

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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PRICE ONE CENT.

THE RIOTS IN PARIS

Their Distortion by the Capitalist Press of America.

LYING ABOUT THE COMMUNE.

Attempt to Impute Bourgeois Crimes to the Proletarians—The Actual Facts in the Matter.

During the past week there has been considerable rioting in Paris. According to the reports in the capitalist press a large number of persons have been killed and injured and considerable property destroyed. It seems to have been the work of an anti-Semite mob working in accord with the military classes to secure the conviction of Dryfus. The main reason for this conclusion lies in the fact that the leader, Jules Ferris, is the leader of the faction pursuing the policy stated. But the occasion was seized upon by the American dailies as an excuse for hitting socialism a rap. So practically every paper came out with flaring headlines in which the socialists were coupled with the anarchists as inciting to violence and pillage, and it is probable that the average American laborer is idiot enough to believe that such is the case and to conclude that he will have nothing more to do with it but will continue to vote himself into slavery for a few more years. Yet in spite of themselves the truth occasionally works out and one of the very papers (the Chicago Record) that has the statement in its headlines that the socialists were among the rioters states in the body of its dispatch that they were helping the police to preserve order. Anyone who knows anything about the situation in Paris knows that the socialists are to a man sympathizers with Dryfus and that the only party that has dared to take an active step in his favor is the socialists.

In this same connection they trot out the old "bogey man" of the Paris Commune. Ever since the close of that fatal struggle it has been held up as an awful example of what the laborers propose to do if they once get into power. So on this occasion the Chicago Tribune trots out the old spectre for another heat, and starts him off as follows:

Possible repetition of the scenes of the Commune of 1871 is suggested by the present disturbances in Paris. Before that terrible insurrection Louis Blanc, in speaking of the French revolution, had written: "That terror, by its excesses, had made another revolution impossible, and its violence had assured to the future of France a tranquil destiny."

The Commune of Paris declared itself against the Versailles republic on March 18, 1871, and the terrible insurrection began. Marshal MacMahon was instructed by the Versailles Assembly to reduce the insurgent capital, and the second siege of Paris, with its accompanying horrors, began on April 2 and continued until May 21.

E. B. Washburne of Chicago was then United States Minister to France. In his book entitled "Recollections of a Minister to France" he says of this insurrection:

"It was the commencement of an orgie of crime, incendiarism, ruin, cruelty, desolation, blood, in the presence of which all the world stood appalled. All law and authority were trampled under foot. With no restraint and amenable to no power, the position of the insurgents was something never before seen or even dreamed of."

The National Guard of 250,000 soldiers, fully armed and equipped, showed itself hostile to the government and refused to fire on the insurgents. The mail service was stopped, and the employees of the postoffice department having been driven from Paris. The leading men in the commune were obscure and unknown, with the exception of a few who had made themselves notorious, such as Felix Pyat, Desolles, Blanqui, Florens and Gambon.

A career of murder, pillage, blasphemy and terror went out in blood and flame. Churches were sacked, women and children were slaughtered in the streets, and houses of the wealthy were pillaged and burned. Archbishop Darboy, who was beloved by all who knew him, was arrested by order of Raoul Rigault, and afterwards assassinated. Together with several other Catholic priests, who had been forced to undergo terrible tortures and indignities while in prison.

This is the phantom that is painted before the workers every time they dare to complain. And the worst of it is that it is only a phantom. The above account is the one which probably nine-tenths of those who read it believe to be a true picture of the Commune, and yet it is almost a reverse portrait. Almost every line contains a lie, and yet by dint of much repetition the world has been made to accept these lies as truth.

The fact is that never was there as humane a conflict waged as was waged by the brave communards of Paris in those May days of 1871. In fact their humanity and their unready to act proved their overthrow. They borrowed from the funds of the enemy they might easily and should have confiscated. They carefully cared for or released hostages while their own members who had been taken prisoners were ruthlessly murdered.

But as has ever been the case capitalism ascribes its own crimes to its adversaries. The beastly ferocity of the Versailles government under Thiers

has never been duplicated in the annals of savage warfare. Helpless prisoners bayoneted or shot by hundreds, poor laborers stood up before walls and mowed down with machine guns, defenseless workers who had to be run down by the beastly soldiery brained with the butts of muskets and their corpses then mutilated. These are a few of the things done, not by the communards but by the bourgeois soldiery of capitalist France. These facts are admitted by every historian even though he be a capitalist. But the press is ever the paid advocate of the ruling class and stops at nothing to carry its case. So today it still keeps up the outrageous lie it started in 1871 and which has been fostered by such creatures of capitalism as E. B. Washburne, who was himself protected by those same communards he so criminally lies about. We wish that every reader might make himself familiar with the facts in this matter by reading some standard history of the Commune. The best perhaps is that of Lissagary, but for those who wish a shorter and cheaper history within the reach of everyone we would recommend Comrade Benham's History of the Commune. After they have done this and not before they are entitled to have an opinion on this subject.

THE MILWAUKEE MEETING.

Pushing the Cause of Socialism in the Cream City.

Last Sunday Section Milwaukee invited Comrade Simons of the Call to conduct a couple of open air meetings in that city. The meetings were held in the afternoon and evening at 2nd street and Grand avenue. Owing to the fact that the boat was somewhat delayed it was late when the afternoon meeting started, but a crowd gathered in a short time and a very successful meeting was held with many questions answered.

In the evening the old S. L. P. trick was performed of taking the Salvation Army crowd as the army marched away and firing straight socialism into them. From the start there was an audience of 200 or 300 which increased during the speech to twice or three times that size and remained attentive to the end. The subject in the evening was Reform vs. Socialism and the historical development of the class struggle was dwelt upon and the fact and nature of class government described, and the uselessness of any patchwork within the present system pointed out and the address closed with an appeal to unite with the only clear-cut opposition to capitalism as exemplified in the S. L. P. At the close of the speech questions were called for and although most of the questions evinced an intelligent interest and sympathy, the meeting would not have been complete without the presence of at least a couple of freaks and these were developed in the form of a "patriotic" monstrosity who instanced the "philanthropic" character of the recent Spanish war as a proof that our government was not a class government because that war was waged to avenge the "common soldiers" who died on the Maine. Of course a man whom nature had so illly furnished with brains as to allow such an idea to find even temporary lodgment was beyond all hope of conversion, but he was made into a most elegant "chopping block" upon which to make hash of the patriotic delusion which made worship of the masters' government by the slaves it enchains the highest virtue attainable.

The second curiosity was a man who afterwards stated that he carried a union card and who attempted at first to deny the fact of the "canned beer" scandal and then to justify the Wardner outrages. Before the speaker had time to say much to him the crowd pounced upon and practically drove him out of the audience.

Aside from these the questions were as said before, very intelligent and sympathetic and of a nature to show that the audience were deeply interested. One hundred and twenty-five copies of the Workers' Call were sold and some subscriptions were taken.

The Milwaukee comrades are very much alive and are doing good work in arousing the laborers of the Cream City to a consciousness of their class interests, rights and duties.

Sis Thomas Lipton has decided to give the men who created the Shamrock, the new racing yacht, an opportunity to see it. To be sure he did not ask them if they wanted to use the product of their toil in that way but having so decided it was real kind of him to think about letting them see what he had done. So he now proposes to take the employees of his great packing house in the Union Stock Yards in a special train of Pullman coaches from Chicago to New York to allow them to see their food, and clothing and houses in the form of a rich man's toy go into a great gambling venture called an international yacht race. We hope they will be duly grateful and not be impatient enough to ask him for more wages.

Do you not think that 100 copies of the Workers' Call coming to your town every week would help your cause along? You can have them with but a very little hustle. Write for supplies and get to work.

PRESENT POLITICS LABOR'S VACATION

Demoralization Prevailing Everywhere Save in Capitalist Ranks.

CLASS INTERESTS INVOLVED.

Only Significant Political Division Must Be that Between the Capitalist and the Laboring Class.

Every day emphasizes the demoralization of the democratic party. Now Bryan is repudiating free silver, then Croker jumps from Van Wyke to Bryan and is ready to leap back again. In Kentucky the breach is wide open and getting wider every day. In every state there is a repetition of this same story, with only local variations. In Ohio Jones is running an independent side-show, and the Pingree pantomime continues to attract attention from the main tent in Michigan. In fact the splits are so numerous as to resemble an explosion. The The Buffalo convention of freakism has resolved its remnants into a permanent organization, with a list of vice-presidents as long as the membership list, but with some powers for disturbance.

On the republican side all is clear and straight. The ranks of the great capitalists—of plutocracy, are unbroken. The next republican convention will run as smooth as the fast, and the workers will be lined up in military procession to indorse once more their old slavery.

The result is foreordained. It will be a mob against an army. But within that mob are the elements that will ultimately precipitate the whole turbid solution. There is a solid center around which the now scattered elements will crystallize.

That center must be the antithesis of the one around which plutocracy is gathering under the republican banner. The central point of plutocracy is capitalism—the rule of the possessing over the non-possessing class with exploitation of the workers by the idlers through the wage system. What is the antithesis of this? Is it anti-imperialism, free silver, municipal ownership, anti-trust legislation or any of the multitudes of "issues" that are being brought forward by the mass of half frantic little capitalists, who are creating the issues for the democratic party? Manifestly to ask this question is to answer it in the majority of cases, and while some supporters of one or two of these panaceas might object, yet we believe a little observation will show any one that they all leave the wage system untouched, and so long as one man must sell his labor power to another it is indisputable that the buyer must pay less than that labor power will create, or else he cannot afford to buy it. And if the buyer pays less, the seller receives less than he produces and is robbed, and the matter is not helped.

If we find the center around which the forces of revolt against capitalism will gather, then we must find the class in society whose interests are opposed to the class that is rallying around capitalism. Manifestly, if the interests of the buyers of labor power are with capitalism, it is to the sellers of labor power that we must look for the opponents of that system. It is to the laboring class that the task has been assigned of the overthrow of capitalism and the liberation of the worker. But only that portion of the laboring class who are conscious of their mission and who are intelligent enough to know how this can be accomplished, are capable of leading such a movement. That body in America is today under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party. It is around those so gathered that all actual opposition to capitalism must crystallize. Their importance today is not measured by the absolute number of votes cast, but by the fact that they occupy the only logical position of antagonism to the ruling spirit of today. It made not a bit of difference that Marx and Engels stood almost alone when the Manifesto was formed—they stood upon the strategic position from which the battle of labor MUST be fought, and if that position is but maintained, all laborers who wish to wage effective warfare in defense of themselves and their class must gather around it and them.

Just so to day, in the midst of the turmoil and confusion that exists in the ranks of those who TALK opposition to capital there may seem to be many opportunities, when but a slight deviation from the clear-cut socialist movement would reap rich rewards. This is but a delusion. So to do would be but to desert the one commanding position on the battlefield to gather recruits among the camp followers.

In the days of southern chattel slavery the poor negro to whom the chains became unbearable always had at least the chance of escaping to the North where freedom waited. But the modern wage-slave has no North to which to escape. It is all "South," and he can only be free by abolishing slavery.

Are YOU still hunting for subscribers?

LABOR'S VACATION

Suggestions for the Leisure Time of Wage-slaves.

THE PROLETARIAN HOLIDAY.

Some Pointed Paragraphs Applicable to the Present Moment—Where the Producers Shall Go for the Summer.

Where were you for the holidays?

Were you tempted to go abroad? Did you visit the Continent? Did you riot in all the abandonment of a wage-slave let loose, among the pleasure haunts of the world?

Perhaps you went to the Riviera; perhaps you luxuriated in ecstatic worship of that glorious bit of Nature's handiwork where the blue waters of the Mediterranean roll in all their entrancing splendor against the shores of classic Italy.

Perhaps you rambled among the vine clad hills of sunny France, and visited the spots hallowed by the hand of that country's glorious history.

Perhaps you sailed up the castellated Rhine, toasted the eyes of bewitching German Fraulein in heavy German beer, explored the recesses of the legend haunted Hartz mountains, and established a nodding acquaintance with the Spirit of the Brocken.

Perhaps you traversed the lakes and fjords of Norway, sat down in awe before the neglected magnificence of the Alhambra, had a cup of coffee with Menelik of Abyssinia, smelt afar off the streets of Morocco, climbed the Pyramids of Egypt, shared the hospitable tent of the Bedouin, visited Cyprus, looked in at Constantinople, ogled the dark-eyed beauties of Circassia, rubbed up against the Cossack in his Ural mountains, or

Perhaps you ventured as far as the Waxy Dargle.

Perhaps you lay in bed all day in order to save a meal, and listened to your wife wondering how she could make ends meet with a day's pay short in the weekly wages.

And whilst you thus squandered your substance in riotous living, did you ever stop to think of your master—your poor, dear, overworked, tired master.

Did you ever stop to reflect upon the pitiable condition of that individual who so kindly provides you with employment, and does no useful work himself in order that you may get plenty of it?

When you consider how hard a task it was for you to decide in what manner you should spend your Bank Holiday; where you should go for that ONE DAY, then you must perceive how hard it is for your masters to find a way in which to spend the practically perpetual holiday which you force upon them by your love for work.

Ah, yes, that large section of our masters who have realized that ideal of complete idleness after which all our masters strive, those men who do not work, never did work, and with the help of God—and the ignorance of the people—never intend to work, how terrible must be their lot in life.

We, who toil from early morn till late at night, from January till December, from childhood to old age, have no care or trouble or mental anxiety to cross our mind—except the landlord, the fear of loss of employment, the danger of sickness, the lack of common necessities, to say nothing of luxuries for our children, the insolence of our superiors, the unhealthy condition of our homes, the exhausting nature of our toil, the lack of all opportunities of mental cultivation, and the ever-present question of whether we will shuffle off this mortal coil in a miserable garret, be killed by hard work, or die in the Union.

With these trifling exceptions we have nothing to bother us—but the master, ah, the poor, poor, master!

He has everything to bother him. Whilst we are amusing ourselves, in the hold of a ship shoveling coal, swinging the hammer in front of a forge, toiling up a ladder with bricks, stitching till our eyes grow dim at the board, gaily riding up and down for twelve hours per day, seven days per week, on a tram car, riding around the city in all weathers on floats or drays, standing at our ease OUTSIDE the printing office door listening to the musical click of the linotype as it kindly performs the work we used to do INSIDE, telling each other funny stories about the new machinery which takes our places as carpenters, harnessmakers, tinplate workers, laborers, etc., in short whilst we are enjoying ourselves free from all mental worry,

Our unselfish, tired-out masters are sitting at home, with their feet on the

fender, and softly patting the bottom button of their waistcoats.

Working with their brains.

Poor masters, mighty brains!

Without our toil they would never get the education necessary to develop their brains; if we were not defrauded by them of the fruits of our toil we could get education enough to develop the mental power of all, and deprive the ruling class of their last vestige of an excuse for clinging to mastership, viz., their assumed intellectual superiority.

I say "assumed" because the greater part of the brain work of industry today is performed by men taken from the ranks of the workers and paid high salaries in proportion as they develop expertness as stavedrivers.

As education spreads among the people the workers will want to enjoy life more, they will assert their right to the full fruits of their labor, and by that act of self-assertion lay the foundation of that Socialist Republic in which the labor will be so easy, and the reward so great, that life will seem a perpetual holiday.

Spailpin.

—The Workers' Republic, Dublin.

ANOTHER LABOR SAVER.

A New Invention for Casting Iron That Will Give Rest to Workers.

Canal Dover, Aug. 19.—A successful test was made here yesterday of a machine which promises to revolutionize the old manner of casting iron, and will be of keen interest to iron manufacturers throughout the country who have been wanting such an invention for many years.

The test was made at the iron works of the Penn Iron Co. The machine is the invention of a Warren man.

The machine is a very simple affair. It consists of a circular carriage built on the same principle as a "merry-go-round," which is 56 feet in diameter and 176 feet in circumference. On the outer edge of this big wheel are the iron moulds or pockets, to hold the billets. These carriers are about two feet long and square sectionally, each having four pockets. They are hung on an axle. There are 144 pockets turned upward at once to receive the metal. Three times this number of others come around in their turn.

The molten iron was hauled from the furnace stack in a mammoth ladle mounted on trucks. It held twenty tons of molten metal. The ladle was tilted by means of a screw and the metal poured into a trough, which delivered it into the pockets as they turned slowly. After making almost a revolution the carriers turned automatically, dumping the hot billets on an iron conveyor traveling directly under the wheel and being of the same circumference. This conveyor passes through a cooling vat of water, after which the billets were automatically discharged from the conveyor to the box car which stood on a switch running from the main line of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling railroad.

The test was a success in every respect and there was not a hitch in the machinery from the time the metal began to pour in until twenty tons of billets had been deposited cold in the car. The iron men who witnessed it were loud in their praise of the machine. There is nothing of its kind ever been put out and furnace men say it will be a great boon and labor saver to them. It has a capacity of 600 tons daily, casting eight tons every revolution.

Some points in its favor as against the old-time method of moulding billets in sand are that it will do away with a class of labor that is hard to secure, especially in hot weather, the hot iron handlers. The billets moulded by this machine are free from sand and of uniform weight and size. Three men can do the work of sixty and the cost of operating it is slight.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A few weeks ago we were informed by one of the members of the Civic Federation Committee on Trusts that his only reason for accepting a position on the committee was that a straight socialist might be invited to speak at the "trust conference." The list of speakers is now nearly completed but we see nothing that indicates the appearance of a socialist. As a matter of fact the Civic Federation would as soon let a levee gambler escape without "squeezing" as to let a socialist on to their platform. You see the C. F. has to have money, and where would it come from if capitalism was interfered with?

As these hot August days heat down upon you at shop or factory or in your close confined rooms amid the foul smells of some back street, and as your children grow pale and weak with the fiery heat and adulterated food—as you watch your wife growing old in years as weeks pass by, just comfort yourself with the fact that your toil and that of your class is making possible the glories of Newport, Long Island and the mountains. And above all do not forget that you voted in favor of having the products of your labor distributed in that way.

Are you going to send in a club to

SAVING OF LABOR

The Evolution of Modern Labor-saving Machinery.

THE EFFECT OF CLASS RULE.

How Machinery Affects the Worker—Private Ownership the Cause of All the Injury Performed.

One of the old questions which is always being rehashed is as to the effect of labor-saving machinery upon the laborer. On the one side it is continually stated that its introduction causes no lack of employment, and by the other side it is claimed that we here find the principle cause of the "army of the unemployed."

The one side will tell us that the making of the machine employs all those displaced by it, forgetting that this was so there would be no advantage in its adoption. Another offers the claim that increased markets made possible by the cheaper price demands all those made idle through its introduction. This position takes no note of the fact that the introduction of the machine enables its owner to absorb a larger proportion of the product of the laborer and thus leaves him with less purchasing power.

In this connection it is also interesting to note that the evolution of labor-saving machinery has passed through two stages. In the first one, the machine was still the product of hand labor, and its "labor saving" characteristics were somewhat disguised, but today it is made by yet other labor saving machinery, so that the problem becomes ever more complex.

But after all this whole discussion is rather inclined toward bourgeois than proletarian politics, as the real question at issue in the class struggle is not one of a few more hours or days less labor for the laboring class, but is the question of the distribution of the product. In this connection the machine takes on a wholly different aspect. It is then to be considered as the chain which binds the laborer to the capitalist and enables the latter to live upon the product of the former's toil.

Under a competitive system there can be but one method of production in existence in the same market, unless they both are of exactly equal efficiency. Otherwise the more efficient will enable its possessor to undersell the possessors of all the others and compel them to cease producing. Once the Webb perfecting press has come into the field the man who would attempt to print a daily on a Franklin hand press would soon find himself out in the cold. But now if one man owned all the Webb presses in existence no one else could print daily papers. The same is true in nearly all lines of industry. Now, then, if one CLASS owns all the machines no one can produce except by their permission. But they will not retain ownership in these machines without there is an object in it. The object in this case is to secure the products of others' toil. They are able to accomplish this in this way: Owning the only means of production, no one can produce without their permission. They then buy labor power on the labor market for just what it costs to keep the race of laborers in a condition to produce other laborers and then using that labor power upon these marvelously productive labor saving machines, they secure an enormous surplus value upon which their class is able to live in luxury. They use the leverage thus obtained to make of themselves a ruling class and then enact laws, establish customs, and build up a public opinion indorsing this position. They are thus able to retain their position in this regard as long as the ignorance of the laborer permits, and no longer.

Laborers and the Klondike.

Every few days there is a long story of millions of dollars being brought from the Klondike. There is, however, nothing said about the millions of dollars that poor devils of workers have taken INTO the Klondike. We would like to know just how much of this money that we hear so much about was actually taken out of the ground by miners and how much was taken out of the miners or would-be miners by the labor-fleecers who have gone up there to carry on their work instead of remaining at home.

The socialist can always afford to wait. The logic of events is always arguing for him.

One of the latest classes of society to set up a howl on account of the trusts is the insurance companies. When a trust has completed its course and become a monopoly it is generally willing and able to carry its own risks and can do so cheaper than any outside concern. The result is that the insurance business finds itself hit. They are an "unnecessary factor in production," a "waste" that can be saved and so they are set out in the cold. It will soon be the turn of the great body of insurance agents to unite with the drummers in the organization of an "anti-trust crusade."

THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

A. M. SIMONS, EDITOR.



Table showing circulation statistics for 'The Socialist Vote' in the United States from 1890 to 1896. 1890: 13,704; 1891: 10,552; 1892: 21,512; 1893: 25,665; 1894: 50,020; 1895: 84,899; 1896: 85,576; Total: 252,928.

Copies sold last week 13,900.

INCENTIVES TO PROGRESS.

One of the most frequent objections offered to socialism by the dilettanti bourgeois philosopher is that it would stop progress. Let us see what there is in this objection. Let us examine it from the proletarian and the socialist point of view and ascertain if it is not a boomerang that will land among the objectors with greater force than among the socialists.

In so far as it is still competitive it sets a thousand men to do the work that ten could do. It duplicates firms, parallels railroads, multiplies useless institutions of all kinds and takes the most round-a-bout way possible to get everywhere. It wastes untold energy in the effort to get the goods from the producer to the consumer and indeed spends a very large portion of the total energy involved in trying to attract the attention of the consumer to certain particular brands of goods rather than to others.

richest rewards upon the exploiter who stole the idea from him who created it. This competitive system creates a society to be ruled by parasites in the interest of the idlers instead of the workers, the parasites instead of the consumers, the exploiters instead of the producers.

When competition has faded into monopoly the situation changes but slightly. Inventions are now stored away to restrict production instead of being developed to further it. Waste is abolished only that idlers may profit not that the toll of labor should be lessened. Concentration is pushed forward, not that workers may accomplish more with less pain to themselves, but that greater profits may accrue to the exploiter who owns all.

At all these points the present system stands like a great rock in the road of social progress. It blocks advance, hinders improvements and obstructs the way to better methods. Surely it would have to be a very miserable excuse for a social system indeed that could do more to "stop progress" than our present one.

What now has socialism to say on this point? Socialism says that the present system tends inevitably toward the merging of the ownership of the means of production and distribution in the hands of the laborers. It insists that the forces that inhere in capitalism are such as to demand its overthrow and the substitution of the co-operative commonwealth. It says that the time is near when the rule of the owning class over the working class shall be changed to the rule of the working class as the owning class in a society where all shall be owners and all shall be workers.

But how will the inventor or discoverer be rewarded? We say frankly that we do not know further than that it will be in the way that the majority of society, including the inventors and users who are to be benefited by all inventions and who will therefore be intensely interested in offering rewards, instead of being as are the present workers in deadly fear of each new improvement lest it send them starving upon the streets to beg for a master.

They may say that since he has lightened all human labor he shall himself be released from all obligation to further toil and be supported at the expense of the common toll which he shall have lightened much more than his individual efforts would have done. They may decide to bestow upon him public distinction and rewards instead of giving them, as is done today, to those who have shown the most ability in destroying human life.

edge of a life's ambition realized to see an idea take form. The true inventor has never been easily discouraged. He has shown a disposition to toll on even under the terribly discouraging conditions imposed by competition. The stories of Mergenthaler, Gray, Pallassey and a host of others bears testimony to the fact that the real reward desired is the satisfaction of seeing the image in the mind take material form. In the socialist state he will have every opportunity to accomplish this. The hours of labor will be so short that he will have ample leisure for the exercise of his inventive genius, even if given no special privileges. He will never be denied by pinching opportunity all access to the means necessary to carry out his ideas, and he will be assured ample opportunity to test it when completed. The medical profession of today has no patents, yet inventive genius is as much alive there as in any field of society.

Most significant of all, inventions and improvements will redound to the benefit of all instead of ministering only to a few and that few of the class with opposite interests to the class to which almost all inventors belong.

There need, therefore, be no fear that socialism will mean stagnation or even a slackening of progress. On the contrary it will mean that for the first time in history the interests of all will be to secure progress. Every class will gain by each advance. Knowledge will be the common property of all instead of the monopoly of the few. Opportunity will be open to every member of society instead of being closed to the great mass of mankind. Individuals can be rewarded if necessary and will certainly not be punished for their gifts as today.

May we not then expect that the wonders of the social advance under the coming organization of society will be such as to cast the wildest dreams of competition in the shade. May we not, secure in this position leave the question of the details of the reward to individuals to be settled when the problem is upon us secure in the position that the mind of man could devise no worse plan than that from which we are escaping while all things point to an infinitely better one.

AN EXPLANATION AND STATEMENT.

We do not know just how seriously the effusions that proceed from 61 Beekman street at the present time are taken by the comrades through the country. Of course, we know that the majority of the comrades have begun to do their thinking for themselves and are thoroughly aware that there is no remotest connection between facts and the foul and libelous torrent that is pouring forth from that locality at the present time. We know that there are a few of the comrades who stand in the same relation to the gang in control there that the ignorant majority of the workers stand regarding capitalism—they allow it to make up their mind for them, and swallow whatever appears in its accredited sheets without further comment.

Neither have they dared to allege that at any point we have advocated anything not strictly in accord with the doctrines of the S. L. P., as announced in its official documents. We have always in the past, and shall always in the future, support to the utmost of our ability these principles and doctrines. But we wish to put but a very few facts before the comrades of America that has led us to believe that the individuals now holding forth in Beekman street, New York, have proved themselves utterly unfit to have any further connection with the socialist movement.

should not be their personal property. (And by the way it would be interesting we doubt not to the comrades who have been sending in their hard-earned monies to support the Beekman "People" to hear in whom the LEGAL ownership of that sheet is vested today. There is a point they will not care to discuss.) Did it never occur to the comrades as a rather remarkable thing that no sooner is an S. L. P. paper started than it constitutes a hotbed of "treason"? The Lima Advocate dared to even copy a criticism and was immediately "spanked" into a servile submission. The Proletarian is now threatened with suppression. Minneapolis dared to try to build up The Tocsin and today is reckoned among the "traitors". The Danish Arbeideren did not crawl quite so deep in the mud as they desired and lying charges were manufactured out of whole cloth and sent broadcast through the columns of The People in the minutes of the N. E. C. to injure them as much as possible. The Class Struggle has consistently supported the party at every point (as for that matter did all the others) but it too has not shown a proper readiness in jumping at the crack of the whip and so today although as yet no open blow has been struck the secret emissaries of this same gang are spreading the word that it must die, and all this notwithstanding it is still "loyally" standing by the very hand that smites it. The Cleveland Citizen has for years done yeoman service in the cause of the S. L. P. with no expense to the party. But it was not under the personal supervision of the self-appointed dictators (they were elected as servants) and so it is today reckoned among the "treasonable sheets."

Finally The Workers' Call was started. For a few weeks it received every encouragement from the N. E. C. But as soon as it became of sufficient size to appear rather unwieldy for any "spanking" purposes this same underground system of throat-cutting was begun. At first we denied it when it was pointed out. But little by little more and more facts accumulated, until at last the proof grew too great to be longer disavowed. It was spoken of in our directors meetings and was at first indignantly denied or laughed at, but they soon saw that there was no denying the facts and some time ago a majority of them were forced to realize that we were being fought not from without the party but from within. But as this opposition had but little effect and was more than counterbalanced by the enthusiastic efforts of thousands of comrades who welcomed the advent of a party paper that did not disgust with its foul abuse anyone to whom it might be given no attention was paid to it.

All this is given simply to show that we have been patient beyond all considerations of dignity or manhood rather than precipitate a party fight. We have resolved to keep our columns free from all such matters and we shall do so in the future. Unless some further developments shall force it into the field in self-defense Section Chicago, S. L. P. shall continue as heretofore to conduct a clear-cut socialist paper advocating class-conscious socialism and the principles, platform and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party. We shall push its candidates, uphold its cause and assist in its campaigns. We know that the bubble that has been blown from Beekman street will be of short duration. Just as our faith in the ultimate intelligence of the laboring class arms us to fight for the cause of socialism so our unbounded faith in the rank and file of the S. L. P. convinces us that the time will be short when they will relegate to the background the individuals who have today stolen the party name, and once more united on the old revolutionary tactics and the class struggle the S. L. P. will go on to the accomplishment of its mission as the deliverer of the laborer from wage-slavery.

CHEAP LABOR--CHEAP GOODS

Why American Products Can Be Sold In Far Away Africa.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—The critical condition of affairs in South Africa gives special interest to a report from Consul General Howe, at Cape Town, to the state department, giving details of a trip he has made to Pretoria and Johannesburg in the Transvaal, to the Kimberly diamond mines, and through the Orange Free State. His report is most gratifying in showing that American goods are in use on every hand, the railroads, mines, farms and homes being equipped with American products. He says also that American citizens hold many of the leading positions.

The Consul says a merchant at Durban said to him: "I recently ordered five tons of hoop iron of an English manufacturer. After the order had gone forward, one of your American salesmen came along and made me a price \$10 per ton less, and I gave him an order for five tons and then tried to have the English order cancelled, but the English house refused, and in their reply stated that 'no one could make and guarantee a first-class article at the price named, and a test would prove it.' When the iron arrived I tested both, and the American was several per cent better." He then adds: "I could fill several sheets with just such agreeable statements."—Chicago Tribune.

Here is another instance of "American pauper labor" underselling the world. Are you not proud of it? American wage-slaves? But make as much of it as you can for just as soon as the Philippines are "assimilated" and China has been "opened up to civilization" they will take your place and you can walk the road looking for a master. Can you afford to let some one else do your thinking for you? If you do it will not be long until they do the eating for you.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

"A new coon in town." The Countess of Warwick has announced that she is even a socialist, that is, a socialist of the "Webster's Dictionary" brand. The noble name of this new recruit will no doubt be played by Mary Elizabeth Lease, along with those of John Wasmaker, Mayor Jones, Pingree, Altgeld, etc. We do not expect that the Countess will join the Social Democratic Federation of England; her interests being bound up with the Conservative party she will naturally stay there. But at any rate we have secured a brand new, "good as you," "me too," "socialist."

As a decoy in a new fake "socialist" movement a countess should certainly be a valuable asset in attracting the more "respectable" element. It is a distressing fact (for the Countess and her class) that socialism is represented by so many coarse irreverent and disrespectful workmen, who have discarded all superstitions regarding the sacred character of private property, and who will promptly unseat those who try to ride on their backs by virtue of an extended pedigree. The socialist possesses no "simple faith" in "Norman blood."

The Times-Herald suggests that the "author of 'The Man with a Hoe' is going to Europe probably for the purpose of getting away from the people who want him to explain what the poem means." If there are many such people we can only account for their stupidity by assuming that their reading has been confined exclusively to newspapers of the Times-Herald stripe.

In the well-known work on the French Revolution, by the old Scottish philosopher Carlyle, there are several paragraphs which may possibly give a clue to those who are unable to comprehend the meaning of Markham's poem. History repeats itself only because like conditions bring like results. For the benefit of the perplexed ones we will quote a few appropriate extracts from the above-mentioned work. They may be found in the chapter entitled "The General Overturn."

"Fair prophecies are spoken, but they are not fulfilled. There have been notable, assemblages, turnings-out and comings-in. Parliamentary eloquence and arguing has long gone on, yet still bread comes not. The harvest is reaped and garnered; yet still we have no bread. Urged by despair and by hope, what can Drudgery do, but rise, as predicted, and produce the General Overturn."

"Fancy, then, some Five full-grown Millions of such gaunt figures, with their haggard faces—starting up to ask, as in forest roarings, their washed Upper Classes, after long unreviewed centuries, virtually this question: How have ye treated us; how have ye taught us, fed us, and led us, while we toiled for you? The answer can be read in flames, over the mighty summer sky. This is the feeding and leading we have had of you: EMPTINESS-of pocket, of stomach, of head and of heart. Behold there is nothing in us; nothing but what Nature gives her wild children of the desert: Ferocity and Appetite; Strength grounded on Hunger. Did ye mark among your Rights of Man, that man was not to die of starvation while there was bread reaped by him? It is among the Rights of Man."

"For long years and generations it lasted, but the time came. Feather-brain, whom no reasoning and no pleading could touch, the glare of the firebrand had to illuminate; there remained but that method. Consider it, look at it! The widow is gathering nettles for her children's dinner; a perfumed Seignior, delicately longing in Oeuf de Boeuf has an alchemy whereby he will exact from her the third nettle, and name it Rent and Law; such an arrangement must end."

Let the mystified parties alluded to by the Times-Herald read the verses in the light of the above quotations, and they may perhaps solve the puzzle. As for the "Featherbrain" class "whom no reasoning can touch," the prototypes of the stolid individual who is the subject of the poem, will no doubt make for their especial benefit, whatever further explanation may be necessary.

The printers of the New York Sun are locked out, and the roar of sympathy is almost as loud as the bombardment of Santiago. Resolutions are passed by the yard, and every fake or real labor organization wants to go on record as being in sympathy with the Big Six in this struggle. In the ranks and amongst the officers of this organization there will be found perhaps a larger percentage of reactionists who sell their fellow workers out on election day than any other union in the country. But that is about the best a pure-and-simple organization can be.

A union is an institution within capitalism, to maintain and defend the material interests of that particular portion of the trade which is gathered within its ranks. Under conditions voted to be right by the very members of such trades unions the unfortunate devil who is compelled by hunger to accept a job is to be howled down, and all join in the cry, Crucify him, Crucify him!

It is true that the Pinkertons stand guard to protect the latter unfortunate, but does not Big Six in its immense majority vote for Pinkertonism? Has Big Six a special right to the jobs in the Sun office, when on election day they say "Amen" to the sacred character of the institution of private property in the instruments of production? They are now feeling the results of the system for which they voted, and they don't like it.

tem for which they voted, and they don't like it.

The Civic Federation wants to know something about the trusts, and has in consequence issued a series of questions to what they call economists, financiers and public men. Attorney I. H. Raymond has answered some of them as appears by the Times-Herald of the 18th inst. Some of the answers are rather interesting. Mr. Raymond considers that the trust is a labor-saving appliance. So far, so good.

He says furthermore that the consumer is benefited to the extent of about 40 per cent by this saving. This statement is worth some examination. Let us turn it over and over and see just what it contains:

As everybody is a consumer, it follows that the rich, that is the capitalist class, the trust owners and controllers, being by far the largest consumers have nothing to complain of as regards consumption. They participate also in the 40 per cent saved to the consumer. But on the other hand the other 60 per cent of the saving is appropriated by this same capitalist class, the trust owners and controllers, thereby adding immensely to their power even though it diminishes their numbers. That power which is embodied in the ownership of the instruments of production and distribution which at this stage of development takes the form of what is commonly called the "trust," must act as an eye-opener for the working class, as the possibility of independent production vanishes altogether in the face of these gigantic combinations, and the workers become still more helplessly dependent upon the exploiting, trust-owning and controlling capitalist class.

And the workers will see that where the real trust appears, it brooks no competition, it tolerates not even a semblance of opposition. It demands absolute submission from the consumers, and enforces absolute subjection upon the workers, by taking from them their last vestige of resistance, the trades union. But at the same time it compels the workers to take the only path to their certain emancipation; a struggle for the conquest of the political power by and through which the private property right exists and is maintained, and by and through which only the working class can and will expropriate the expropriators. The loudest voice in the United States today that calls upon the workmen to unite is the voice of the trust.

THE COMING PANIC.

The Fall of the Stick After the Rocket Shoots.

There are many things that seem to point to the probability that the wave of "prosperity" has about reached its height and we may expect the beginning of the crash. Although there is no doubt that desperate efforts will be made by the ruling class to stave off any panic until after the Presidential election and while it is undoubtedly true that they can accomplish much in this line, yet they can only delay and not avoid. It looks at the present time as if they would have hard work to keep up the present appearances through even the coming winter to say nothing of all next summer. Already we hear statements that the trust movement has about ceased. Now the inevitable successor to a period of concentration in industry is the squeezing out of the outside small fish. The machine having been perfected competition soon forces it to be utilized to its full extent and this means the disappearance of all not possessing the machine. The "machine" in this instance is the new mode of organizing industry which makes production more efficient. As soon as it is put in operation nothing can stand against it. The result will be another "panic" like that of 1894-97 among the little fellows. Like that one it will rage entirely below the realm of actual capitalism but as the clearing which is to be made is to be much larger it will be proportionately fiercer. Meanwhile what has the laborer to say to all this? Will he sit quietly by year after year and watch his class be made the football of the struggle between the big and little capitalists? Will he continue to cast his ballot first for one and then for the other of the divisions of his plunderers?

Special Labor Day Issue.

Already the demand for the special issue for Labor Day are coming in at a rapid rate. We are making every effort to make of it a paper that will be of the greatest value for propaganda work among trades unionists. We shall also try to have the number in a way complete in itself—that is, the different articles will be so arranged that it will constitute a fairly complete statement of the arguments for socialism. In other words it will be written to MAKE SOCIALISTS. We hope that every Section where there is to be any kind of a celebration will make an effort to have a good supply on hand for distribution. It may be ordered with complete certainty that no advantage will be taken of the increased circulation to exploit any personal grievances in which this paper has been involved by the attacks upon it.

The price will be the same as for our usual bundle rates—50 cents per hundred, save that, if 1,000 or more are to be sent to a single address, they may be secured for \$4.50 a thousand. At that rate there is scarcely a Section that cannot afford a thousand. Orders will be received up to Wednesday night preceding the date of issue. Do not forget to bring this up at the next meeting of your Section.

The socialist's weapon is his intellect. See that it is kept sharp on good literature.

INTERNAL DIVISION.

Struggles Within the Socialist Movement the Expression of Divergent Class Interests that Have Intruded.

At the present time when the socialists of America are rent with internal troubles the following from the Chicago Tribune upon the European movement is of especial interest, and this not at all because "misery loves company" but because the same principles are at stake in both cases:

Berlin, Aug. 12.—Social Democratic opportunism is the subject of a heated discussion within the ranks of the "Reds" which is being observed with keen interest by the bourgeois parties. The alliance, for election purposes only, between the Social Democrats under Herr Vollmar's leadership, and the Ultramontane Center in Bavaria, the Jaures-Millerand element in France, and the combination of Liberals and Socialists in Belgium against the Clericals, tend to confirm the Liberal press in the opinion that the Social Democrats are no longer a revolutionary party but are becoming more and more a radical opposition faction.

The inroads the Socialists have been making upon the "Freisinnige" or free trade radical groups under the leadership of Eugen Richter and Herr Rickert really leave the Socialists no choice but to take up the task of opposition to the reactionary tendencies of the Conservatives instead of standing aloof and waiting for the great "Kladderatsch," or collapse of the present organization of society, which, according to the views prevailing among the Socialists until recently, was to inaugurate the Social Democratic era. When the alliance between the "Reds" and the "Blacks" in Bavaria was announced, criticism was directed at first against the Center, and the press was filled with ironical remarks about the partnership between the church and atheism.

"William Liebknecht, the old war horse of socialism and the representative of the traditions of the party as the followers of Marx, Lassalle and Engels, first directed attention to the Social Democratic side of the question. He expressed his astonishment that the Bavarian Socialists had, for the sake of an increase of their representation in the Bavarian Landtag, helped the Center to secure an absolute majority. As it was evident his views were not shared by the majority of the party leaders here, Herr Liebknecht called a gathering of his constituents and presented his objections to the current tendency of the party in different countries to take part in the quarrels between the bourgeois parties. He aimed his hardest blows at the Bavarian compact with the "worst enemy of socialism" and against the entry of M. Millerand into the same ministry with General Gallifet. He could see no reason for making such a fuss about the Dryfus case. It was only one of a million instances of injustice for which the bourgeoisie was responsible. He asked if the Socialists could forget General Gallifet's butchery of women and children just because Dryfus happened to belong to a rich family and to have influential support.

"Paul Singer, whose influence in the party has lately been growing at the expense of that of Herr Bebel and Herr Liebknecht, and whose racial instincts of course made it natural for him to take the side of the revisionists in France, defended the Jaures-Millerand faction's participation in the Dryfus affair and placed himself on the side of the Belgian opportunists, but, like Liebknecht, disapproved of the Bavarian compact. The Bavarian leaders resented what they termed the ignorant intermeddling of the North German Socialists in a purely Bavarian affair, declaring that the notion that Social Democrats had abandoned the opportunity to hold the balance of power between the Liberals and the Clericals in the Bavarian Chamber was childish, as the Liberals of Bavaria were liberal only in name, and never failed to give the Clericals a majority when it came to questions in which the Socialists were interested. "Finally Karl Kautsky, editor of a socialist magazine and one of the most influential of the younger leaders, joined Herr Singer in defending Jaures for placing the Socialists of France at the head of the revision movement, though he thought there was no necessity of Millerand entering the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry and sharing its responsibility.

"Finally sharp criticism was aimed at Herr Liebknecht's conduct of party affairs in his own bailiwick, Prussia. A North German member of the Reichstag, supposed to be Herr Auer, in a letter to the party organ in Munich, said Liebknecht's policy of taking no part in Prussian Landtag elections, but of allowing the Bourgeois parties to fight it out among themselves, resulted in the election of Conservatives and the defeat of Herr Richter's friends in a district in the outskirts of Berlin, which sends a socialist to the Reichstag by 50,000 votes. He declared if the Silesian members of the party had followed Herr Liebknecht's leadership the Conservatives would have obtained an absolute majority in the Prussian Chamber at the last election and laws would have been passed which would have crippled the party for a generation. The conservatives only lack a few votes of a majority, and if they would have obtained it Herr von der Recke's bill to restrict the right of political organization and to exercise a sharper control over political meetings would by this time be in force. The discussion is still raging, and it is thought likely the next Social Democratic Party gathering will be com-

pelled to fight the matter to a finish. The comical side of the affair is the unaccounted anxiety of the reactionary parties, which would much prefer to regard the Social Democrats as revolutionists. The public will not justify severe repressive measures against the socialists if once convinced they have no intention to attempting to overthrow the monarchy and the present social order by violent means. The Reichsbote, the organ of the state church, has for a week or more been asking and answering the question, "Is the Social Democratic party revolutionary?" For proofs it quotes from the writings of Karl Marx, Engels, and other early leaders. Whether or not the movement toward constitutional radicalism will prove permanent, the fact that the question is asked at all is an evidence of progress.

To some this apparent conflict within the ranks might be discouraging. But a closer examination will see in it occasion for exactly opposite feelings. It is not only a sign of growth. It is a sign of the beginning of the end of the struggle. It means that now socialism has become popular. It has entered politics. The name has become one to conjure with. It is beginning to be "drunk with power." It is consequently invaded by reactionary elements. It finds itself face to face with practical problems which concern great classes of men and those classes seek to use the socialist party for their purpose. The result is that there is a tendency to deviate from the clear-cut position hitherto occupied as the champion of the laborers alone. They allow their attention to be occupied by matters that are of no vital interest to the workers. They seek to curry favor and gain votes. The moment this movement has begun, class interests arise within the party and division must result. The Socialist party that concerns itself in bourgeois affairs forfeits the right to its name which is sacred to the proletarian body. The moment that it does this, those whose interests are with that class who have "nothing to lose but their chains" must break loose. The time has then come for a revolution within the party. That this has come in every nation in Europe where these other interests have entered is but natural. That this proletarian party will quickly prove the nucleus around which the laborers will again unite and march on with renewed strength is absolutely certain.

Whenever any socialist party takes within its folds and adopts as a part of itself anything which is either more or less than the class struggle of the laboring class against the capitalist class — when it attempts to meddle either with questions outside the proletarian or concerning only portions of that proletariat, it has sown the seeds of disruption within its own body. "The laboring class, the whole laboring class, and nothing but the laboring class!" must be the rallying cry of any true socialist party.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

Another Instance of the Union of Great Financial Interests.

Extensive improvements will be made in the Calumet river at 98th street. A company is being formed to engage in business at that point. The business will be connected with lake interests and will probably largely consist of grain carrying. The river will be widened to admit 500-foot ships to turn. It is found upon investigation that the Chicago Junction railway is at the head of the enterprise. Officials of the company a week ago said that full reports of the work would be made public in a few days. Now the officials refuse to disclose any plans. It is said that there is a disagreement between the railway company and E. A. Shedd & Co., the capitalists who own the property. C. B. Shedd, a member of the property-owning company, declined to verify any reports about the contemplated work further than to say that the river would be broadened to a width at least to admit of ships turning. He would deny or affirm nothing more. He said that his company's property was for sale, and that cash would buy it.

A chart of the improvements has been made. It shows work on both sides of the river which will necessitate an outlay of over \$1,000,000. William A. Sumner of the Chicago Junction company, who has charge of the plans, could not be seen at his office during the day. It was said that he had left the city. On Wednesday Mr. Sumner said that he was not at liberty to talk about the subject. This is an item whose significance might escape the casual observer, but if we look into it closely much will be found that is of interest. For the benefit of non-Chicago readers it might be explained that the Calumet lies just south of Chicago and is the seat of the Illinois Steel works—the central plant of the Rockefeller Steel trust. The Chicago Junction railway is the new name of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Co., and is owned by the Vanderbilts. This then is, to begin with, another indication of the union of the Vanderbilt-Morgan-Rockefeller interests and as Morgan is but the American representative of the Rothschilds, it means practically a union of the kings of the capitalism of the world.

Long ago it was pointed out in these columns that the Steel trust appeared to be the center around which the "trust of trusts" would crystallize and which would prove the central force in the coming fight between labor and capitalism. With the control of the lake traffic, the steel trade, the automobile patents and the liquid air process, to say nothing of the multitude of smaller industries beginning with the Standard Oil this tremendous combination is simplifying and preparing the way to the utter abolition of the whole system of which it is a creature.

Always remember that the main bulwark of capitalism is the ignorance of the workers. They are in darkness only because they do not know the way out. Are you doing all you can to show them the path?

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM

The Foolishness of Opposition to or Neglect of the Class Struggle in Attacking to the Social Problem.

Christian Socialists claim to be able to see the injustice of interest, rent and profits and the enslavement of man by man through the private ownership of the means of livelihood. This enslavement cannot be abolished except by the destruction of such private ownership. This destruction of private ownership of capital would be an economic injury to capitalists. Ownership is a creation of law and can only be destroyed by law. No ruling class has ever yet nor ever can voluntarily enact a law to its own economic destruction. Laws are enacted by political parties. No law can be enacted by any other agency.

Yet in the face of these self-evident truths the Christian Socialists preach socialism as a thing which will benefit all mankind and injure no one. They say there is no class struggle and incessantly demand that straight socialists stop their ungodly attacks on private capitalists as a class and stop their attempt to organize the laborers as a solid body into a new political party for the purpose of enacting laws to abolish private ownership of capital and so injure capitalists.

Is such an attempt to wage a class war un-Christian? We say that under present conditions it is the very gist and quintessence of Christianity; that any other course is not only unwise, but dishonest, hypocritical and infamous. To claim, as Christian Socialists do, that socialism can be brought about without economic injury to capitalists, is false; to pretend that enough capitalists can be converted to socialism to bring it about without a class war, presupposes such a change in human nature that no socialism would be needed; when we get to the point where socialism could be introduced by capitalists, socialism would be dropped and lost sight of. What can be more preposterous than to admit, as Christian Socialists do, that socialism is necessary, but in the same breath demand that it be postponed until the complete regeneration of the capitalist class renders socialism unnecessary? This is hypocrisy gone mad. Far more straightforward and manly are those Christians who reject socialism and keep on with a blind and dogged pertinacity in the hopeless attempt to regenerate all mankind, regardless of economic and physical conditions, regardless of the fact that the vast majority of mankind perish before they can be reached for conversion.

Social revolution and the class struggle are one and the same thing. Where there is no class conflict there is no need of socialism. If the profit system is right let us keep it and say nothing about socialism. If the profit system is wrong it must be openly attacked under the protection of the existing laws and must be abolished by means of the working class organized into a political party devoted exclusively to the interests of that class. Christian Socialists fear to do right lest they offend the devil; fear to vote right lest they offend the capitalists, feeling that their right to vote is granted to them only on condition that they vote with the capitalist class, just as the negro in the South have the right to vote only so long as they vote the democratic ticket.

The capitalist has two characters; as a human being he is our brother; we love him and cheerfully grant him all rights that we claim for ourselves; we do unto him as we would be done by; there is no class struggle between socialists and capitalists, considering the latter individually as human beings.

But the capitalist has also another character, viz, his character as a capitalist. In this character he is not our brother, not a human being, but a fiend, a devil incarnate, a thief, robber and murderer and has no rights which cannot be justly taken away by a change in the laws.

The Christian Socialists ignore this double character of capitalists and say there is no class struggle between laborers and capitalists, meaning thereby capitalists as human beings; they are purposely and cunningly silent as to the question whether or not there is a class struggle between laborers and capitalists considered as capitalists. This juggling with words, this playing with right and wrong, this intentional concealment of the essence of socialism constitutes the wickedness of Christian Socialism. It is socialism with the heart crushed out. It is Christianity in league with Satan, trying to worship both God and Mammon.

The class struggle against capitalists as such is a holy war. It will be waged at the ballot box. The line separating the combatants becomes every day more clear. It will do the Christian Socialists no good to stand in the middle and cry peace, peace, when there is no peace. The war is inevitable; the time is at hand when they must go over to one side or the other. Where will they be found when the test comes? Marcus Hitch.

While many of the positions taken above are undoubtedly correct and the whole article is suggestive there is much that we would criticize. The criticism would not be so much as to conclusions as to methods of reasoning. To speak of the attitude of opposition to the class struggle as dishonest and infamous implies an ethical judgment based upon a system of ethics with which we do not agree. The persons who oppose the socialist generally do so in obedience to their class interests and if they are laborers this may be foolish but we cannot see that it is dishonest and infamous. Just so the capitalist,

per se, is not a "fiend, a devil or a thief." He is simply seeking his class interests as we are seeking ours, but his interests are opposed to ours therefore we seek to destroy him. It seems to us that the position we have stated would add strength to that of the writer without altering his conclusions.

LIFE VS. PROPERTY.

The Cause of Elevator Accidents Explained by an Operator.

The following, by the operator of an elevator, which was published in a Chicago daily a short time ago, sheds a strong light on one little phase of our present conditions:

"Nine out of ten of all elevator accidents are, as you say, caused by an elevator gate not being securely closed before attempt is made to start the car. But this is not the fault of the conductor, though the blame is generally laid on him. To begin with, there is scarcely an office building in Chicago where the elevator 'plant' is large enough to safely handle the demands of its traffic. The overworked elevator man in a large building would be perfectly willing to take the necessary time to close the gate before moving his lever, but if he did so the amount of time lost each round trip would require the expense of at least one additional elevator to the present plant. After the conductor has moved his lever it is two or three seconds before the car responds. On an average the car makes fifteen stops the round trip, causing, if it were properly operated, a loss of one-half minute per trip. The 300 trips per day an elevator now makes would, you can easily see, be greatly lessened, and where there are from six to ten cars the loss would be considerable. Few office buildings nowadays are paying over 4 per cent dividends so that managers are not likely to shoulder the extra expense of putting and operating an additional elevator when it can possibly be avoided.

"It is rare that an operator starts the car before the gate is closed, but what he does do is to 'throw over his lever' at the same time he closes the gate in order to save the few seconds it takes the car to respond. Here is where the danger lurks, for should an unwary person, in a foolish attempt to get on or off, impede the closing of the gate before the conductor can reverse his lever and stop the car, it has moved several feet, enough to either crush the unfortunate one or to allow him to fall through the partly open gate on to the floor or down the opening shaft.

"But is the elevator man to blame? Every one knows that in the large buildings the cars are run 'on time,' and woe to the conductor who does not keep up or in line—he could not hold his place a day. Buildings generally look well after their machinery, but the human machine, the elevator man, has hours too long for such monotonous work, while the grille work of the floor frontings, as he flies by, exercises a hypnotic influence that he is able to repel only by the most strenuous exertion. And there are a thousand other abuses and irritations to upset his temper and equipoise. Yet in spite of these but a very small percentage of accidents can be imputed to carelessness on his part.

"Some people blame the public for most elevator accidents, but the public is an unwieldy mass, slow to be instructed or disciplined, and it is the duty of the owners of public conveniences to provide for this unwieldiness. In no other public service where the traffic is so great and the risk to life so ever present are the city regulations so meager and their enforcement so lax as the elevator service of public buildings.

"It is the old, old story of human life balanced against cent per cent profit, and the profit wins, as it must under the present system. That anything can be done by city regulations or by the efforts of individual owners, as the writer suggests, is of course ridiculous to suppose. If office buildings are yielding but 4 per cent, the office building that tried to adopt any 'reforms' in its elevator service for such sentimental reasons as the saving of human life would be quickly competed out of existence. Neither will a city government, organized in the interest of this same class of owners, do anything. The only people whose real interest lies in changing the conditions which make this situation possible are the laborers, and they seem to be too big fools to care to show their interest. But there are signs that they are waking up. Each recurring year sees a few more of them refuse to follow the lead of their masters and register their protest at the ballot box against the system that makes it to the interest of the ruling class in society to use their power to extort profits at the cost of human life.

The "straighteners" of steel beams and the "hold-ups" who help them in the structural steel department of the Cambria Steel company at Johnstown, Pa., are to have their wages cut so that the "straighteners" who have been making \$15 to \$16 a day will receive \$3, and the "hold-ups" who have been making \$6 or \$7 will receive \$1.50. The men declare their present wages are none too high, as the work is too heavy to permit of one's going it more than a short time. Query: If an advance in wages is evidence of prosperity, of what is a cut in wages evidence? Answer: More prosperity—for the corporation.—Chicago Journal.

Do not fear to take this paper from the office. Some one has paid for it if you have not and no bill will be sent. Watch the wrapper to see when the subscription expires, and if it places you be ready to renew.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

A Capitalist Nightmare vs. a Proletarian Reality—Modern Battles Waged on the Economic Field.

The following sensational clipping from the capitalist press is worthy of a little further attention:

"Just what chance the western nations of Europe would have were Japan to place itself at the head of a Chinese hostile movement in the direction of the setting sun it is difficult to say. More than a thousand years have passed since Europe was last overwhelmed by an invasion from the Orient, a torrent that swept from its foundations the mighty Roman empire. It remains to be seen whether the Europe of today will be any more successful in stemming this new Asiatic irruption. "China alone has a population of 400,000,000. Japan has 40,000,000 to her credit, while in India there is a teeming, seething mass of some 300,000,000 Asiatics, who are quite as much imbued with a bitter and moral hatred of the white races as are both the Chinese and the Japanese. History is there to show us that when once a huge human mass of this kind begins moving it is carried along by its own momentum in an irresistible advance, bearing down everything before it, and overwhelming and absorbing everything that it encounters. In fact, it swallows up everything in its way. "Imagine, then, a gigantic tidal wave extending nearly the entire breadth of Asia, and composed of some 700,000,000 people imbued with fierce hatred of the white races, pouring down on Europe under the intelligent direction, if direction is possible in such a case, of those Japanese whom we have endowed with all the fruits of our science, of our intelligence, and of our experience. This may sound fantastic. But the conclusion of an alliance between China and Japan—an alliance which combines the restless, enterprising nature of the Japanese and the Asiatic hatred of the white races is bound in the long run to ultimately become violently aggressive—renders the peril a grim reality, and when early in the '90s the Kaiser suggested in his much-ridiculed design that the western powers should unite in self-defense against the yellow peril, he was not foolish, but prophetic.

The invasion which is here threatened is absolute bosh. A "huge human mass" when men fought hand-to-hand was unconquerable, but today numbers alone are of little avail as countless savage wars the world over are proving every day. The battles of today (as indeed were those of all time, although not so evident as now) are fought on the economic plane. The cheapest producer under competition can destroy all others no matter how that cheapness is attained. The highly developed machinery of America and its trustified industries enable them to over-run every other nation. Now these machines and methods are easily transported. Then the only question in modern war on the economic field is the cheapness of labor power. And here indeed it is possible that there is danger of a "yellow peril." When American laborers as soldiers in the Orient have "opened new markets" for American capitalism they will find that those markets are at home while the production is being carried on by cheap Oriental labor.

The Chinese and Japanese will invade the nations of the world, but they will do it through their products and not personally. Speaking of jumbles—the Iowa Populists have just met and adopted a platform and as their main reason for existence is opposition to the trusts we should expect something great to be produced. Well the mountain labored and brought forth the following: We view with alarm the multiplication of those combinations of capital commonly known as trusts, that are concentrating and monopolizing industry, crushing out independent producers of limited means, destroying competition, restricting opportunities for labor, artificially limiting production and raising prices, and creating an industrial condition different from state socialism only in the respect that under socialism the benefits of production would go to all, while under the trust system they go to increase the fortune of those who labor and produce in time of peace and who fight our battles in time of war, while the wealth of the country is exempt from these burdens. We condemn this policy, and it is our solemn conviction that the trusts must be destroyed or they will destroy free government, and we demand that they be suppressed by the repeal of the protective tariff and other privilege-conferring legislation responsible for them and by the enactment of such legislation, state and national, as will aid in their destruction.

It is hard to believe that there are enough fools in Iowa to make such a mass of rot of value in catching votes but the men who formed it are "practical politicians" and doubtless knew what they were doing. It is especially the conclusion that is worthy of attention. After having stated that "free government" is about to be destroyed by these terrible things (by the way, we wonder where they keep that free government) they propose as a remedy the "repeal of the protective tariff." That would surely be death to the copper trust and the Standard Oil that rule free trade England with the same rod of iron they exercise over high tariff America and Germany, it would have a lot of effect on the steel trust that already underbids the mills of the world in the markets of the antipodes. "What fools these mortals be."

TAX DODGING.

Troubles of Capitalism in Enforcing Its Ethics.

Just at the present time Chicago is having an interesting time on the question of taxation. For a number of years the tax-dodging of this city has been notorious until the municipality was practically bankrupt. At the last session of the legislature a brand new iron-clad assessment scheme was worked out. The next thing was to apply the law. But here the rub comes. The capitalists are fully aware of the fact that the man who pays the least taxes has an advantage in the competitive struggle. Hence there is a perfect carnival of lying, trickery and evasions. There are stories afloat of conspiracies, tax-fixers, bribery, etc., galore. All in all it makes a good illustration of the difficulty capitalism always has in enforcing its standards. The capitalist system depends upon the virtue of honesty being observed. Otherwise the bulwark of the whole thing—private property—would disappear. But this same system has decided that the amount of private property each one shall have shall be decided by competition. Then competition declares that the man who is the most skillful liar and cheat, who can dodge the most taxes, sell the poorest goods for the most money and in general be what capitalism calls the most dishonest, with the least chance of discovery, gets the most private property. It is another of the glaring contradictions of capitalism that are multiplying with each passing day until the whole thing shall be torn to atoms by the greatest of its contradictions—the one that demands that an educated, intelligent slave shall ever endorse his own slavery.

ENGLISH TRUSTS.

One More Nut for Anti-trust Conference to Crack.

English manufacturers are continuing to avail themselves of their legal privilege to sell out their property to themselves, and to substitute a gigantic limited company for many competing rivals. This week there has been talk of an enormous wall paper syndicate, which will control the bulk of trade. It will follow the lines adopted by the Birmingham combination in the bedstead manufacturing industry. Like many similar schemes of industrial absorption in England, this new project attracts little attention except from investors. The Economist today remarks that it is absurd to keep going a hundred inefficient competing agencies to do badly what one efficient consolidated agency can do well, and adds that, while the dismissal of useless employees is an unfortunate result of this process, it must be accepted as part of the inevitable development of capitalism, if it works large economies in production. This is a philosophical method of discussing trusts and aggregations of capital as modern and inevitable phenomena, whether they occur in Europe or America.—Chicago Tribune.

SAVING IN COMBINATION.

Economies to Be Effectuated by the Formation of the Leather Trust.

The following from the announcement of the proposed leather trust gives an idea of the savings that can result in some lines of industry from concentration and a suggestion of what might result from an intelligent management of all industry. "The experience, particularly of the

last five years, has shown that those manufacturers of upper leather have made most money who were able to run at full capacity on one kind, or at most on a few kinds, of leather, rather than dissipating their efforts in trying to perfect and market twenty or thirty kinds of leather. A consolidation having thirty or more plants under its control can select a factory for the manufacture of that class of goods for which it is peculiarly adapted and for which it has an established reputation, and by reason of the magnitude of its business will be able to keep that plant going to its full capacity. This specialization of manufacture on a large scale in separate plants permits the most advantageous use of special machinery and improved processes, and results not only in a greater output at a small cost but tends to perfect the quality and to improve the reputation of the goods. The best standards will be adopted and the inferior abolished, thereby diminishing the number of styles and improving and raising the general standard of excellence. These advantages, applicable to some extent to all consolidations, are more decided and more evident in the manufacture of upper leather than in almost any other industry, because of the special processes, manipulation, and supervision necessary to the successful manufacture of almost any kind of upper leather. "The promoters have been confident from the outset that when the basis of this organization was understood, and the character of the concerns which compose it was recognized, and the results of their business became known that the tanners would desire to retain control of the industry and of the organization. The best evidence of this confidence in the future of this company is found in the fact that the tanners have generally taken 75 per cent of the purchase price in stock. Several have taken every dollar possible in stock above the cash necessary to pay their liabilities."

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Do you vote the way you want to vote, the way your master wants you to vote, or the way your own interests demand you vote?

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

An Explanation and Recommendation by Section Chicago, S. L. P.

Recent events in this city together with the continuous and maliciously false statements that have been published by the Beckman Street N. E. C. renders it necessary that Section Chicago should issue a statement of the actual facts as they exist at the present time, in order that the comrades throughout the country may know the facts and also to prevent any further misrepresentation of our silence. We maintain that every day that has passed since Section Chicago issued its resolution upon the situation in the party has gone to justify the positions there taken, until it is now perfectly evident that no constitutional methods exist by which the dilemma can be solved. The fact that less than one-fifth of the number of sections in the United States have, after six weeks, taken sides over the controversy in New York shows that the attempt to involve the entire country in a local fight has utterly failed. The fact that at the last referendum vote taken, which was intended as an expression upon this factional fight, at least two-thirds of the membership completely ignored the official call goes to show that the present disgust is of a sufficient length of standing to prove that it rests upon a solid base. Every day that passes but emphasizes the demands made by Section Chicago that the seat of the N. E. C. be removed from New York and that an early convention be called. The wholesale expulsions, suspensions and reorganizations that are now being carried on are so farcical as to tend to make our whole movement a laughing-stock in the eyes of the world. The funds of the comrades which are now being sent to New York are being used, not to advance the cause of labor and preach the doctrine of socialism, but are wasted in a theatrical contest between two warring factions. Organizers are sent out and papers published, not to preach socialism among the unconverted but to spread discord among the membership. Under these circumstances Section Chicago feels that the only thing to be done is to preserve the local and state machinery intact until such time as these warring factions shall have exhausted themselves or come to some agreement, or until a convention shall be called at which the rank and file can erect a form of organization which shall be a true expression of the democracy and revolutionary tactics of the party. In view of these circumstances it was decided by the Central Committee of Section Chicago at a special meeting held last Tuesday night to take the necessary steps to secure this end. This action was in some degree hastened by the fact of certain actions within Section Chicago, which while unimportant in themselves could be exploited by the bureau of misrepresentation that for some years has had control of the national organ of the party in such a way as to convey false impressions to the membership at large. Ever since Section Chicago dared to show any deviation from the position of servile submission which the elected servants of the party have been demanding for the past year there has been a continuous series of efforts to disrupt its membership. Finally after six weeks of continuous agitation and searching after the disgruntled malcontents that will almost always creep into any organization a meeting of these elements was called on the 19th inst. Here a letter purporting to come from an alleged official at 61 Beckman street, New York, was read stating that Section Chicago was suspended. The contemptible character of the whole proceeding was seen in the fact that these puppet autocrats in New York had not dared to perform their farce openly but had, not only refused to notify any of the duly elected officers of Section Chicago of the proposed "suspension," but also tampered with their so-called official minutes in order that, true to their nature, even their ridiculous attempts at dirty work might take some of the attributes of the stage villain and thus better frighten the cowardly by being clothed in the garb of secrecy. After the reading of the letter volunteers were called for to form a new "Section Chicago." Although the city had been carefully canvassed both personally and by mail it took forty-five minutes of oratory and abuse, in which the speakers gave evidence of their long and servile training under the tutelage of DeLeon, by indulging in the most grotesque and outlandish lying and abuse about every member of Section Chicago who had dared to oppose the private schemes of these individuals at this or any other time, before the required ten members could be secured, one of whom was not a party member. Since that time one other name has been added giving eleven individuals out of a membership of about 500 who either had jobs to lose, personal grievances to vent or had long allowed their thinking to be done for them by DeLeon & Co. The remainder of the section stands without a quiver. At the meeting of the ward branch from which the majority of these individuals came and where they had felt sure of success they were ignominiously turned down and left the hall in disgust. At a special meeting of the Central Committee of Section Chicago held on the 22nd inst. it was unanimously decided that every member who had had anything to do with the above proceedings be immediately expelled from all connection with Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, subject to a referendum vote, it being felt that such open and unscrupulous conduct placed them plainly

beyond all right of consideration in the ordinary manner. It was also decided that arrangements should be made to preserve the local organization and push the propaganda work until a convention can be called and the central machinery be once more erected. In this connection we ask the comrades of the country to insist upon the calling of such a convention as early as possible and to insist that all sections in good standing on July 1st, 1899, be entitled to representation; all farcical suspensions, expulsions and reorganizations to the contrary notwithstanding. Yours for Socialism, Section Chicago, S. L. P. Jas. Smith, Recording Secretary.

LOOKING FOR A JOB.

Too Old at Forty to Be Used by Capitalism.

To the Editor of The Workers' Call: In an article headed "Plenty of Work" in The Workers' Call for August 12, an incident is related of a comrade who went to the employment agencies to find work and was told that he stood no chance because he was forty-two years old. This well illustrates the inhumanity of the capitalist system, which has no place for any but the strong. To show that this was not an exceptional case I may cite the "application for employment" blank of the Duluth Street Railway company: "Applicants must be between the ages of 21 and 40 years (men are not usually hired who are under 25 or over 35 years of age)." The applicant, in filling out this blank, has to inform the company of his exact height, weight and age, of his nationality, his whole family relations, and must give a detailed history of his employment in the past, "giving all positions he ever held." The blank has spaces for four positions last held. If the applicant has had more than four jobs he must detail the rest on another sheet, for the company requires his complete life-history. In regard to each position he must state name of employer, kind of work, date and duration of employment, and reason for leaving it. Of course this is not a blacklist system. No capitalists are so wicked and heartless as to blacklist men. But the purpose is served very well! Algernon Lee.

Oakland, Cal.

The following lectures will be given at the headquarters of the S. L. P., 419 13th street. All visiting comrades and resident readers of The Workers' Call and all others interested are invited to be present: Sept. 3.—G. B. Benham, S. L. P., "The cost of Commercialism." Sept. 10.—R. H. Chamberlain, "Public Ownership." Sept. 17.—Burdette Cornell, "Government Ownership of Railroads." Sept. 24.—Prof. Kendrick C. Babcock, University of California, "The Progress of Industrial Freedom." Oct. 1.—C. B. Morgan, "Interdependence." Oct. 8.—Chas. E. Fryer, Carnot Medalist Inter-Collegiate Debate '98, "Labor and Public Esteem." Oct. 15.—Craigie Sharp, Sec. Oakland Board of Trade, "Law Governing Christians." Oct. 22.—Prof. John C. Merriam of the University of California. Address. Oct. 29.—A. A. Denison, city editor of the Oakland Enquirer, "The Social Organism." Nov. 5.—Grant Williams, S. L. P., "The World, the Flesh and the Devil." Nov. 12.—Entertainment. Nov. 19.—Prof. J. B. McCheaney, Principal Oakland High School, "Single Tax." Nov. 26.—Jack London, "Unity." Dec. 3.—A. B. Nye, editor Oakland Enquirer, "French Revolution, Probabilities of a Repetition." Dec. 10.—Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, provisional president of University of California. Address.

Single Tax Pamphlets.

In accordance with a large number of requests the articles on Single Tax vs. Socialism which ran through three numbers of The Workers' Call have been put into pamphlet form and are now ready for sale. They are published in the Pocket Library of Socialism, just the right size to go into an ordinary envelope, with 48 pages and a strong transparent parchment cover. Our readers will remember that the series consisted of three parts. In the first an explanation of both Socialism and Single Tax was given, followed by a discussion of the fundamental differences between them. The second was a discussion and criticism of "Progress and Poverty" showing its numberless contradictions and erroneous positions, while the third reviewed the theory of Single Tax with the supposition of its possibility granted, and then proceeds to show that it is incapable of accomplishing anything of interest to the worker. Every socialist who knows a Single Taxer should have a copy in his pocket to hand to him. Wherever out-door meetings are being held they go like wildfire, and will rapidly settle the Single Tax delusion in that neighborhood. As the pamphlet is by no means wholly destructive but contains a continual discussion of socialism they afford good propaganda material even among those who are not Single Taxers. They retail at five cents each and will be sent in lots of ten or more for three cents each. Every socialist should always have one of our subscription cards in his pocket with which to take ten cent subscriptions.

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 the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold further, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. With the founders of this republic we hold that the machinery of government should 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 extent that our present 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 millions 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 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 class 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.

Immediate 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, 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 land 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. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and summary 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 and morality. Abolition of the contract 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 employer's 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.

ATTENTION!!

Be sure and attend the

GRAND PICNIC

Given by

Local Union No. 67, Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America.

Labor Day - - Monday, Sept. 4, 1899,

At WORLD'S FAIR PARK, 67th St. and Stony Island Ave.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

- TUG OF WAR, open to all unions, for a cash prize.
A BEAUTIFUL SET OF OFFICERS' BADGES will be presented to the union having most members on the grounds.
PRIZE BOWLING—THREE CASH PRIZES.
Ladies will receive coupon tickets for Prize Drawing.
Games, Races and Sports of All Kinds for which Valuable Prizes will be given.
Speakers—H. S. Taylor and A. M. Simons.
Restaurant and Refreshments of all kinds.
63rd St. Electric Cars, S. S. Elevated Road, Illinois Central R. R. will take you to the immediate vicinity of the Park.

TICKETS 25 CENTS.

Public Meetings.

Below is given a list of the out-door meetings to be held this week. Every socialist should make it a point to attend as many of these meetings as possible to assist in making them a success.
Sunday—California and North Ave. at 7:45 p. m.
Sunday—Peoria and Madison St. at 7:45 p. m.
Sunday—63rd and Halsted St. at 4 p. m.
Sunday—51st and State St. at 7:45 p. m.
Sunday—59th and Aberdeen St. at 3 p. m.
Sunday—47th and Ashland Ave. at 7:45 p. m.
Monday—Orchard and North Ave. at 7:30 p. m.
Tuesday—Hoyne Ave. and Lubeck St. at 7:45 p. m.
Wednesday—Oak and Sedgwick Sts. at 7:45 p. m.
Wednesday—24th St. and Oakley Ave. at 7:45 p. m.
Wednesday—Milwaukee and Noble St. at 7:45 p. m.
Wednesday—Adams and State Sts. at 7:30 p. m.
Thursday—Clark and Walton Pl. at 7:45 p. m.
Friday—Blue Island and Taylor St. at 7:45 p. m.
Friday—17th and Wood St. at 7:45 p. m.
Saturday—92nd St. and Commercial Ave. at 7:45 p. m.
Saturday—11th and Michigan Ave. at 8 p. m.
Saturday—Paulina St. and Milwaukee Ave. at 7:45 p. m.
Saturday—Rockwell and North Ave. at 7:45 p. m.
Saturday—Milwaukee and Center at 7:45 p. m.
Saturday—120th and Wallace St. at 8 p. m.

Bundle Orders.

We would call especial attention to the rates for The Workers' Call in bundles, which are as follows: (Note change of rate.)
Single bundles of 100 or more, 50 cents per hundred.
4 copies to one address 3 months...\$0.25
15 copies to one address 3 months... 1.00
40 copies to one address 3 months... 2.50
At these rates there is no section that cannot afford to have a bundle of copies to distribute at every meeting.
A corset trust is just being formed which it is estimated will effect a saving of 50 per cent in office expenses, with heavy savings in the traveling and advertising departments. Some more clerks and drummers to make up an anti-trust convention.
The Polish comrades of Section Chicago have arranged to hold a picnic on August 27th in a park opposite the Bohemian cemetery. All comrades are requested to be present. Tickets 25 cents. Take Elston avenue car.

PATENTS

Obtained by Thomas J. Morgan & Julius Rubenstein, LAWYERS. We are engaged in The General Practice of Law, and attend to All Legal and Business Matters in America and Foreign Countries. 79 Dearborn St., Room 328-330 - CHICAGO. J. J. CAPPELS, Manufacturer and Jobber of Cigars and Tobacco. (Smokers' Articles.) PHONE—HARRISON 403. 420 STATE ST. - - CHICAGO.

"ARBEJDEREN."

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JACKSONVILLE, every first and third Sunday at 2:00 p. m. in Trades Assembly Hall; secretary, Val Mertie, 203 N. Prairie St.
BELLEVILLE, second and fourth Tuesday evenings of each month, at Fisher's Hall, corner of Spring and A streets.
QUINCY, first Wednesday of each month at Fink's Hall, 613 Main street.
MURPHYSBORO, every Thursday evening.
COLLINSVILLE, every first and third Sunday in the month at corner of Vandavia and Clay Sts.

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SECTION MINNEAPOLIS holds an educational meeting for members only, at the Labor Lyceum, on the second Tuesday evening of each month. SECTION MINNEAPOLIS holds its regular business meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 34-36 Washington avenue S., on the last Tuesday evening of each month. SECTION ST. PAUL holds its regular business meeting at the Assembly Hall, Third and Wabasha streets, on the first Wednesday evening of each month. MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE meets regularly at the Labor Lyceum, Minneapolis, on the first Monday evening of each month. Section Minneapolis holds public agitation meetings at the Labor Lyceum, 34-36 Washington avenue S., every Sunday afternoon.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

SECTION ONONDAGA S. L. P., meets first Wednesday each month at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, room 14, Myers Bldg. BRANCH 1 meets 2d and 4th Thursday each month at Stuart's Hall, cor. Butter and Knoll St. BRANCH 3 meets 3d Friday each month at headquarters, 14 Myers Bldg. BRANCH 3 meets 3d Thursday each month at Haas Hall, cor. N. Salina and Ash. BRANCH 4 *Journed meetings until September. Socialist Labor Party headquarters in Syracuse are room 14, Myers's block. Open afternoon and evenings. A large stock of socialist literature and reading matter always kept on hand. All interested in the study of the economic question always welcome.

Secretaries will please send notice of any changes in membership or committee on the above list and notify the editor of The Workers' Call, 56 E. Clark St.