc. Those whose names are signed to the call for the "loyalist" meeting represented the "business interests," the plutocracy of Chicago. There is scarcely a name on the list that does not require seven figures or more to measure its wealth, save one or two professors who have been secured to lend an air of intellect, a couple of ministers who are notorious for their servile subservency to the "front pews" and the head of those two rotten whitewash brushes of official plutocratic rascality, the Civic Federation and the Municipal Voters' League.

The issue is clear-cut. On the one side is plutocracy, the trusts and the combines. On the other is the ruined struggling body of dispossessed small proprietors who have been driven to death by the process of trustification. There can be but one result if this situation continues. Expansion must go on if capitalism remains. Capitalism cannot stand still. It must ever have new land and laborers to exploit. The anti-expansion movement does not strike at capitalism. It only seeks, like the other "anti's" referred to above, to hem and restrain its action. It, as ever, is working against, not with natural development.

The only body of people that from the beginning have continuously held to a "peace policy" from a consistent position has been the socialists. Thoroughly aware of the fact that war is an unavoidable consequence of capitalism, and that it is simply a means used by the ruling class under capitalism to advance their own interests, it strikes at the root of the matter by working for the overthrow of class rule and substituting therefore the government by the workers in the interest of all.

Judge Lambert Tree has broken out again. In a recent interview he is quoted as saying, "I have no patience with any hair-splitting technicalities in regard to the relative rights of the United States and the Filipinos. We are at war, and so long as we are at war there is only one side for an American to occupy—that is the American side."

That is the only logical position for the ruling class to take in this controversy. There is no other course possible. There is nothing for them to do but to simply announce the fact that they are the masters and that all others are their subjects, and that having declared war for the benefit of capitalism, so long as the capitalists rule there must be no rebellion against anything in the interests of capitalism.

But there is no use in talking about this fact. No one has any right to object to this situation who voted to maintain capitalist rule at the last election, and that includes over 95 per cent of our voting population.

The socialists of Europe are not allowing the ruling class to go it alone on Peace Conferences. At the same time and place as the Czar's conference—The Hague, Holland—our comrades will gather to discuss the question of international peace. It will doubtless be an irritating circumstance that the class which has hitherto done nearly all the fighting and paid the bills, should insist on discussing questions heretofore monopolized by the ruling class. But the Czar's conference will do well to heed all that is said and done in the Socialist conference, for on the continent of Europe the socialists have reached a degree of power that they can say "peace, be still," and enforce the mandate. Five million voting socialists, nearly all of whom have served their time in the army, plus the millions they can influence, plus the fact that the European armies are honeycombed with socialism, gives the ruling class a tremendous circumstance to reckon with in the settlement of any leading question in the future.—Class Struggle.

## FIRE

### An Illustration of the Condition of Chicago's Workers.

#### 1,000 PERSONS TO 18 HOUSES

The Continuous Poverty and Terrible Conditions of Life of the Proletariat of Chicago Brought to Light by the Fire on the Northwest Side—Great Overcrowding Exposed.

The past week saw a calamity among the working people of this city that deserves our sympathy. A fire swept over the Polish district of the northwest side of the city, burning 18 houses and rendering one thousand families homeless.

There is a world of argument in that single fact. It speaks whole volumes for the condition of those who lived in that neighborhood. At a time when the ruling class of this country are scouring the seas with 13-inch rifles for more territory to exploit, the workers of Chicago are packed 1,000 to 18 houses.

The Inter Ocean describes the condition after the fire as follows:

No one seemed to know which way to turn or where to look for assistance. In most cases the whole capital of the family had been destroyed. A broken chair or a few pieces of water soaked clothing were guarded with jealous care. They represented all that was left of the savings of years. The greater number of these poor bankrupts had no conception of the city outside of the immediate neighborhood in which they lived. To them Noble street represented a little world, and that world was now in ruins. When asked where they purposed going they stared blankly at the questioner and said nothing. Where were they to go? Without money or household effects who would take them in? Here they had lived, eight, ten, or twelve families under one roof. Two little rooms had been enough for a family of eight. Where outside of this especial district could they hope to find another place suited to their necessities?

#### THE WOMAN AT THE TUB.

'Twas only a woman with dress soiled and worn;  
A faded old shawl and a look most forlorn;

With shoes that were ragged and coarse unkempt hair;  
With hands that were caloused and bony and bare,  
Who stood by a window where dainties were spread,  
And longingly looked at the white wholesome bread.

She brushed off a tear while suppressing a sigh—  
A man with a basket was passing her by.

His basket held butter all yellow and sweet,  
Then came a stout boy with a basket of meat.

What was in her basket now do you suppose?  
'Twas some of the finest of fine linen clothes.

At length she ascended the steps of a palace,  
Was met by a lady of elegant grace,  
Who, though she had thousands then—at her command,  
Dropped only one coin in the woman's rough hand.

'Twas only a landlord she met as she went,  
Who took the last cent of her earnings for rent.

'Twas only a child on a pallet of straw,  
Where the ravenous wolf continued to gnaw;  
Where the fire no longer had fuel to burn,  
Who anxiously waited for mother's return.

He drew close about him quilts ragged and old;  
He suffered with hunger and shivered with cold.

'Twas only a mother's fond loving embrace;  
'Twas only a kiss on a pale tear-stained face;

'Twas only a silent but earnest appeal,  
For strength at that moment her grief to conceal;

'Twas only a mother now suffering pain;  
'Twas only a coffin unvarnished and plain.

'Twas only a cart and a horse that was gray,  
Which bore the remains of her darling away;

'Twas only deep anguish no longer concealed  
By a newly made grave in the old potter's field;

'Twas only the story that's told o'er and o'er,  
Of people who starve where there's plenty in store.

Annie Laura McDonald, in "Humanity."

## STOCK YARDS

### Conditions in the Worlds Greatest Butcher Shops.

#### SOME PICTURES OF PACKINGTOWN

Labor in the Union Stock Yards and Packing Houses—Horrible Conditions of the Neighborhood—Abuses in the Packing Houses—Blood Poisoning, Dangerous Machinery, Short Time.

(Continued from last week.)

So far we have spoken only of the condition outside the buildings—of the surroundings of the laborers' homes. The question arises as to the conditions within the buildings. Does the guide point out all the interesting features within the houses themselves? Does he take his party into the damp packing celars, where from three to ten years ordinarily marks the limits of a man's working life before it breaks him down with rheumatism and sends his wife and children into the fierce labor struggle or makes of him a supplicant for charity? Does he call attention to the gangs of men in the "ham houses" working with bare arms in the semi-poisonous saltpetre that causes great festering sores to come out on their hands and arms? Does he tell about the Does he tell about the poison-infested air and general surroundings which makes the slightest scratch a menace to life through blood poisoning, as local infection of wounds is commonly termed? The writer knows from personal experience in numberless cases that a trifling prick, a scratch or a bruise, is enough to lay a man up for weeks and imperil the life of the person injured.

The visitor's attention is attracted by a large one of these vats within the last two years. A single elevator killed one man and rendered another a helpless cripple within the space of six weeks, and from all I could learn to the contrary, it will run in its dangerous condition.

So slight is the value placed upon human life in the Yards that a death is scarcely noticed. During one period of great heat, when all deaths by sunstroke were supposed to be investigated by a coroner's jury and reported to the health department, a single surgeon, practicing "back of the Yards," told me that he had attended three fatal cases of sunstroke in the Yards in one day, and not one of them had ever been reported to the coroner or health department, or even noticed in the press. This brings me to a consideration of that inevitable accompaniment of modern capitalism in its most developed form—the "company doctor." Just as in its mechanical department, the packing houses use the very latest machinery, just as their organization of labor is a little more perfect than is to be found almost anywhere else on earth, so even the details are worked out with fine touches elsewhere unequalled. This scheme of saddling the expense of a company doctor on to the employees through assessments from their wages is an old and clumsy one. The packers did not need any such subterfuge as an excuse for reducing wages. These were already at the subsistence point and could be reduced no lower. So the packers "charitably" paid for the company doctor out of "their" own (?) pocket. They selected a first-class surgeon and saw to it that he did his work well, BUT

THERE ARE ALMOST NO DAMAGE SUITS IN THE YARDS, and what there are are generally lost. The expert witness is on the right side. But there is another way of settling damage suits that cannot be disposed of in this manner. The family is visited immediately after the husband and son has been murdered and they are told, with all the skill of an expert lawyer, that the company is "so sorry," and that they are "anxious to do what they can." They are always willing to pay a fair sum for funeral expenses, and then they come to the remaining members of the family and tell them that those who are wage workers shall never lack for work so long as the business runs. To a family that has lived for a lifetime with the haunting horror of "no work" ever before them, this offer of perpetual slavery seems like Paradise, and they accept the offer. For two years all goes well. At the expiration of that time the person employed is summarily discharged, sometimes with, and as often without, any excuse. THE ILLINOIS PERIOD OF LIMITATION FOR A DAMAGE SUIT IS TWO YEARS. I have known this happen, not once or twice, but again and again, with a monotonous regularity that removed all possibility of the discharge being due to inefficiency.

Here, as elsewhere, capitalism has invaded the home and dragged forth the

mother and child to do its work while the father vainly walks the streets looking for a master. Notwithstanding many prosecutions during the past few years, large numbers of children are constantly employed. All statistics regarding these are valueless, as the dexterity with which children are whisked out of sight at the approach of an inspector, is one of the standing jokes of the establishments, and any one who has wandered through the mazes of "Packingtown" will understand how easy such concealment is. The state factory inspector, in her report for 1895, says concerning the conditions under which these children are employed:

"Some of the boys act as butchers, sticking sheep, lambs and swine; others cut the hide from the quivering flesh of freshly stunned cattle; still others sort entrails, pack meat and make the tin cans in which the goods are shipped. In several places a boy has been found at work at a dangerous machine, BECAUSE HIS FATHER HAD BEEN DISABLED BY IT, and his keeping the place pending recovery depended upon the boy's doing the work during the father's absence."

These are the conditions under which the work is done, and the next question is, what is the return to the laborers for such work? How large a share of what he produces is he allowed to keep? It may be said to begin with, that any exact statements as to wages as a whole are unattainable. No one who knows anything as to general conditions dares to talk and to gain the information piece-meal from employer is a well-nigh impossible task. A residence of over three years "back of the Yards," with close observation and conversation with hundreds of workmen and the examination of a large number of individual time books, are, however, sufficient for some fairly accurate generalizations. Several years ago the packers saw that by maintaining a capacity to their works far beyond the actual needs, it was possible to kill the entire daily shipments each day and thus save the expense of storage and feeding. Thus it comes about that each establishment runs each day only until the receipts for that day are disposed of, and then shuts down until the next purchase. The result is that thousands of men must plod to their places each morning, utterly ignorant as to whether they will work one hour two hours or sixteen. If one is missing from his position but a single time when wanted, some one is called in from the waiting army always clamoring at the doors for even his poor chance, and the place is lost. If, on the other hand, as often happens, he walks a weary distance only to find that the house will not run that day, no one compensates him for his time, or finds him other employment during his waiting hours. As wages are always by the hour or piece, a multitude of families exist on from year to year, paying or dodging rent, buying or begging clothing, purchasing or picking coal, in a miserable monotonous holding of body and soul together on the shameful pittance of from \$2 to \$5 a week, prevented from going elsewhere, had their life left them with ambition enough to desire removal, by the impossibility upon the one hand of paying railroad fare, and on the other the will-o'-the-wisp hope of better wages and "fuller time." How close the margin of existence always is to the subsistence point is shown by the fact that over 20 per cent of the population are compelled to ask for charity at some time during each year.

Why, it may be asked at this point, do not the men have the courage to unite in trades unions and fight for better conditions? Not infrequently some "labor leader" come among them and urge them to unite with high dues and no politics and call a strike. But the old employe only shakes his head. He may know nothing of the process and laws of social evolution, but he has seen the rise and fall of union after union in the Yards and has marked the failure of many a strike until he has come to realize that something has happened to the particular industry in which he is working that makes it well-nigh hopeless to combine for an economic fight against the employers. So it has come about that there are practically no unions in the Yards. Many reasons for this will doubtless have occurred to the reader before this as we went along. Other reasons are not far to seek.

Trade distinctions have nearly all disappeared before the machine. Few places could not be filled at a moment's notice from the great army of unemployed ever present and growing larger each year. Under these conditions, which the socialist will at once recognize as the typical marks of an advanced stage of industry, the pure and simple trades union is ridiculously helpless. One of the strongest trades unions in Chicago is the carpenters' union. Through a combination of unions, connection with the employers' association, and bourgeois political connection, they are enabled to maintain a relatively high scale of wages. Only a few weeks ago they carried through a successful strike, by means of which their wages were raised to 40 cents an hour, with an eight-hour day. In the Yards every carpenter works ten hours a day at 25 cents an hour, and never a question is asked as to union or scab. Another phase of this question, to which reference was previously made, and whose significance the socialist

## PUBLIC OPINION

### Only Another Means By Which Class Rule Is Exercised.

#### NOT THE VOICE OF ALL SOCIETY

An Analysis of the Factors That Go To Make Up the Force We Call Public Opinion—Consists Only of Those Factions and Views Impressed Upon the Subject Classes by the Ruling.

Socialism and "Public Opinion"

Those who are engaged in the work of awakening the proletariat to a sense of their class interests, are often confronted with the objection that "Public Opinion" is antagonistic to the working class movement as expressed in socialism. If this statement were true in the sense that the objectors usually understand it we must admit the realization of the socialist ideal of future society would appear hopeless. But as it is an undeniable fact that the socialist movement steadily gains adherents year by year, it becomes necessary to inquire what this "public opinion" really is, and why it is ineffective to check the growth of a movement to which we are glibly told, it is unalterably opposed. To those who use this objection, "Public Opinion" appears as one great homogenous force which acts as of one mind and with one purpose, and against which all resistance is necessarily futile. This conception has its root in material conditions, and is clearly the mental reflex of economic dependence. The great majority of workers, deprived of the means of production, and feeling themselves dependent upon the property owning classes, so long as they can be kept in a state of dogged contentment, are inclined to look upon the present structure of society as unchangeable. The conditions of their existence under the present economic mode of production, are in many respects unfavorable to mental activity on their part. Lying as they do, a life in which the securing of the means of subsistence fills the greater part of their horizon with the added disadvantage of a limited education, they readily accept the ideas of their economic masters and deliver them second hand as their own opinions. The press editorials, the pulpit, the professor of Political Economy, the party politician, the orator, statesman and "patriot," every factor that can in any way induce the great dumb masses to believe that this is the best of all possible worlds, are so used by the dominant economic class, and through these various mouths speaks "Public Opinion." And this "Public Opinion" invariably expresses the real or supposed interests of that class.

With a knowledge of this process, strengthened by the historical facts of the class struggle; the lance of socialist criticism readily pierces the armor joints of this impostor and discloses, not an invulnerable champion of the "people," but a wretched scarecrow (representing the economic interests of a small class) whose continued existence is only made possible, by the fear and stupidity of those who, awed by its pretensions of strength, lack the courage to examine it.

Knowing that the present economic system of production must and does generate the want that is gradually compelling the working class to think independently, and knowing that the result of this process must be the pushing to the front of the material interests of that class, to inevitably culminate in the Social Revolution, we can look with contempt and indifference on this hybrid, begotten of capitalist cunning and working class apathy, that at present parades before us as "Public Opinion."

The proletarian, who dazed and irritated by the clear-cut logic of scientific socialism, brings forward this bogey as an objection, has not the faintest conception that he is merely repeating, parrot-like, the lesson that his capitalist masters have been so careful that he shall learn; no conception that not only has he not expressed his opinion whatever, but that he in reality has no opinion whatever. In trying to identify himself with a class in which he is not, and whose interests in every form are opposed to his, he has only succeeded in stultifying himself. An economic commodity in the material world finds its logical complement in a mental commodity in the world of thought.

This mental attitude of the working class constitutes the most formidable barrier at present to the spread of socialist ideas, but nevertheless it is slowly giving way before the remorseless march of economic evolution. Undetermined on one side by the want generated by capitalism, and attacked upon the other by the merciless logic of socialism, the manipulators of "Public Opinion" cannot hope much longer to rely upon this ignorance as a breastwork, and the steady increase of socialism, evidenced by its expansion in the political field, is unmistakably bringing home to them that uncon-

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A. M. SIMONS, EDITOR.

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SOCIALISM THE LABORERS' QUESTION.

There a multitude of roads by which one may approach socialism. Like any great comprehensive truth, it is intimately connected with every phase of life. In fact, it is to-day impossible to follow out any feature of our present civilization to its logical conclusion in any direction without coming in contact with the philosophy of socialism.

The artist finds himself hemmed in on every hand by the commercialism in which he lives. He finds that he must bring everything to the dollar test and must work, if he will live, not to attain truth, but to suit the taste of the rich. He must produce something that will catch the eye of the coarsest and most vulgar body of people that ever occupied the position of ruling class since history began.

The teacher who is actually in love with the work in which he or she is engaged soon finds that there are certain things that make against all that a proper education would do. The child is taken from school just at the time when he is really entering upon the field of true education. He is kept at home in many cases through lack of the necessities of life. If the teacher is in sympathy with the newer principles of education, the revolt comes still stronger and sooner. He is taught to develop in the child all that is in his nature, to strive to arouse originality, and teach him to express in the world around him his own individuality.

The doctor finds himself surrounded with diseases he cannot cure because of the material conditions in which the patient lives. He sees many diseases whose existence depends upon the continuation of poverty and suffering. He sees that if man is to be at all successful in his fight against sickness and death he must join hands in a common struggle and not leave each to make the fight alone. So he, too, grows to look and to work for a society that shall fulfill these conditions and come to call himself a socialist.

The student whose whole reason for being is summed up in a desire for truth in some particular line—who would unlock the secrets of earth or air or sea or sky—who would add to the great store of common knowledge, which is today one of the principle things that distinguishes man from the beasts, finds that unless he can show in some way that the truth that he is seeking can be coined into dollars, the society in which he lives, not only has no interest in his work but will even fight him, or at the least, starve him with neglect. He sees that every truth is warped and distorted to fit the mammon worship, whose temple present society is. He revolts against all this and longs for a society where truth may be sought for its own sake, where men must not be ever at war with truth and with each other and where society is not one colossal living lie, and so he too drifts into the ranks of socialists.

The reform crowd has become accustomed to having quite a little liberty. Their masters, the plutocracy, have recognized that in the majority of cases they were perfectly harmless and so have not interfered with them. On the contrary they have urged them on as they formed an absolutely necessary tool to keep the workers bamboozled at elections and thus secure the permanency of capitalism. It was always understood when they were advocating anti-trust, anti-sweatshop, anti-department store, anti-monopoly, and the whole list of "anti" laws that they could not do any harm. Even if some of these laws should be passed, did not capitalism still have the courts who could always be depended upon to take care of any objectionable legislation that the "reformers" should desire to amuse themselves with.

But this anti-expansion business is different. Something might happen if it is not stopped. The poor devils who are being held in the Philippines against their will to a certain speedy death by fever and Philippine bullets, might refuse to longer act as the paid butchers of plutocratic greed. Besides that more soldiers are wanted, and all this talk discourages enlistment. Then this is a time when plutocracy needs a firm front from abroad in order to be in the divide up of China and to get a share of Samoa. If Germany and Russia see that all is not plain sailing at home they may call the bluff of capitalism. Under these conditions McKinley can not veto the result or the Supreme Court declare it unconstitutional.

What is the result? Capitalism never wavers when dollars and markets are at stake. At once all the organs by which society is ruled are set in motion. The capitalist government stops the mails, censors the telegraph, and threatens arrest for free speech. Now is the time that class rule shows itself. As the postmaster general says: "What would be thought of a government too weak to protect itself against the attacks of person like Atkinson?" Wm. Deering proceeds to read the riot act to President Rogers, and the pressure of the entire mechanism of the Methodist Church is being brought into play at the command of Bishop Fallows, the creature of G. F. Swift, to crush out all incipient "treason." John D. Rockefeller pulls the string attached to his puppet president out at Jackson Park and he hustles around for signatures to protest against the action of some of his professors.

There can be no doubt that these actions are no bluffs on the part of capitalism. As was said before, it is being attacked in a vital place and it will strike back to the full extent of its almost unlimited power. It will not hesitate to increase the army, drill its members in camps removed from "contaminating influences," and then use them to "suppress domestic insurrection." It will certainly imprison or kill those who oppose its progress at home with the same relentless that it is mowing down the Philippines. Its hired, even if unwilling, soldiers, at home will no more dare to refuse to do its bidding than the poor fellows who are begging to be released from certain death in the Philippines, dare refuse to commit the awful tragedies that fill our minds with horror even in the diluted form in which they are allowed to reach us.

There is but one thing that will stop all this and we must admit that we have little faith in its accomplishment in time to prevent the carrying out of plutocracy's plans. That thing is the complete overthrow of the whole cursed foundation of blood upon which capitalism rests, by the election to power of the only truly peace party the world has ever known, the Socialists, whose representative in America is the Socialist Labor Party.

The following is from the first number that has come to our desk of the Peoples' Advocate, published by Section Lima, Ohio, S. L. P. We shall wish the success of our comrades with their effort and congratulate them on the appearance and character of their paper: "The first glance you take at the Advocate this week you may be somewhat surprised, especially if you have not as yet cast a glance from behind the curtain of science upon the great drama in which you are playing an active part. We are living in an age of revolutions and the cry of revolt is resounding on every side. Revolutions of this character will become more numerous as each succeeding part has been played. You need not expect to see such men as Sam Jones, Altgeld, Pingree, Debs, lauded in these columns, time is too valuable to be wasted on such milk and water compromises of anything to get office people; nothing but scientific socialism will be entertained. "The time has come when the working class are rapidly becoming conscious of the fact that the great dramatic act that is being played is rapidly exterminating the middle class, and the merchant having no place left to go, takes himself to the ranks of the wage workers, competing on the labor market for an opportunity to eke out an existence. While this great act is being played the emancipation movement of the world cries solidarity to the proletariat, whether in the shop, mines or farm, and calls them to action on the economic field of labor under the banner of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and commands a charge upon the fortified outpost of capitalism with the socialist labor ballot."

being is summed up in a desire for truth in some particular line—who would unlock the secrets of earth or air or sea or sky—who would add to the great store of common knowledge, which is today one of the principle things that distinguishes man from the beasts, finds that unless he can show in some way that the truth that he is seeking can be coined into dollars, the society in which he lives, not only has no interest in his work but will even fight him, or at the least, starve him with neglect. He sees that every truth is warped and distorted to fit the mammon worship, whose temple present society is. He revolts against all this and longs for a society where truth may be sought for its own sake, where men must not be ever at war with truth and with each other and where society is not one colossal living lie, and so he too drifts into the ranks of socialists.

NO MONKEYING ALLOWED.

The reform crowd has become accustomed to having quite a little liberty. Their masters, the plutocracy, have recognized that in the majority of cases they were perfectly harmless and so have not interfered with them. On the contrary they have urged them on as they formed an absolutely necessary tool to keep the workers bamboozled at elections and thus secure the permanency of capitalism. It was always understood when they were advocating anti-trust, anti-sweatshop, anti-department store, anti-monopoly, and the whole list of "anti" laws that they could not do any harm. Even if some of these laws should be passed, did not capitalism still have the courts who could always be depended upon to take care of any objectionable legislation that the "reformers" should desire to amuse themselves with.

But this anti-expansion business is different. Something might happen if it is not stopped. The poor devils who are being held in the Philippines against their will to a certain speedy death by fever and Philippine bullets, might refuse to longer act as the paid butchers of plutocratic greed. Besides that more soldiers are wanted, and all this talk discourages enlistment. Then this is a time when plutocracy needs a firm front from abroad in order to be in the divide up of China and to get a share of Samoa. If Germany and Russia see that all is not plain sailing at home they may call the bluff of capitalism. Under these conditions McKinley can not veto the result or the Supreme Court declare it unconstitutional.

What is the result? Capitalism never wavers when dollars and markets are at stake. At once all the organs by which society is ruled are set in motion. The capitalist government stops the mails, censors the telegraph, and threatens arrest for free speech. Now is the time that class rule shows itself. As the postmaster general says: "What would be thought of a government too weak to protect itself against the attacks of person like Atkinson?" Wm. Deering proceeds to read the riot act to President Rogers, and the pressure of the entire mechanism of the Methodist Church is being brought into play at the command of Bishop Fallows, the creature of G. F. Swift, to crush out all incipient "treason." John D. Rockefeller pulls the string attached to his puppet president out at Jackson Park and he hustles around for signatures to protest against the action of some of his professors.

There can be no doubt that these actions are no bluffs on the part of capitalism. As was said before, it is being attacked in a vital place and it will strike back to the full extent of its almost unlimited power. It will not hesitate to increase the army, drill its members in camps removed from "contaminating influences," and then use them to "suppress domestic insurrection." It will certainly imprison or kill those who oppose its progress at home with the same relentless that it is mowing down the Philippines. Its hired, even if unwilling, soldiers, at home will no more dare to refuse to do its bidding than the poor fellows who are begging to be released from certain death in the Philippines, dare refuse to commit the awful tragedies that fill our minds with horror even in the diluted form in which they are allowed to reach us.

There is but one thing that will stop all this and we must admit that we have little faith in its accomplishment in time to prevent the carrying out of plutocracy's plans. That thing is the complete overthrow of the whole cursed foundation of blood upon which capitalism rests, by the election to power of the only truly peace party the world has ever known, the Socialists, whose representative in America is the Socialist Labor Party.

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SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

Organized labor is preparing a dollar dinner at which William J. Bryan and Carter Harrison will be the principal guests. This proceeding conclusively proves the assertion that trades unions have no connection with politics.

The trusts are getting on their mettle. In fact they are also getting on to all the metal in sight. It is all theirs at present, but it will be all ours when we get through with them.

At last Chicago will get through with her ogre. Yerkes will part with his interests in the street railway systems, to the Flower syndicate. That part of our population who do not go to the seaside and summer resorts will be free to lead an idyllic and contented existence, meandering along the classic banks of the Chicago river, now that their night mare has departed and given place to this Flower dispersing blossoms and fragrance. Surely the golden age sung of by the poets, is no hand. But let's see. Isn't this particular Flower the same, who when governor of New York state dumped the entire state militia upon the striking Buffalo switchman? We are reluctantly forced to conclude that the millennium is not yet in sight. Before election Carter Harrison stated that the "streets belonged to the people," but the Flower syndicate will get the dividends.

Evidence of prosperity—The Lakeside Directory company required 500 qualified penmen of good address to gather the names for the Chicago Directory for 1899. Wages \$1.50 per day for a temporary job. They were able to make their selections from over 3000 applicants.

But the 2500 rejected ones will have the satisfaction of knowing that Yerkes no longer controls the street railway system of Chicago. The Flower syndicate having delivered them from the evil, they can gratefully sing, as they walk along the streets looking for another job:

"The Flowers that bloom in the Spring tra-la, Bring promise of merry sunshine."

Our valued contemporary, the Daily News, expresses the opinion that "reformers" should conform to the usages of society by always appearing in dress suits when trying to propogate their ideas amongst the "better classes." This lets us out. As a rule we socialists ignore the dictates of fashion in this respect, and therefore cannot be as "reformers." We sorrowfully admit that dress suits are not our strong point and we must therefore worry along in whatever rags capitalism has been graciously pleased to leave us.

According to the Tribune a dire calamity is impending, a prospect that fills us with dread and terror. We are in the United States near to "standing room only." Our population is actually twenty-one to the square mile, and is still increasing! The only remedy for this awful condition that we can at present suggest, is that the superfluous working class be exterminated, so that we may at least have breathing space. Let the good work go on. Organize the trusts, so that this superfluity be increased, and the weeding-out process intensified. Workingmen, the alternative is before you; either prepare to get off the earth, or well let us call your attention to the struggle for existence, and remember that the fittest will always survive. Do you think you're fit? If not, then get off the earth.

It is rumored that Kaiser Wilhelm is about to issue a "rescript" asking for an international conference of the powers, to devise means by which the rising tide of socialism may be stemmed. William is doubtless "onto his job," but we suspect that he has overlooked the position of his enemy. As socialism is the international agreement of the working class, if this scheme develops, we will have the two internationalisms face to face. We are quite satisfied with the prospect, and have every confidence in our ability to provide Mr. Hohenzollern with a lively entertainment in this direction.

At the same time this versatile monarch is represented as holding out the olive branch to the workers, and as declaring that "the working class shall know that they have equal political rights." The German comrades are quite well aware of this, and are making use of it to secure equal economic rights, and it is the terror of such an issue that troubles the Kaiser. Fifty-seven socialist deputies in the reichstag are to him and his class an ominous sign, and now that coercive measures have failed, he is willing to try conciliatory methods. But the German comrades are fully able to realize the meaning of the old saw "Beware of the Greeks when they bring gifts." Come again, William!

The great steel trust, of which we spoke in a previous article, is now grown to full size and steps out with a capital of \$40,000,000. In this "age of steel" this means a grip upon every industry in the country. It means that its owners will have the key to capitalism and can make themselves the center around which the whole process of concentration must crystallize.

Book Reviews.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND THE SEXUAL RELATIONS. From the German of Karl Heinzen; Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago; 50 cents.

There are two ways of dealing with questions that arise in connection with institutions. One is the argumentative way; the other is the expository; one is the dogmatic, the other is the explanatory; one is the historical; the other is the historical; one is the way of telling what ought to be, the other is the way of telling how things came to be as they are. This latter way will show the way out.

The book before us is quite largely of the former sort. It is an argument, relentlessly logical, in favor of free marriage. There is, to be sure, a chapter entitled "Historical Review of the Legal Position of Women." The author does recognize that the chief cause of most of the sexual troubles is the economic dependence of women, and he has some clear insights into the nature of true affection—as that it is impossible to truly love two persons of the other sex at the same time, and he emphasizes the necessity of the sexual relation being in control of the woman, but in spite of these excellencies one misses the telling effect of the historical, analytic method.

The language is plain, but not offensive, unless plain speech itself be an offense.

THE OBJECT OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT, translated from the German of Johann Jacoby by Florence Kelley; International Publishing Co.; paper, 5 cents.

In this little pamphlet we have a valuable contribution to the pamphlet literature of socialism, although the work is somewhat marred by discussions of the "duty of employers," and suggestions of schemes of profit-sharing, etc. The introduction by the translator clears up much of this, but one wonders what she means when reviewing the movement in the United States she refers to the rise of the "United Labor Party." This, together with the prominence given to Henry George, would seem to indicate a studied purpose to avoid all mention of the socialist movement in this country.

WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS, by Sidney Webb; International Publishing Co.; paper, 5 cents.

This little pamphlet, written a number of years ago, is still a very good one to hand to a person just interested in the subject, although its reading alone would leave him with no very definite idea of "what socialism means." To the student this pamphlet is principally of value, as indicating the position from which the Fabians, and more particularly Mr. Webb, have degenerated as a logical consequence of their middle class economics and muddled tactics, until they are to-day little more than a liberal educational society. The pamphlet says, page 10: "We claim to apply the doctrines of economic science to the art of government and insisting on the right of the workers alone to the whole produce of their labor without any deduction for rent and interest, or any other form of mere monopolist toll. We contend for the full recognition of the admitted fact that the whole produce of labor is created by labor alone—whether labor of hand or labor of brain—and that any form of society which enables idle owners of certain social products to exact for personal consumption a toll from helpless fellow citizens, though perhaps useful in their earlier stage of social evolution is now bad." This is all very good, but this same person was the principal member of the committee which formulated the report on Fabian policy to the international socialist conference of 1896, and there he says: "The Fabian society steadfastly discountenances all schemes for securing to any persons or group of persons 'the entire product of their labor.'" A few years later his Fabianism had led him still further from his original position, and in his work on "Industrial Democracy" he says, page 725: "To the wage earners as a class, it is of the utmost importance that the other factors in production—capital and brain power—should always be at their highest efficiency in order that the common product, on which wages no less than profits depends, may be as large as possible."

And when he finally concludes in the appendix to this last work, page 871, that the reason the slums of England should be improved is to make it pleasant for the capitalist, the height of acrobatic faktrdom has well-nigh been reached, and one fears to recommend any of his works to a beginner lest they conclude that the whole mess was a portion of socialism.

TEAPOT PHILOSOPHY, by Walter Linton; published by author; paper, 25 cents.

This little work purports to make a plea for a better organized society in a series of rhymes under two titles, from the first of which the book takes its name. The second contains here and there some clever hits, but cannot be commended very highly, either as literature or economics. Half the book is taken up with a bibliography and some miscellaneous information of very mixed value. Some of the information, such as that on the distribution of wealth is convenient to have in such a handy form. Of the bibliography the less said the better. It is neither inclusive, exclusive, consistent, or systematically arranged. Under "Heavy Literature" is placed "Merrie England," "Self Instruction in Phrenology," etc. Taking the list as a whole it might as well have been taken in alphabetical order from some library catalogue, save that in a well selected library

there would not have been an omission of most of the valuable works under discussion.

When the entire "reform" press of Chicago was urging the dear laborer to stand by Mayor Harrison a few weeks ago they were all telling how he was going to reform his cabinet, and municipalize local industries. Well he was elected. He sent in the names of his cabinet this week, and what a change. Joe Kipley, the protector of gambling dives, panel houses, and murderous saloons is still at the head of the police department. Bobby Burke still rakes in the coin as oil inspector, and Larry McGann, the ex-president of the General Electric, the tool of corrupt contractors, and stool pigeon for corporation blackmail still is commissioner of public works. As for municipal ownership—excuse us did we mention it—it was all a mistake. But then you know YOU GOT SOMETHING RIGHT OFF.

Belgium.

"The miners' strike mentioned in last week's Justice, has now become general, and all the districts are demanding a twenty per cent increase of wages. About 12,000 men are out.

"Although the utmost calm prevails, the troops are under arms in barracks ready to march to any district at the first sign of disorder. The police have orders to attend all the men's meetings, and to break up all groups of strikers assembled in the streets.

"The Belgium Labor Party has forbidden the sale of alcohol in all refreshment bars attached to the socialist Co-operative Stores the strike region.

"The men will be supported, as on other similar occasions, by the co-operative societies belonging to the Labour Party, which will distribute free bread as well as other necessities of life among the strikers."—London Justice.

"Our comrades of the French Parti Ouvrier have been successful in the municipal bye-elections at Magenta and Ay. At the first-named place all three socialist candidates were elected in the first ballot; at Ay, of four candidates, two were elected on the first ballot, and there is little doubt that in the second ballot the other two will also be elected."—London Justice.

"Well it does beat all! Now the European papers announce that Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, has adopted a "socialistic programme" for the purpose of "saving the masses." The Spanish socialists, however, didn't nibble at the bait worth a cent, as their increased vote at the late election proved. Bismarckian schemes are played out."—Cleveland Citizen.

"The mammoth new labor temple in Brussels, Belgium, has been dedicated. Socialists delegates were present from many European countries. In the temple's co-operative bakery 200,000 loaves of bread are turned out weekly."—Cleveland Citizen.

Hopes and Fears.

That hopes and fears are one of the best bonds with which to attach the class of sellers of labor power to the buyers of labor power is a fact well known to all class conscious men, whether capitalists or proletarians. They are fully aware that the great mass of wage slaves are sticking to their duty for fear of the unemployed with their weather eye always on their slave overseer (department chief, foreman, etc.) while the hopes of this gentleman slave becoming some day a boss (a la Rockefeller) are more and more vanishing from his brains and consequently create a stagnation in spite of high salaries, which of course the wage slave notices at once and consequently reduces steam (labor power). The material interest of both slave and overseer is nothing more than to get their pay on pay day. How class conscious capitalists have overcome this fact is shown by the following clipping taken from the Marshall Field Rule book, page 47:

"There are probably a number of matters connected with this house which are being fairly well done, but which could be better done. It is our desire that every detail in every portion of this business be done in the most thoroughly approved method, and to this end we invite criticisms from all employees upon any point in system, method, etc. in either their departments or elsewhere, which in their judgment can be bettered. "We will, until further notice, give to any employee (with exception as below) one dollar (\$1) for each and every suggestion upon any point of improvement in the method of performing any piece of business, when, in the manager's opinion the suggestion is practicable. This announcement is made to assist in causing our people to be more watchful, studious and interested in the general improvement of the store. The exception above referred to applies to heads of departments or assistants, who may make suggestions for improvements regarding their own departments, as we consider such suggestions as included in the duties belonging to these positions." Another section provides that \$1 shall be paid the employee who first calls the attention of the advertising department to an error in any advertisement.

R. given by Mr. A. S. Elliot at a recent meeting of the national board of trade, for the establishment of postal banks. The first was, "With their small accumulations, bearing a low rate of interest, and cared for by the government, capitalists, and especially railway and other corporations have a vital interest." That is let the laborers put their saving together in order that the capitalist can more easily obtain it to enslave the worker. The second reason is that "Anything that conserves the restless tendencies of these intense times, is a safety valve, and the man with even a small sum in savings will not throw bombs or carry the red flag of the Communists."

Are YOU still hustling for subscribers?



Two Pictures.

According to figures compiled by factoring critics, over \$1,200,000 will have been spent by J. Pierpont Morgan, owner of the Columbia, and Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the Shamrock, by the time the race for the America's cup is sailed.

The cost of entertaining on board the Corsair will be very high, for the commodore spends money lavishly on his guests. It is next to impossible to form a correct idea of the amount, but it is said that enough wine was served on a former flagship to float her if the expensive fluid had been placed in a tank. The racing yacht and the steam yacht, too, are costly luxuries.

"Like a woman's watch, they are always in need of repairs. The bills of the captain and the engineer are always high, while boatloads of stores are constantly being taken aboard.

Neither the Columbia nor the Shamrock is owned by a syndicate, but in each case one man will be obliged to bear the total expense.

(The laborers in the yards might like an itemized account of the yacht they are building for Thomas Lipton, and so it is given herewith.)

Following is a list of the expenses which Sir Thomas Lipton will be obliged to bear as the result of his entering the Shamrock as a competitor for the America's cup:

Table listing expenses for the steam yacht Corsair, including wages of crew, coal bill, insurance, victualing crew, shipchandler, etc.

Grand total \$646,540. That none of the laborers' money is wasted is made sure of by those who spend it.

It should not be forgotten that all bills submitted are scrutinized with scrupulous care, and go through several audits. Because a man is a millionaire and a yachtsman that furnishes no good reason why he should be victimized.

After you have read the above just feast your eyes on this picture of THE OTHER SIDE.

All of the following clippings were taken from two adjoining columns of a Chicago paper of the following day after the above was published.

Woman Bent on Suicide—Officer Reed of the Lincoln Park police frustrated a woman's attempt at self-destruction yesterday afternoon. He noticed her walking out on the stones at the foot of Burton place, and followed her. His question as to what she was doing received the answer that she had intended to jump in the lake.

Three Suicides—Joseph Fisher, who Saturday afternoon made two attempts to end his life, died yesterday at the Mercy Hospital from the effects of the bullet wound in his head. Fisher lived with his wife and two children at 2625 Cottage Grove avenue.

Bad Story of Destitution—John Neilson, 61 years old, tottered into the East Chicago avenue station early Sunday morning and asked that his wife be taken to some hospital, as she was very sick and he had no money to pay a physician.

PUBLIC OPINION

(Continued from page 1)

portable fact. But we have no reason to believe that this process will be other than gradual. The mental reflex of capitalist conditions requires considerable time to obliterate. Amongst our working classes at present there is much aimless discontent which is studiously exploited by political mountebanks, who are thus enabled to strut for a short time upon the public stage before their admiring audiences, and then disappear after having contributed their quota towards the formation of "Public Opinion."

Listen to the comments of the unclass-conscious workman upon, say a single tax oration, or a 16 to 1 speech, and you can always detect the intellectual helplessness engendered by long years of economic dependence, even though the speaker may proclaim that he is disgusted with the leading political parties, that some change is necessary, and that he even looks upon socialism, so far as he can understand it, with a favorable eye.

Even in the Socialist parties it requires constant effort to inculcate the absolute necessity of independent thought and self-reliance amongst the workers who have identified themselves with the movement, understanding that this is the indispensable foundation for the "Public Opinion" of the future, which will be as solid and permanent as that of today is shadowy and transient.

As the evidence of the class struggle becomes more distinct, so the attitude of the socialist movement upon this question must become more pronounced. The statement of Marx in the Communist Manifesto, written more than fifty years ago, viz. "that the development of the social revolution involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas," is being more clearly perceived as the movement grows in numbers and vitality, and we can plainly say that we care not a straw for "prominent citizens" or other figure heads of capitalism, and are also utterly indifferent to that "Public Opinion," half phantom, half prostitute, which these gentlemen so cleverly manipulate.

Some of the people who are fooling with anti-expansion may have to be taught that capitalism does not permit anyone to monkey with the ruling class at a time when it is doing critical work. The subjugation of the Philippines is absolutely necessary to the well-being of the pocket-books of the capitalist class, and they must not be disturbed.

Hence there is a demand that Dr. Rogers be driven from the presidency of North Western University. This is beautifully stated by John Farson, of Farson, Leach & Co., who is described by the Inter Ocean as a "leading member of the Oak Park Methodist church."

"Dr. Rogers is a personal friend of mine and I respect him very much for his ability as an educator. His position on this Philippine question is totally and awfully wrong. Unfortunately, the good doctor is tainted with mugwumpism and free tradeism, and really, I question the advisability of putting anybody except a true blood republican in charge of young men."

Now that is the only logical way to talk. It is necessary that the students of North Western University are properly trained.

"Portland, Ore., MAY 2.—The famous Bonanza mine, near Baker City, was sold today by its owners, the three Geiser brothers and their two sisters, to representatives of the Standard Oil company. The price was \$2,900,000. The Bonanza produced \$300,000 in gold last year, and \$100,000 in gold has been taken out since January 1. The mine recently declared a dividend of \$250,000.—Inter Ocean.

Socialist Labor Party

OF THE

United States.

PLATFORM.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts 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.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of Democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming when, in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

For every branch in Chicago and every section through the country to dispose of 100 weekly. We will sell them to you for 75 cents, and you should be able to sell enough to pay for the whole bundle and have some left for distribution.

Attention.

The next regular meeting of the Publishing Association will be held on Saturday, May 6, 8 p. m., at 65 N. Clark St. Third installment on stock is now due. All stockholders will please make remittance on this date if possible. By order of the Board of Directors.

Joe Keidel, Sec'y.

Public Meetings.

The 5th Ward Branch holds outdoor agitation meetings at 33rd St. and Wentworth Ave., every Sunday at 3:30 p. m.

Tenth Ward Branch at California Ave. and Madison St. every Sunday at 3:30 p. m.

Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards at California and North Ave., every Sunday at 3:30 p. m.

Eighteenth Ward, Peoria and Madison Sts., every Sunday at 8 p. m.

Thirty and Thirty-first Ward, Sunday, April 30th at 63rd and Sangamon Sts. at 2:30 p. m.

Good speakers present at all meetings. Everyone invited. Free discussion.

"On the one side the Californian legislature has enacted a new eight-hour law for pampered public employees, and on the other side the Supreme Court knocks the mechanic's lien law into a cocked hat by declaring it unconstitutional. The panderers of plutocracy surely do have great amusement with the workers."—Cleveland Citizen.

The Socialist Singing Societies of the Northwest will hold a festival in Milwaukee on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of July. Comrades who are intending to take a trip to Milwaukee this summer should try to go at that time and help to make the affair a success. Particulars will be given later.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition of labor we present the following demands:

1. Reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of production.

2. The United States shall obtain possession of the railroads, canals, telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under the control of the Federal government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities shall obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employees to operate the same co-operatively under the control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employee shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands declared inalienable. Revocation of all and grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been complied with.

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.

6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources of the country.

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation.

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeat of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the executive (national, state and municipal) wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers.

18. Municipal self-government.

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced.

20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

Authorized Agents.

The following comrades are duly authorized agents for the Workers' Call and are entitled to receive money for subscriptions and advertisements.

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Announcement.

It has been decided to hold a picnic for the benefit of The Workers' Call at Gardner's Park, 122d St. and Michigan Ave., on July 9. Comrades will please take notice and avoid any conflicting engagements. Further announcement will be made later. The arrangements for this picnic will be made at the next meeting of the Publishing Association, which will be held at 65 N. Clark street, Saturday evening, May 6th, at 8:00 o'clock. Every member should make it a point to be present.

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Table listing miscellaneous works for sale, including 'Outlines of Sociology', 'Looking Backward', 'Equality', etc.

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Directory of Section Chicago.

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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.

BRANCHES.

Table listing various branches of the Socialist Labor Party across different wards of Chicago, including Fourth Ward, Fifth Ward, Sixth Ward, etc.

POLISH BRANCHES.

Table listing Polish branches of the Socialist Labor Party, including Polish Central Committee, Ninth Ward, etc.

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