

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.

DEWEY CELEBRATION

Some Reasons for the Present Great Demonstrations.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE LABORER

Nonsensical Adoration of a Very Commonplace Action—All to Arouse a False Patriotism.

Today this country is in the throes of a sort of "Deweymania." From one end of the country to the other the press, pulpit and platform are vying with each other in heaping the most outlandish praise upon this tool of capitalism. Let us look into the matter by the sober light of reason and see what we shall find in it. In the first place Dewey was educated and reared by the ruling capitalist class of this country for the work which he has been doing. He was hired, drilled and prepared to fill his present position. All his personal interests depended upon his proving himself a successful butcher. Finally there came the opportunity. His masters, the capitalist class, finding their markets limited by national lines, became suddenly interested in Spanish cruelties in Cuba, and as a means of freeing the Cubans, ordered Dewey, who was on the other side of the world to find and destroy the Spanish fleet. This consisted of a lot of worthless warships, ill-manned, poorly armored and with inferior guns and little ammunition. All of this was known to Dewey. The American spies, like those of every nation, had long known every detail of every Spanish ship on the sea. They knew her size, her armament, the men who were aboard her. They knew the jobbery and corruption that prevailed in the navy and knew that it had left everything in almost useless form. They knew, too, that Manila bay was from three to five miles wide with a deep channel and could be mined about as easily as the Atlantic ocean. They knew that poor half-starved and ruined Spain had no money to provide torpedoes with and that the languid Spanish nature would never make the exertions necessary to lay them so extensively and rapidly as would have been necessary to in any way render Manila bay dangerous to entering war vessels. In the room of the Olympia, as in that of every well-equipped vessel, merchant or navy, was a chart giving the depth of water in every part of Manila bay. When therefore the laborers of America are asked to swallow the rot about "boldly sailing over hidden rocks and shoals, and buried mines and sunken torpedoes to attack a fleet of untried ability" they are asked to confess themselves driving idiots and to enthuse over something that never did or could happen. The entering of Manila bay and the destruction of the Spanish fleet was about as dangerous as climbing over sunken logs and buried rocks by a country boy in winter to boldly invade a bunch of rabbits and kill them one by one without the loss of a man of gun. Not a laborer that swings upon the footboard of a locomotive, or climbs along the iron trellis-work of a sky-scraper or great steel bridge, or that goes down into the darksome depths of the mine, but undergoes greater perils every day he works than was undergone by any man who on the Olympia "boldly trod the quarter-deck" or stood "undaunted within the conning tower," or even filled a place behind the guns. Why then is the one honored and the other despised? Why are great celebrations with gorgeous arches, barbarian illumination, and endless parades and costly gifts reserved for those who did what they had been told to do at Manila, while those who do the same at home are treated to the policeman's club, the prison cell, and the Idaho bull-pen? Workmen of America, is it not about time you asked yourselves these questions ere you find yourselves surprised as were the Spanish at Manila and are crushed beneath a military despotism that will destroy your last opportunity of freedom?

Can you not see that capitalism bestows its honors upon those who are most necessary to its perpetuation and who are its most faithful and useful tools in the carrying on of its campaign of oppression and exploitation against the laboring class. If the capitalist class will continue to rule it must do so through militarism. A great standing army is necessary, not simply to extend the bonds of exploitation abroad, and open up new lands to the products of American capitalists, but also to preserve order among the American wage slaves at home. Therefore all honor must be bestowed upon those who perform services in this line. Enlistments must be encouraged, the military spirit of blind obedience inculcated, the glamor of the army be burnished up by palaver at home, the honors to be attained by the man with a uniform on be exaggerated by civic demonstrations. Again the virtue of "patriotism" must be impressed upon the wage slaves of Amer-

ica. They must be made to worship the instrument that oppresses them and holds them in check when they would seek to even improve their present condition to say nothing of securing their freedom. Patriotism is in this way made to mean, not love of country, of liberty or humanity, but blind worship of government, of power, of militarism, of CAPITALISM. More than that, in America, with the barefacedness which has always been characteristic of its capitalists, the farce is carried still further and made to mean worship of the particular administration which is in power and so this whole Dewey celebration becomes a mighty Republican campaign demonstration of which the Democrats are here and there trying to steal a little thunder.

So the lath and plaster arches are going up, and the long gaudy lines of electric lights are being festooned over the leading places of business in the hope that a little more trade may be attracted by their "patriotism," and long parades of wage slaves will be brought out even though it be necessary to bribe their corrupt leaders, as here in Chicago. The talents of such artists as capitalism is able to produce must be prostituted to serve these purposes and we hear of the Chicago Art Institute executing "rush orders" and working night and day like an over-worked mill factory to produce plaster figures to decorate these artistic(?) arches. We wonder if the Venus de Medici or the Apollo Belvedere was "built" by a class of art students working "overtime," or if the Sistine Madonna was painted at so much a foot with painting machines in the hands of a lot of pupils working by the hour, in order to get it ready for a barbarian triumph? But what cares capitalism for all this? Whatsoever is in the interest of its ruling class it pushes on with reckless energy and calls upon its slaves to aid. And they, poor fools, utter never a protest, but jump into line and shout and cheer with the rest and rivet their own chains while they sing the praises of their masters.

But this cannot be forever. There is coming a time, and its dawn is already at hand when those who toil will refuse to longer give the fruits of their labor to those who rule in idleness, and arousing to a sense of their rights and opportunities will themselves take possession of the reins of power and once and forever end the whole awful farce. When that time comes and not till then have the workers any right to be "patriotic," and then there must be many who will hide their heads in shame because instead of taking their places in the ranks of those who fought to win this victory they were found among the camp-followers of the enemy.

A WATCHER IN THE NIGHT.

Watchman, what of the night?
Storm and thunder and rain.
Lights that waver and wane,
Leaving the watch-fires unlit,
Only the bale-fires are bright,
And the flash of the lamps now and then
From a palace where spoilers sit,
Trampling the children of men.

Mourners, what of the night?
All night through without sleep
We weep, and we weep, and we weep,
Who shall give us our sons?
Beaks of raven and kite,
Mouths of wolf and of hound,
Give us them back, whom the guns
Shot for you dead on the ground.

Captives, what of the night?
It rains outside overhead,
Always, a rain that is red,
And our faces are soiled with the rain,
Here in the seasons' despite
Day-time and night-time are one,
With the curse of the chain
Break, and their tolls be undone.

Liberty, what of the night?
I feel not the red rains fall,
Hear not the tempest at all,
Nor thunder in heaven any more,
All the distance is white
With the soundless feet of the sun,
Night, with the woes that it wore,
Night is over and done.
Algernon Charles Swinburne.
—The Workers' Republic, Dublin.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: "The tube glass concerns recently consolidated under the name of the National Glass Company, have issued orders to their salesmen directing them to return home at once. It is said the trust will establish a central selling agency and do away with the services of several hundred commercial travelers. It is said the National Glass Company will withdraw all present quotations and issue a new price which will be an advance over present prices. The trust was organized less than a week ago." Many drummers, therefore, will have an excellent opportunity in the future to give the subject of capitalism their most profound consideration. Some few may undoubtedly continue to chase the will-o'-the-wisp "prosperity" for a while longer.—Cleveland Citizen.

New York printers spent \$32,000 to provide for the unemployed during the past, which is about 40 per cent of the union's entire income. Yet the majority of the New York printers favor the capitalist system. Well, they've got it and still they are not happy.

Look over our bundle rates and see if your section can afford to go without a bundle any longer.

MANAGING A STRIKE

Practicing on the Cubans Before Taking Americans.

HOW IT IS DONE IN HAVANA.

General Ludlow Sets an Example For American Capitalists in Successfully Settling a Strike.

After the patriotic demonstrations in honor of Dewey have run their course, it would be eminently proper that the next hero to occupy the stage as a public attraction should be that determined upholder of capitalist interests in Havana, General Ludlow. If the following account of his proceedings, taken from the Inter-Ocean are correct, he leaves General Miles distinctly in the rear in the matter of handling strikes. He deserves the gratitude of every exploiter of labor in the United States, by demonstrating to the dissatisfied Cuban workmen (who no doubt are presuming on the "freedom" which has lately been conferred upon them), that the new up-to-date capitalism is in no way disposed to parley with discontent, and will not for one moment tolerate the demands of trades unions for higher wages or shorter hours. These very desirable objects must be "petitioned" for in the "proper manner" according to General Ludlow, and if the "free" Cuban workmen dare attempt any other method they will find the little finger of the United States thicker than the loins of Spain. The General's "warning" it is believed "will settle the strike," and its decided tones contrast strongly with the cowardly timidity of the capitalist governor, Rivera, who fears revolution "when the strong arm of the United States no longer upholds the government."

Rivera need not worry, as it does not look probable that the strong arm of American capitalism will ever be withdrawn from Cuba. Our capitalist masters will not relax their grip on the island—they can use it in their business.

For the workmen of the United States, and especially the trades unionists, this account is very significant. They and their class went to the front in the late war, and braved Spanish bullets, yellow fever, and embalmed beef that Cuba might be "free," and Ludlow is now showing that capitalism is no respecter of persons, and that Cuban workmen on strike are "entitled to and will receive exactly the same measure of 'justice' as their American delinquents in like case. This is the result of the inestimable blessings of liberty, which the Cuban workmen now enjoy, and for which the working class of the United States gave their lives in thousands, for the privilege of carrying the said blessings to the downtrodden island patriots. We should imagine that the Cuban workman who reads Ludlow's "warning" will feel much the same as the boy who lost a quarter and found a ten-cent knife. But let us now introduce our hero:

Chicago Inter-Ocean:
Havana, Sept. 26.—The general strike of workmen was to begin this morning, but some of the trades unions refused to order their men to go out. Among these were the draymen, the butchers, and the coachmen, who are still working.

While the strike was not an entire success, the situation was so grave that General Ludlow felt justified in taking control of the situation. He issued an order to Civil Governor Rivera that no more permits for public gatherings of any sort should be issued while there was any danger of a general strike.

The order also practically took all control of civil affairs out of Rivera's hands. General Ludlow also assumed all responsibility in the matter of police work, and ordered the officers to disperse all gatherings of strikers, no matter on what pretext they were held. He also ordered the arrest of twelve leaders of various trade organizations on a charge of sedition and disorderly conduct.

Although the men were not disorderly in the American sense of the word, and the city was quiet, General Ludlow holds that the position of an agitator who favors a general strike, under the present conditions, is seditious, and he is treating the leaders of the present strike accordingly. He says frankly: "We will fill all the jails in Havana and put 1,000 persons in the Cabanas fortress if necessary to stop this strike."

General Ludlow's order prepared a warning notice to the people of Havana which will be published tomorrow. It begins by saying that the United States is pledged to give a stable government to Cuba, and that it is going to give it. It declares that the majority of men are willing to work, but that agitators are intimidating them and putting the city in danger of starvation. The proclamation goes on:

"No man can be compelled to work against his will, but if he can work and will not, he is but a vagrant, and is a burden or worse on the community, and must take the responsibility for his own acts and for needless suffering which he imposes on his own kindred and the city at large."

Referring to the leaders of the strike, General Ludlow says: "These are treacherous and seditious persons who are plotting both secretly and openly against the peace of the city and the lawful rights of citizens to earn a livelihood and enjoy the fruits of their labor. They are public enemies, flying the red flag of anarchy, violating the

CLASSES OF WORKER

Ridiculous Divisions in the Ranks of the Laboring Class.

APING OF THE ARISTOCRACY.

Things That Tend to Keep the Worker Enslaved by Dividing His Forces in the Face of the Enemy.

One of the ridiculous things that is often noticed by observers of the laboring class is the multitude of class divisions that exist within the ranks of the laborers as a whole. The foreman and overseer will not meet socially the men who work "under" him. The clerk and the bookkeeper would be immeasurably shocked if they were asked to associate with the carpenter or the stone-mason. These latter again are apt to put on airs when in the presence of unskilled laborers and if they are union men to consider themselves as of other blood than "scabs." Teachers, doctors, and "professional men" generally deny that they are laborers at all and insist that they receive "salaries," not "wages." The same is true of architects, engineers, electricians, etc.

All through the ranks of the workers this idiotic division runs until it reaches the height of the ludicrous in those situations which even capitalism cannot keep sober about, no matter how much it is to its interest so to do, where the "sales lady" will not speak to the "wash lady" and the "first floor front" professes a proud ignorance concerning the family in the "third floor rear," and where the ownership of a goat or a pig creates rules of social exclusiveness as ironclad as those encircling the "four hundred."

These idiotic class divisions are of the utmost importance to the perpetuation of capitalism. The freedom of the laborer depends upon his learning to act as a class—upon his presenting a united front on the political field against his opponents, the capitalist class. Now the greatest obstacle to the attainment of this position lies in the multitude of divisions that exist in the ranks of the workers. So long as one laborer looks with suspicion upon all others who do not belong within the magic circle which he has drawn about himself he can, with each recurring election day, be made a fool of and persuaded to vote his masters into power over and over again. This the capitalist politician well knows and so he always seeks to play off one of these imaginary divisions of the laborers against some of the others, and while they are divided he rules.

When we come to examine into these divisions a little we find that like most of the "morality" and the customs of the laborers they are but cheap imitations of those of their masters—the capitalists. Seeing and reading of the social "exclusiveness" of the "aristocracy" the laborers ape them just as they ape the fashions and the language of those whose every interest is opposed to their own. But the trouble is that here, as at so many other places, they imitate only the portion which is detrimental and leave that which would be helpful. They neglect to see that however much the capitalist class may split up in its affairs of pleasure it always stands together when it comes to offering opposition to the workers. When the laborers do the same the hour of their deliverance is at hand.

They must realize that whatever difference may exist between different groups of laborers they have this in common—that all can only live by permission of the class that owns the means whereby they must live, to-wit: the tools and machinery of production and distribution. And if some ennobish clerk or "professional man" thinks that this excludes him let him say where he would work tomorrow morning if all those who own these things decided to get on without him. All the differences between brain and hand workers, skilled and unskilled, between foreman and gang, or even between unionist and scab, are as but invisible openings beside of the mighty gulf of divergent interests that yawns between the employee and the employer, between producer and idler, between capitalist and laborer, between ruler and ruled.

And at this point as at every other we find the reformer and philanthropist the faithful ally of his employer and the traitor to the laboring class. We find social settlement workers and professional philanthropists carefully explaining these distinctions at great length to bourgeois audiences as "interesting characteristics" of the poor. We find that in the "clubs" and other organizations which they arrange they take pains not to encroach upon these distinctions, and then take great credit to themselves for their powers of close observation which has enabled them to thus spare the feelings of those among whom they are working. But at other points they are far less careful of their feelings—as for example when they are talking economy, cleanliness, restriction of the population, and other capitalist virtues

that would make the workers more valuable slaves to those who provide the funds for these philanthropies. To be sure it may be replied that the idiosyncrasy of the laborers would be such that these prejudices would make impossible the carrying on of any of the aforesaid, "good work" unless these little distinctions are observed.

Anyone who really wishes to assist the laboring class must work from within, must make himself a part of their struggle, and must identify himself with that portion of the class which is conscious of its mission and proposes to accomplish it. They must impress at every turn that there is one class division that is of paramount importance and before which all little imaginary social distinctions must be swept away. Only by thus swallowing up the lesser in the greater can true social solidarity be attained, can the liberty of the worker be secured, can capitalism be overthrown.

LABORERS TORTURED.

One Hundred and Seventy American Workers Being Gradually Tortured to Death and Insanity.

Edward Boyce, president of the Western Federation of Miners, recently wrote as follows regarding conditions with his people:

"There is no change in the situation in Idaho. Court convened on the 4th inst., but adjourned for want of sufficient evidence to convict any of the prisoners. Nevertheless, the governor is holding 170 of the men in the bull-pen. The eight men who escaped from the bull-pen are at large, and for some reason or other the horde of scab deputies does not care to hunt for them. There is no doubt the imported scabs are proving to be a failure in the mines. The men from Missouri have nearly all returned. The only place that scabs have come from recently is Leadville. More than a hundred came from there during the past week. The governor is pushing the fight more severely during the past two weeks than he did at the beginning. Nothing short of the complete extermination of the union men will satisfy him. The situation in British Columbia remains unchanged; however, four-fifths of the mines in the province complied with the eight-hour law, the others operating under the contract system. From all appearances we will come out on top in that country.—Typographical Journal.

Yet the American laborers are going into frenzies over the injustices to Dreyfus. If there ever had been wanting a proof that capitalist morality and sympathy always followed its material interests this furnishes it. A single individual in France sets a nation in an uproar while 170 American workmen are being slowly tortured to death without a protest being made. The attorney for the men gives the following additional facts:

For the last eight days, it is stated, the prisoners have been kept on a bread and water diet, and for trivial violations of prison rules have been punished by being obliged to stand for eight hours in the hot sun. For refusing to work the straw has been taken from their bunks and they have been compelled to sleep on the bare boards. No tobacco is permitted, and the visitors are not allowed to speak to the prisoners.

It is alleged that under these unusual punishments the prisoners are breaking down in health, and some, under the sun ordeal, have become crazed. These men have been imprisoned five months without trial, and in the meantime two sessions of the District Court have been held.

Laborers of America how much longer will you wait to be saved by the capitalist class? How long will you take your opinions and have your mind made up for you by those who live upon your slavery? Will you make no protest at the ballot box against those who torture you into insanity for daring to ask for a chance to live? Or will you take matters into your own hands and settle your own destiny? Will you at the next election swallow without reserve what the newspapers that are today at the behest of your masters suppressing all news that would keep your brother workers from helping you, want you to believe? Will you make no objection when at the behest of those same powers you are told that you should divide your forces among the two old political parties? Or will you have brains enough, independence enough and spirit of rebellion enough to join hands with the socialists of the world and vote yourselves into liberty?

GENEROUS DIVES.

Now, Dives dived and was gorgeously arrayed,
Not at all because he liked it, but because 'twas good for trade;
That the people might have calico he clothed himself in silk
And surfeited himself on cream that they might have more milk;
He fed five hundred servants that the poor might not lack bread,
And had his vessels made of gold that they might have more lead;
And even to show his pity for the deserving poor,
He did no useful work himself that they might do the more.

—Anonymous.

We have received a copy of a very suggestive chart, compiled by J. W. Arnold of Rochester, N. Y., giving the distribution of wealth in the United States by classes. The comparisons are brought out vividly by the use of colors and cannot prove to be suggestive to all who see it. It should be especially valuable to speakers and to keep in halls and meeting places.

Don't forget it. In clubs of ten three months ten cents each.

BASE OF SOCIALISM

Modern Scientific Socialism vs. the Old Utopianism.

BASED ON SOLID FOUNDATION

Relics of the Old Position Still Exist and Always Coming Up to Cause Confusion.

The distinction between Utopian and scientific socialism has been made so often as to sometimes grow tiresome. Especially since Engels wrote his masterly analysis on that subject it is a common line of argument to show how the latter developed from the former type of socialism. But so long as the Utopian type remains the argument holds good.

The essence of Utopianism is that its followers seek to change the world by changing people's ideas. Their idea of the universe and of social arrangements is that man can change everything when he will and that he will make any change that is reasonable and right. Therefore they hold that if any state of society can be shown to be a better one than the present and a majority of the people can be shown this superiority they will set to work and adopt the better one.

Up till the time of Marx and Engels this was the universal view of society. But they declared that the social organization was a direct outgrowth of the economic relations and that the former could be changed only by altering the latter. That is, they maintained that the manner in which the production and distribution of the food, clothing, houses and all the other things that went to satisfy the wants of men was carried on determined what kind of laws, customs and social arrangements they would have. They showed that if a body of men lived by fishing and hunting they would have an altogether different social organization from a body of herdsmen, and that the herdsmen would have a much different social, moral and religion from the feudal barons and these latter in turn would be but little like the corresponding institutions in the age of machinery, corporations and monopoly.

It was also proven that each stage of production with its corresponding social and political arrangement grew naturally out of the preceding one, and that the capitalistic stage could no more succeed the hunting than the babe could at once become the man without having first passed through childhood, boyhood and youth. Finally it was shown that each form of society made some class a ruling class and that this ruling class modeled all social institutions in their interests. These institutions were changed only when there arose another class more powerful than the rulers, whose interests demanded such a change. As soon as this law was discovered and explained it became evident that whoever would seek to change the social organization must do so by appealing to the class whose interest it was that the change be made. The possibility, desirability and means of securing such a change was no longer one of painting beautiful pictures and telling alluring stories regarding the promised change. It became a question of the marshalling of scientifically collected facts to show that the proposed change was the logical outcome of the existing conditions, and that a class existed within the society which it was desired to change who were of dominant economic importance and whose interests lay in the direction of the sought for change. In other words, it was no longer Utopianism but Science with which the social agitator had to deal.

How does this apply to socialism? For thousands of years the effort had been made to secure the stage of society which socialism declares to be the coming one, by descriptions of its beauty and desirability. But all this had had absolutely no result. Here and there some brilliant thinker would gather around him a little coterie of admirers who would listen with great respect to his sayings and repeat them with great reverence, but when the leader was gone his "socialism" was gone with him and the world moved on as before. But with the coming of Marx and Engels the movement took another tack. Not that this was owing to their personal efforts alone. Such a supposition would contradict the very philosophy for which they stood. But they were the mouthpiece through which the spirit of their time spoke. They pointed out the laws we have been discussing—showed that modern capitalism tended irresistibly toward the socialist ideal, and finally and most important of all demonstrated that in the working class was to be found a social class, occupying a dominant position in the economic world, in that they were not only the essential feature of production, but that they were suffering intensely under the present system and would be immensely benefited by

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 1.)

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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 with 2 columns: Year and Amount. Rows for 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910.

Copies sold last week 12,800.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

One of the first things that will attract attention at the convention of the Socialist Labor Party will be the revision of the national constitution. While it is undoubtable true that the personal element entered into the recent trouble in no small degree, yet it is also a fact that much of the differences which arose could have been adjusted, with far less friction had it not been for certain inherent defects in the plan of organization and government.

There is still another point to be considered. No matter what the attitude of the convention may be toward proxy delegates or non-resident representation, there is no doubt that the smaller sections which are to send delegates should be given every possible opportunity to make their voice heard at every point and not be compelled to wait until the convention has done its work and then have the product thrown down before them with a choice to "eat or die."

give all an equal voice. For this reason it will be manifestly impossible to publish any entire drafts of constitutions or platforms, and therefore writers will be required to confine their discussions, either to general outlines without details, or else to elaboration of specific points, without plans.

It is manifest that any such plan as this for publication will soon become unsatisfactory. As the convention approaches it will be more and more necessary that details be elaborated and discussed at length. Under these conditions any attempt at editorial supervision would at once lead to charges of unfairness and would result in the creation of antagonisms, instead of the harmony as it is hoped may be produced by thorough discussion.

In this way practically the entire membership will be reached and opportunity for discussion and action be offered to every branch and section in the country. Any such division of the party can then send its opinion upon such points to the convention and doubtless some means can easily be found for recording such opinion or vote at the time when it will be most effective.

Now the management of this paper is anxious to do all in their power to serve the party at any time and will gladly issue and distribute such a supplement. But we do not feel that it is right to take from the funds of the paper the entire expense of such an issue, and therefore we wish to ask co-operation to the extent of meeting a portion of the expense.

This will place the entire subject matter of the convention before the entire country a sufficient time in advance to admit of its thorough discussion and thus enable the business of the convention itself to be performed very much quicker and thus save a heavy expense to the party.

As a beginning around which such a discussion can center a committee appointed by the Central Committee of the Section Chicago offers the following general suggestions for a plan of national organization.

- 1. A secretary, whose office shall be in some centrally located city. He is to have nothing but purely clerical duties to perform.
2. Administration of national affairs to be in the hands of a National Committee representative of geographical divisions of the country, and to meet at such intervals as the party may decide.
3. Organizers or lecturers to be elected by geographical divisions.
4. No official press; all party papers to be owned by some regular division of the party or by some association composed exclusively of party members under the supervision and control of the party management.
5. Propositions sent out for referendum to be unaccompanied by opinions or arguments.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

Organized labor has achieved a great victory. We must not attempt to minimize it. Its champions have compelled the managers of the Fall Festival to discard the scab-cut cornerstone.

There are several lessons in this. The managers, representing the "business" interests of the city, could not afford to call the festival off and forego the expected profits for the sake of a "principle." Therefore, a "victory for labor."

Some enthusiasts will hold this up to illustrate what labor can do when united. Yes, organized labor in certain industries can insist on participating in a small share of the swag, otherwise called "profits," but it is only for a part and a small part at that.

In the near future the (at present) victorious building trades will come to a stern realization of that fact. Just now they are being coddled by the Republican and Democratic politicians who manage public affairs in the interests of the capitalist class, but the action of Mayor Farley in the late Cleveland strike may serve them as a lesson as to what they may expect when they push their capitalist masters too far.

At first this official was enthusiastically with the strikers, a little later his "heart" was with them, but alas! he had to maintain the law, (that is, capitalist interests) and finally the policeman placed at his disposal by the class-unconscious workers were used against them.

A strong feeling of discontent is said to be brewing at Washington navy yard on account of a new regulation in regard to the identification (by a numbered tag) of the men. Fear is expressed that open protest and revolt will be the result, as the men resent the innovation and declare they will carry the matter to the Secretary of the Navy as a humiliating and tyrannical rule.

It is really too bad that the fellows who get their jobs in the navy yard through a political pull should be numbered and tagged. The writer more than twenty years ago worked in a factory where he was known as "172," and after being discharged became "725" in another establishment. When he received these numbers, he began to protest.

In fact he has been protesting ever since—on election day. He voices his protest by voting to abolish that system which besides robbing him of the product of his labor also robs him of his name, and he sees with satisfaction that more protests against that system are coming in year by year, as shown by the increasing vote of the Socialist Labor Party.

These workers who get their jobs through a political pull have nothing in common with the working class, who friendless, and often homeless, are compelled to beg some capitalist for the privilege of wearing a tag.

Berlin, Sept. 30.—The Cologne Gazette today publishes a communication from what are designated as "the most influential German in Johannesburg," calling upon Great Britain to take vigorous steps to suppress the troubles that have long existed in the Transvaal, which, they add, are now spreading to neighboring states.

The strikers of the document insist that the group of inexperienced Boers which is managing the revenues, of which a considerable portion flows into their own pockets, must be cleared out, and that Great Britain is under the obligation to restore peace with the Transvaal, which is impossible as long as "these ignorant peasants have the direction of the complicated situation."

Those workmen who are yet under the delusion that "moral sentiment" patriotism, the sin of the land grabbing, or the duty of protecting the weak against the strong, are of any avail against economic evolution, would do well to read the above clipping carefully and try to study it out. We repeat again that the capitalists want the Transvaal, and we will even venture to indulge in prophecy—they are going to get it. When the "ignorant peasants" own and control something that the "most influential" class desire, the result is never in doubt. It is inevitable that developed capitalism must and will win.

The "development" of South Africa will then begin in earnest. Railroads will be built, mines will be developed and agriculture will no longer be hampered by the medieval methods of the Boer farmers; the American banana farms will be made a basis to begin with and will be improved upon. South Africa will join in the mad race of commercialism. The millionaire will appear on the scene accompanied of course by the proletariat, and the con-

ditions for a socialist movement will be immensely improved. The sentimentalists who have been lauding the physical and moral attributes of the Boers and denouncing the greed and rapacity of the British are merely wasting their breath, and proclaiming their economic ignorance. Capitalist interests are paramount and must sweep away antiquated conditions so that the world may be prepared for socialism.

Base of Socialism (Continued from page 1)

the introduction of socialism. More than this they showed that the laboring class were destined by the process of economic development to be forced into a commanding position in society and that all that was necessary to secure the social change pre-supposed by socialism was to make the laboring class conscious of their interests, destiny, opportunity and power.

One would think that this position was so overwhelmingly logical that to know it would be to accept it. But if this were true it would disprove the whole philosophy. At first this may sound like a ridiculous paradox. But if looked at a little closer it will be seen to be a scientific fact. Like every other position, theory, or social scheme, it cannot proceed upon the ideological plane. It will only appeal to those whose interests agree with the ends it points out. Here and there will be found exceptions, but no great mass of men ever move save in obedience to their self-interest. The same is true of the present society. Therefore the only CLASS to which to appeal is the laborers. They should be taught to be conscious of their common interests, of their solidarity, their economic and political domination should be impressed upon them and they should be urged to act in their own interests. In a word they should be made "CLASS-CONSCIOUS."

But notwithstanding Marx and Engels the Utopian yet lives. He is to be found in countless numbers in the ranks of the reformers and middle class reactionaries who dream that if they can only construct an imaginary society more beautiful than the present and get everybody to hear about it, its "adoption" is assured, regardless of the course of economic development or antagonistic class interests. We find them also among the socialists, where they hold evening discussions and circulate literature among bourgeois dilettanti who join in a chorus of "Oh's and Ah's" at the beauty of the picture of a future state that is held up before them. They talk of great lengths of the "horrible conditions" of today and scold, protest and "resolute" against the "intelligent classes" who refuse to take their panacea. Meantime things go on just as they always have so far as these "socialists" are concerned. They never get within a thousand miles of the actual people who must bring about the change they claim to so much desire, and only know of the laborers at all through some "sample" whom they have petted and coddled until he has lost all the characteristics both of a man and a worker and become as thoroughly bourgeois and as thoroughly idiotic as themselves. He is then proudly exhibited to each successive audience to show how they "are in touch with the laborer" and his little nothings which he has learned from them are listened to as showing the "position of labor" on these great questions.

In other ages there was some excuse for the Utopian. There was not, and could not be any scientific position upon which to stand because the conditions which produced that position had not yet arrived. But today there is no reason for his existence. This is a present battle in which we are engaged. It is a struggle of now and here, and it is fighters in the front rank that are wanted, not tellers of beautiful tales of impossible victories, who are safely out of danger. The place for anyone who believes that socialism is a desirable thing is in the ranks of the laboring class helping to arouse in them that class-consciousness through which alone victory can, or should be, attained. We have had enough of descriptions of the promised land. What is wanted now is privates in the conquering army. But that does not sound so big as to stand outside and sagely offer advice. Many a man who talks in "heartfelt tones" and with "such sincerity" of his desire to meet martyrdom if need be (while he is living at the best hotels) finds it quite another thing when he is asked to instead of doing something heroic in the full glare of the calcium lights to simply take off his coat and get into line with a lot of men who are accustomed to hard toil and help them secure their own and his freedom. Then it is that he sees the disadvantages of scientific socialism. Its "materialistic selfishness" and "narrowness" become at once apparent and he returns to the flesh-pots of Egypt and continues to sing the praises and paint the colors of the co-operative commonwealth to a lot of people who will help him in his extremely successful endeavors in not doing anything.

Is your freedom not worth at least one dollar a month? The only way you can be free is to teach your fellow wage-slaves the truths of socialism. For one dollar a month for a year you can have 120 of them sent The Workers' Call for three months. That means 1,440 copies will be distributed at the homes of those whose names you send in. Is there any better investment for the same money? But it is even better if you can take the time to collect the ten cents from each one. They will value the paper much more and read it closer.

HISTORICAL MATERIALISM.

The First Statement of This Theory by Carl Marx.

The following extract from the preface to Marx' "Critique of Political Economy," a work written in 1859, which is of more than ordinary value, both historically, as giving a view of the manner in which the author arrived at his intellectual convictions, and also as being an extreme clear statement of the materialistic conception of society. Although this is often referred to in discussions of this theory, it is believed that it has never yet heretofore been translated into English.

"My main study was jurisprudence, which I followed, however, only as a subordinate discipline for history and philology. In 1842-43, as editor of the 'Rheinische Zeitung,' I first had an opportunity to discuss the so-called material interests. The discussions of the Rhinish legislative chambers over the treaty of timber, the official polemics of Herr von Schaper, at that time president of the Rhine province with the 'Rhinische Zeitung,' over the condition of the Mosel farmers, endless debates over free trade and protection, gave the first occasion for my activity with economic questions. On the contrary, up to this time where a good will 'to go farther' had outweighed actual knowledge and facts, a weak philosophical, colorless echo of the French socialism and communism had been heard in the 'Rhinische Zeitung.'"

"The first labor undertaken to solve the doubts that raged within me was a critical revision of the Hegelian legal philosophy, the result of which was given out in the Introduction to the 'German-French Year-book' of 1844. My investigations led to the conclusions that the legal relations and political forms were not to be comprehended as originating in themselves or in the so-called universal development of the human spirit. Much rather are their roots to be found in the material relations of life, whose totality Hegel had brought together, after the events in France and England in the 18th century, under the name of 'Industrial society.' I held that the anatomy of this society was to be found in its political economy. My investigations in this line, that I began in Paris were continued in Brussels, wither I had wandered as a result of the suggestion of Guizot. This result, once attained, and that served as a guide to my studies, can be shortly formulated as follows: 'In the process of social production men go on in certain definite, necessary relations, wholly independent of their wills, that correspond to a definite stage of development of their powers of material production. The totality of these productive relations creates the economic foundation of society, the real basis upon which the judicial and political super-structure is raised, and which corresponds to certain definite forms of social consciousness. The manner of production of the material life determines above all else the social, political and spiritual vital processes. It is not the consciousness of mankind that determines their existence, but on the contrary it is their existence that determines that consciousness. At a certain stage of their development the material powers of production come in conflict with the existing relations of production, or, to use a legal expression, with the property relations, inside of which they have hitherto moved. These relations are then fetters to the developing forms of the productive powers. There appears an epoch of social revolution. With the change of the economic foundations, the whole monstrous superstructure is transformed with greater or less rapidity. In the observations of such a transformation one must carefully distinguish between the material physically scientific and fundamental transformation in the economic relations of production and the legal, political, religious, mechanical and philosophical. In short, the ideological forms wherein this conflict is recognized and fought out. As little as one can judge an individual from his own opinion of himself can one judge such an epoch from his own consciousness of it. Much rather must this consciousness be found in the contradictions of the material life, and the conflicts between social productive powers and the productive relations. One social form does not disappear before all the powers are developed of which it is capable, and new higher productive relations do not appear before the material conditions of existence of the same are fully developed in the lap of the old society. Accordingly we find problems being ever offered to mankind, but when narrowly observed it will always be found that the problems themselves always arise where the material conditions of their solution are already existent or at least in process of full development. In broad outline the Asiatic, antique, feudal, and modern industrial society can be designated as progressive epochs of economic social formation. The modern industrial relations of society are the last antagonistic form of the social process of production—antagonistic, not in the sense of individual antagonisms, but an antagonism growing out of the social relations in life of the individuals. But in the lap of the modern industrial society the developed productive powers are created, which together with the material conditions will solve this antagonism. With this social transformation, concludes, accordingly the unintelligent period of human history."

Have you always a card in your pocket on which to take three months subscriptions to The Workers' Call? If not drop a postal for a supply as soon as you read this.

PARTY NEWS.

The Voice of the Rank and File Heard in a New "Tidal Wave."

Section Minneapolis at its regular monthly meeting, Sept. 26th, 1899, voted in favor of a special National Convention to be held at the city of Chicago not later than Nov. 1st, 1899, and also passed the following resolution which we submit for publication. The vote on this resolution was 18 for and 4 against.

Resolved, That Section Minneapolis demand that all sections and members who were members in good standing on and prior to July 9th last, be entitled to representation in our special National Convention, provided we hold one; and that the result of the vote on this resolution be reported to the National Secretary, to the People at 41 Beekman street, New York, and to The Workers' Call for publication.

Yours truly, T. Zolner, Organizer. Anna A. Maley, Secretary.

Ft. Scott.

Whereas, A state of anarchy reigns in the city of New York with the head officials of the S. L. P., there being two warring factions, made so either from personal hatred or private contracts with the parties of capitalism; we know not which.

Whereas, Both the deposed and provisional N. E. C's have trampled the constitution of the party under foot, virtually ignoring every trust imposed in them, and in addition to this wrong have put out two sheets purporting to be the official organ of the party, i. e., The People, in which personal slander and blackguardism are the principle thing published therein; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Section Ft. Scott, Kan., that we denounce both factions and demand of them that they resign from any other official position in the party, and that all sections co-operate in providing provisional headquarters and Committee until there can be a national convention held to put men at the head of the party who will not disgrace the fair name of our party by their personal hatred or dishonesty.

Done by order of the Section Ft. Scott, Ft. Scott, Kan. O. C. Scofield, Corresponding Secretary.

Blair County, Pa.

At the last regular meeting of Section Blair County the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the self-constituted State Committee of Philadelphia headed by Barnes, Long, Parker, et al., in setting up an opposition ticket to that nominated by the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Pennsylvania, held in Altoona, May 27th, 1899, is hereby condemned as traitorous and vicious in the extreme and against the spirit and letter of socialist ethics and principles, and be it further

Resolved, That we firmly maintain our former action of July 23rd in standing neutral in recognizing neither of the National Executive Committees pending a national vote.

Resolved, That a copy be sent to The Workers' Call, The Class Struggle and the Pennsylvania State Committee.

L. A. McIntire, Recording Secretary.

New Britain, Conn.

New Britain, Conn.—We gain 24 votes over our city election of April, 1899, when our vote was 711. No socialist elected. The fight was very bitter and it was a test vote. Democrats win by 241.

C. E. Patrick.

A PROBLEM FOR BRYAN.

How Would His Anti-trust Scheme Meet This Situation?

The Union Bag and Paper Company has advanced the price of bags of all grades 10 per cent. The change taking effect two days ago. It is estimated that this advance in the selling price of the company's product will increase its revenues \$600,000 a year at its present rate of business. That amount is more than sufficient to pay three-quarters of the dividends for a year on the \$11,000,000 of the company's preferred stock. It is announced from the inside that the concern is not able to keep up with its orders for bags. The company recently purchased a large tract of timber, enough, it is said, to keep it in pulp for twenty years. A new paper mill will soon be started near this tract in the Lake George region in New York.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Just exactly how would Bryan's license scheme affect this trust? Supposed that it was refused entrance to Nebraska by the Colonel's efforts. Where would that state get the paper bags its trade demanded? Would they work up the prairie grass? Cannot anyone see that it is to the interest of the community as a whole that each product be produced where there is the least expenditure of energy and in the most economical way, and this is something the trust secures. To be sure there is a little something in the way the product is distributed that is not to the interest of the laboring class who produce it. But when that class gets intelligent enough to conclude to vest the ownership of the plant in those who use it and keep that \$500,000 a year in their possession this part of it will be fixed up all right.

It is a very frequent excuse offered by those who are asked to study up socialism, that they have no time. The socialist can generally comfort himself with the reflection that a man with no more powers of foresight than such a remark implies will soon be furnished leisure by the competitive system in which to do plenty of studying.

The Communist Manifesto.

(Continued from last week.)

The weapons with which the bourgeoisie felled feudalism to the ground are now turned against the bourgeoisie itself.

But not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield those weapons—the modern working class—the proletariat.

In proportion as the bourgeoisie, i. e., capital, is developed, in the same proportion is the proletariat, the modern working class, developed; a class of laborers, who live only so long as they find work, and who find work only so long as their labor increases capital.

When a capitalist is making preparation to carry on an industry he calculates the probable cost of labor power in exactly the same way that he does the cost of raw material, the rent of the land, the depreciation of the plant.

When a capitalist is making preparation to carry on an industry he calculates the probable cost of labor power in exactly the same way that he does the cost of raw material, the rent of the land, the depreciation of the plant. There is no question of humanity or philanthropy. There cannot be, or some who did not take these factors into consideration would be able to ruin the "humane" or "philanthropic" capitalist.

Owing to the extensive use of machinery and to division of labor, the work of the proletarians has lost all individual character, and, consequently, all charm for the workman. He becomes an appendage of the machine, and it is only the most simple, most monotonous, and most easily acquired knack, that is required of him.

In America it is "pointed out with pride" that in our great manufacturing industries the wages are higher and the hours shorter than in almost any country. It must always be remembered that the figures quoted are prepared by the capitalist class with the fact that the American capitalist is today underselling those of every other nation in the markets of the world.

Modern industry has converted the little workshop of the patriarchal master into the great factory of the industrial capitalist. Masses of laborers, crowded into the factory, are organized like soldiers. As privates of the industrial army they are placed under the command of a perfect hierarchy of officers and sergeants.

The less skill and exertion of strength is implied in manual labor, in other words, the more modern industry becomes developed, the more is the labor of men superseded by that of women. Differences of age and sex have no longer any distinctive social validity for the working class. All are instruments of labor, more or less expensive to use, according to age and sex.

The entrance of women and children into industry is one of the most prominent features of modern capitalist society. In the United States the census

figures as to child labor have been so outrageously juggled as to be nearly valueless but it is certain that in spite of philanthropic factory legislation and "Consumers' Leagues" the number of children engaged in gainful occupations is steadily increasing.

No sooner is the exploitation of the laborer by the manufacturer so far at an end that he receives his wages in cash, than he is set upon by the other portions of the bourgeoisie, the landlord, the shopkeeper, the pawnbroker, etc.

The lower strata of the middle class—the small tradespeople, shopkeepers, and retired tradesmen generally, the handicraftsmen and peasants—all these sink gradually into the proletariat, partly because their diminutive capital does not suffice for the scale on which modern industry is carried on, and is swamped in the competition with the large capitalists, partly because their specialized skill is rendered worthless by new methods of production.

Some striking illustrations of this fact have been given within the last few years, and more particularly within the last few months. The growth of the great department store has sent thousands of small shopkeepers into the ranks of the proletariat. The growth of the great steel steamers upon the lakes has made the little vessel owners seek for positions as common seamen.

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TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Some New Dilemmas Before the "Golden Rule" Candidate.

Every day that passes furnishes more proof of the foolishness or the criminality of the Jones movement. In the last issue of his paper there are two articles from him. One is headed "A Challenge But No Takers," and makes much of the idea that none of the candidates for governor will debate with him, and leaves the impression that they all want to dodge him.

On the same page with this is an open letter to Samuel Gompers appealing for help from him and ending with this sentence: "With assurances of keen appreciation of the great work that you are doing for the cause of human liberty and with all good will, I am, etc." Now it may be said that this is a mere form of address, but it expresses the idea of the whole article.

Remember that we send The Call in clubs of ten for three months at ten cents each.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Glimpses of the World-wide Struggle of the Proletarian Army for its Liberty.

The tide of socialism is still rising in Italy. More parliamentary elections have been held during the past month, and the socialist made surprising gains over previous contests. In Milan the government's candidate, Vallandi, came forward with a radical platform, but he secured only 567 votes, while Turati, the socialist nominee, received 4,346 votes, a remarkable showing when it is considered that thousands of workmen are disfranchised from various causes.

Germany.

The congress of the German Social Democratic Party will meet at Hanover on October 9th.

The agenda will comprise the following items:

1. Election of officials.
2. Report of the Central Party Committee.
3. Report of the Parliamentary Committee.
4. Address by Citizen Segitz on the proposed law against the freedom of combination.
5. Discussion upon article 3 of the party constitution.

Note. This item of the Social Democratic Party of Germany deals with the question of militarism.

Note. The principle matters to be considered in this connection are certain writings of Citizen Bernstein, who during his residence in England has cut off his allegiance to the party and practically turned Fabian.

Berlin.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—A Socialist member of the Reichstag, Herr Schmidt, has been sentenced by the Magdeburg court to three years' imprisonment for lese majesty in publishing a tale reflecting on the Emperor and the Princess. He voluntarily relinquished his immunity from arrest as a member of the Reichstag and stood his trial because Editor Mueller of the Socialist Volkstimme, innocently connected with the same offense, is now undergoing a four years' sentence.

Sweden.

The Socialist Party in Sweden has just issued its report for 1898 concerning work and agitation for spreading of the socialist idea. The following figures from said report will give us an idea as to the enormous growth of the party during the last few years. At the latter part of 1894 the party had 7,825 active members and their number have increased as follows:

| | | | |
|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1894..... | 7,825 | 1897..... | 27,136 |
| 1896..... | 15,464 | 1898..... | 39,476 |

This shows an increase of not less than 12,340 during 1898, the largest increase in one year since the party was founded. During a period of little more than four years the active members of the party have increased to five times their former number. Such a gathering to the only independent labor party is a good sign for the workingmen of Sweden, says "Social Demokrat."

Brittania.

At a recent municipal election at Morlaix the socialists polled 1,109 votes and succeeded in forcing a complete coalition of all other parties to oppose them, thus proving the socialist position that there are no differences at heart between the different capitalist parties.

Managing a Strike

(Continued from page 1.)

laws and invading the rights of others. To these will be dealt out a punishment adequate to their offenses.

The warning closes by advising the workmen if they want eight hours for a day's work to petition the ayuntamiento in the proper manner. It is believed that General Ludlow's methods will settle the strike.

Business in the city was in a bad way today, but traffic was not entirely stopped. General Ludlow's refusal to allow any meetings and the arrest of the leaders of the strikers will probably have the effect of discouraging would-be strikers, and those now on strike will probably go back to work.

This is the opinion of Governor Rivera, and he advised all committees who visited him today to urge the men to go back to work. While, as a civil governor, Rivera does not approve of crushing the strike by force, and makes no protest as a citizen of Cuba, he said: "I believe a mistake has been made.

I have nothing to do with the strike, because General Ludlow sent me a letter telling me to allow no more meetings. He, as military governor, is settling the strike. He has the right to do that, for he is above the civil law. I, as civil governor, do not criticize him.

"But as to Rius Rivera, I say I believe he has taken a wrong view of the matter. I know my people, and I know that while they will submit to force, as they must submit to it, they will bear a hatred which will later crop out, when perhaps we shall not have the strong arm of the United States to uphold the government."

"When Chief of Police Cardenas came to me last Sunday to ask for orders I told him I had none to give him, for he was not a subordinate of mine. He told me that General Ludlow said to arrest every man refusing to move on, while the police, even if they had to put a thousand of them in Cabanas fortress, I told if I gave him any order it would be not arrest a single person, and if he did arrest anybody I would hold him responsible."

"I could have settled the strike without any trouble or without the use of force, if I had the authority, but it has gone so far now that it is best to let it proceed. I will do or say nothing to hinder General Ludlow. He may be right, but I fear for the future. The strike may be broken—it is broken, for no revolution will be tolerated, and I so told all persons coming to see me today."

There is much indignation among the workmen on account of the actions of the police, who have been very sharp in obeying their orders as to breaking up meetings of strikers. The stevedores tried to prevent the departure of barges with the city garbage. The police had to use their clubs in this case.

In dispersing the crowds in different parts of the city the "Cubans" used their clubs freely on a number of people, but nobody was seriously hurt. Two hundred laundry women, who were on their way to present their grievances to Governor Rivera, were charged by the rural mounted guard.

The women were badly scared, their clothes were torn, and they were in a state of indignation when they reached the office of the civil governor. Rivera tried to soothe them, and told them to go back to work.

After last night's meeting of the strikers four of the leaders were arrested for disorderly conduct. This caused great excitement and several hundred workmen went to see Civil Governor Rivera and demanded the release of the men. Rivera declined to grant the request, and said furthermore that General Ludlow would allow no gathering in the streets. The workmen are drawing up a protest which they intend to submit to Governor General Brooke.

Late tonight the omnibuses and street cars in the outlying districts of Cerro and Jesus del Monte stopped running, as the drivers said they were afraid of being attacked by the strikers. Some of the strikers had been struck by stones thrown by the strikers.

A large number of rural guards have been called into the city from the provinces, and are patrolling the streets at night, scattering the crowds in all directions, under orders from General Ludlow. This has angered the strikers, who say that this action was not necessary and that the busses and street cars will be running tomorrow the same as usual.

At 10 o'clock tonight the situation was not so favorable as it was this afternoon. The general impression, however, is that if General Ludlow enforces his orders there will be no further trouble or spread of the strike.

A PRAYER FOR PEACE.

God of Battles! give us peace! Not the peace of beaten slaves; Not the peace that muzzles our voices, Wavering frail, and insecure, Such as despots bid endure— Smoldering hell that gives them breath For redoubting flames of death; Fragile thing with terror rife; Trembling nurse of growing strife; Give the peace that men bestow Who, with peace a second blow, Bid the cause of war—then cease.

God of Battles! give us peace! Peace, O Lord! in us though dear, Peace may prove a thing to fear. There is peace far worse than strife, Peace that rot's a people's life; When alike in darkness thrust, Sword and heart together rust, And the light of honor dies, In a scabbard made of lies. Peace may kill by slow decay, Those no sword of Hun could slay, Leaving of the greatest gone But a fleshless skeleton.

Sunk in lust and shameful ease War may bring such as these Fame's aspiring glory's goal, Resurrection to the soul.

God of Battles! give us peace! Not a peace that mocks the land, Binding wounds with poisoned hand, There is peace that more hath slain Than are fell in red campaign, Stricken still and silent down, Through the country and the town, Soldiers true, they battled well, Long they fought, sublime they fell, Yet no one pauses by their grave; No one writes: "Here lie the brave, "Hunger slew them, cold and tears, "Thro' their long campaign of years, "Soldiers march in honor's name, "Here in music future fame; "Win from banded brothers might, "Sink at last in glory's light, "And when death hath laid them low, "A tribute gain from friend and foe, "Braver those, who slumber here— "Their no friend nor fame to cheer; "Their amid life's growing shade, "No song but what their own hearts made, "Their no tribute o'er the grave; "Still they fought!—here lie the brave."

God of Battles! give us peace! We shrank not from the strife, Long as honor claims a life, Well we know that battle brings Many swords on its wings; Want and waste, and pressure sore; But we'll bear them all the more; Well we know that war demands Many offerings at our hands; Bend to fall, and bend to flow; Freely, gladly, we'll bestow. Bear our burden, brave and true, So our burden bears its fruit, And no treacherous arts undo Valor's deeds of honor true, So that when bereft and lone, Trembling we exit and mourn, Counting all we lost and won, When the great brave battle's done, By the closed grave we can stand, Million mourners hand in hand, Breathing o'er our dear ones slain, "God be praised! 'twas not in vain."

God of Battles! give us peace! Rich with honor's proud increase; Peace that frees the fettered brave; Peace that scorns to make slaves; Peace that lifts each fallen hand; Peace that lifts each fallen land; Peace of peoples, not of kings; Peace that conquering freedom brings; Peace that bids oppression cease; God of Battles! give us peace!

Ernest Jones, The Workers' Republic, Dublin.

Womans' Department.

COLLEGE ECONOMICS.

Complete Separation Between Professional Economists and All Actual Facts in the Surrounding World.

Some years ago Prof. Sumner, of Yale, published an article in the Forum on "The Economists and the Sentimentalists." "The sentimentalists" were made to include all individuals having social theories other than those of the Manchester school, while the socialists came in for discussion as the very last expression of those whose childlike simplicity expected the laws of the universe to be reversed in order that an impossible heaven might be realized on earth.

In view of such discussions and of the constant assumption of intellectual superiority on the part of orthodox economists, it is refreshing to turn to the last number of the Journal of Political Economy—coming officially, as it does, from the University of Chicago—as an example of keen-eyed scholarship. Here, at least, there will be no "sentimentalism," no confusion of desire with its realization, no failure to recognize clearly the facts of industrial life.

The number opens with a review of Prof. Veblen's "Theory of the Leisure Class," by John Cummings, of Harvard University, formerly a fellow of the University of Chicago. "The Theory of the Leisure Class" has already been reviewed in these columns, and there is not here space to take up a review of Dr. Cummings' review. It is chiefly interesting for the light that it throws upon the accredited position of "the economists." Apparently that position quite puts out of countenance, in its sublime unconsciousness of fact, the gentle simplicity of the aforesaid "sentimentalism."

Could anything, for example, be more childlike or naive than the assumption on page 42 that the "captains of industry" and the drawers of dividends are identical?

Dr. Cummings is speaking of Dr. Veblen's characterization of the office of the "proprietary class" as "parasitism" and asks, "What is the vital principle back of this parasitism which enables it to survive and resist all efforts of society to be rid of it? No other answer is conceivable than that it is the same impelling circumstance which forces society in general to pay for what it gets, to pay wages for labor which it exacts."

And on the next page: "The wages of the captains of industry are high, and if it be asked why are they high, the answer lies in the obvious fact that society pays these wages for the same reason that it pays any wages at all. It pays them in order to secure services which it obtains in return. It pays the least which it can pay and still secure those services, and there is no more reason for believing the services are not worth the wages paid than there is for thinking any labor is not worth the hire which it earns."

One would fancy that Dr. Cummings had been occupying some small hermitage in one of the oldest halls at Cambridge, and that, although so young a man, he had for thirty years shut himself away with the books of the first half of this century, not venturing to peep without lest factory smoke assail him, and not daring to look at a newspaper lest the mysterious "trust" confront him. What "services" does society receive in return for the "wages" it pays to the Countess of Castellane or to Mrs. Bradley-Martin?

The reviewer declares (p. 41) that "there is the same reason for thinking the bank president or the financier or the captain of industry really earns his \$25,000 a year as there is for thinking the man who digs in the street earns his \$1.50 a day." Is this then the principle which enables the holder of trust certificates to draw a steady income from the factory which he has closed at the dictation of the trust management?

Were Dr. Cummings to come out of his hermitage for even a single day, he need not turn to socialist writings to confute his next statement, for every quotation of the stock exchange, every "promoter" in the United Kingdom, every breath that blows from the Wardner mines, and even the columns of the trade journals themselves, would smile contradiction at the assertion that "Accumulated wealth (the author is speaking of private wealth) is, therefore, accumulated earnings, not accumulated confiscations of the earnings of others."

But if this is mildly amusing, what shall be said of the university professor who makes the inventor one with the capitalist, when he speaks of the "rise in wages during the last quarter century" as "due to the confiscation by the community in general of the increment to production and labor efficiency which has resulted from improvements, inventions, and the industrial genius of a few." Is it the Eli Whites, the Paisleys, and the George Stephenses who are the "wealth holders in the community?" And is it the "community" that has withheld from them the fruits of their genius?

How shall one account for the union of economic learning with ignorance of common industrial facts which this article reveals? A study of the remaining contents of the Journal suggests a solution for the riddle in the unanimity of opinion it displays regarding the existing industrial order.

Whether speaking of "Canadian rail-

ways" or of "Industrial Cuba," whether discussing Prof. Patten's "Development of English Thought," or Mary Wilcox Brown's "Development of Thrift," whether dealing with Karl Marx' "Theory of Value,"—not once do the writers forget that they are dependents of a capitalist regime and that criticism of its conduct is at the least an indiscretion. No signer of the thirty-nine articles ever adhered more closely to the "Acts of Conformity and Uniformity" than do these contributors to this journal of capitalist economics. There is no danger that on any one of them will fall a like fate to that of the students in Russian prisons or the professors in Russian universities whose rebellious spirit has met its reward.

Men and women not socialists have noted often the "indifferentism" which characterizes the students of economics and sociology at the University of Chicago.

Some have even thought that a loss of moral earnestness is an inevitable accompaniment to a graduate course in political economy. Perhaps observers of other American universities have been led to a similar conclusion elsewhere. Strange result from a study of the most vital human relations! Does the mother, who studies her child thereby become indifferent to its welfare? Does the student of biology lose his enthusiasm as his knowledge of life forms increases?

The "Fellows" in the universities do not deny the charge. On the contrary they proclaim it proudly. "The study of truth," they tell us, "precludes one from interest in the outcome of his inquiry." But is this the form of indifferentism which the students under discussion display? Such anxiety to know the truth leads one to push his investigations in every direction, careless of what previous conceptions he may overthrow, if only he gains a nearer approach to the knowledge of reality. Not unconcern for truth or for the applications it suggests constitutes the scientific spirit, but rather that enthusiasm for truth which shall make indifferent its apparent conflict with personal advantage. When a university conference on labor was held at Kent Hall last June, and doctors of philosophy looting back in their chairs refused to answer questions on the ground of a too recent emergence from the dinner table, they were displaying not the scientific spirit but its absence.

Sometimes a university resident whose seriousness of purpose has survived the ordeal, will tell the questioner that the surrounding dilettantism is due to the student's isolation from practical life and will disappear on contact with reality. But a reader explanation is at hand. There is an indifferentism to truth itself which shuts the eyes to whole classes of evidence test one be inconvenienced in admitting their results. Such indifferentism has been seen before in times of unrest; it closed the mouths of Oxford residents when political liberty was at stake in England; it placed a censorship on debates in American colleges when the slavery question was under discussion in the 50's. If students of economics in American universities today allow this indifferentism to close not only lips but eyes to the economic revolution in the midst of which they live, they will be not merely following precedents of which the past has been full. They will be cutting themselves off from a movement of which the universities are the rightful leaders. In a country in which freedom of thought is not punished as lese majesty, they will be turning their backs on the march of events which in Germany and France and Russia and Italy—yes, even in England—is inspired and guided from the universities.

Laura Willard Taft.

Women as Farmers.

Mrs. Lembach put her hand literally to the plow, and till her children grew into manhood and womanhood she was her own hired man and her own maid-of-all-work. She plowed and planted and sowed and reaped, not by proxy, but with her own hands. She kept her children in school, comfortably clothed and fed, and did double stint every workday of her life. She never stopped to listen to the howling of the "seven devils" which she never stooped in the doorway watching and waiting for the "octopus of Wall street" to come prancing down the road. She just "tended her knittin'" and in seven years the mortgage was a grim recollection. The mountain of debt had disappeared from her perspective. She still manages the farm on which she accumulated \$10,000, practically unaided, in twelve years.

The success of these women is an object lesson to some men in Kansas and elsewhere who are continually complaining of the hard work and poor pay of farming. The man behind the hoe has much to learn from them in the way of hustling.—Chicago Tribune.

But what of the system that this points to this as a splendid example of what woman should be found doing? That she was forced to thus make of herself a "beast of burden" is something for society to regard with shame, not as a shining example.

The whole course of present training is toward pointing to the financially successful as the examples of highest development. Pamphlets are circulated telling how men have made their fortunes with the added injunction to work hard and save and you will be like them. This is an excellent philosophy for a class who see in this a means of quieting restless laborers who have begun to think, and better still for shifting social responsibility back upon the individual.

A sample copy asks for your subscription.

ANTI-TRUST LEAGUE.

Lots of Loud Talk But Nothing Definite in Sight.

As an outgrowth of the trust conference in Chicago the anti-trust people have organized a league of which their preliminary announcement speaks as follows:

The Anti-Trust League is non-partisan. We call all American free-men, council, or a Democrat, or a Populist, or a Republican, public man has shown himself to be a subservient tool of this great corporate power, then all the united power of all the men of the American Anti-Trust League will be used to crush him and drive him from public life.

That has a loud sound but we wonder how they are going to "adopt the tactics of the enemy" in the political field when they have shown themselves so utterly incapable of adopting those tactics in the economic field.

The socialist wastes no energy in fighting such windmills. He would eagerly hasten the growth of the trust because such growth is not only the greatest improvement in production ever devised by the mind of man but it is also the surest way to develop a disinterested class-conscious body of laborers who will seize and use this improved instrument for the good of all.

A GOVERNMENT STRIKE.

An illustration of what is accomplished by a "Step-at-a-time."

There are a few points in connection with the proposed strike on the Federal building in this city which may not have been considered. If there shall be a strike here the government will go on building elsewhere, where strikers are not striking and walking delegates are not walking.

Here are a few points of special interest to our "state socialist" friends. In fact it is as clearly put a statement of the capitalist position on these lines as could be well set forth.

LIPTON'S EMPLOYEES.

Side Lights on the Way the Shamrock Was Paid For.

While Sir Thomas Lipton is before the American public it is well to just keep one eye on him. The following from London Justice is interesting:

A GREAT (AND GOOD) ENGLISH MAN.

So Sir Thomas Lipton has been fined only 50 pounds for making ready to put poisonous fruit into his jam-pots. It was only the other day that people were protesting against his weighing in heavy paper with his quarters of a pound of tea.

And now Sir Thomas is defending the honor of the English flag with the "Shamrock" against the "Columbia." Clearly a worthy champion of modern capitalism, as all must admit.

The Polish comrades will have an entertainment at the inauguration of their new headquarters at 484 Noble street, corner Milwaukee avenue, on Sunday, October 8th.

ONE STEP MORE.

The Steel Trust Makes One More Advance Towards Monopoly.

In commercial circles last night it was rumored that the war department had granted permission to the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock company to dock out along the lake shore frontage of the company's shore grounds at South Chicago.

If such permission has been granted it is said to mean that the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock company, of which Leslie Carter is president, will have almost a monopoly of the Calumet harbor.

This is one more step in the completion of the chain we have been tracing from week to week of the progress of the great Rockefeller Steel trust.

Every day that passes but increases the certainty of the war in the Transvaal. There is no doubt but what English capitalists have determined to have those diamond and gold mines.

All the readers of The Workers' Call living in the northern portion of the 34th ward, Chicago, who are interested in forming a branch of the S. L. P.

Chicago Agents: 4th Ward—N. Krogh, 3850 La Salle St. 5th Ward—Joseph Kettel, 812 57th St.

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Meeting of Illinois State Committee. Regular meeting of the Illinois State Committee at 65 N. Clark street, August 22, 1899.

Income: Buttons..... \$1.00 German Platforms..... 2.00 Chicago Platforms..... 10.00 Literature..... 3.35

Bundle Orders. We would call special attention to the rates for The Workers' Call in bundles, which are as follows:

The Polish comrades will have an entertainment at the inauguration of their new headquarters at 484 Noble street, corner Milwaukee avenue, on Sunday, October 8th.

Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

PLATFORM.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in convention assembled, re-affirms the inalienable right of all men to the liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

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

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

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

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. Science and industry, with all their concomitant evils, are perverted, that the people may be kept in bondage and even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it re-affirms 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 reforms on the other, 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 combat the plutocracy by taking possession of the public power; 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 planned 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 employee 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 employee 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. Reversion 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 inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the nation. 7. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt. 8. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public transportation and communication; the teacher to be elected by the people. 9. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and summary laws. Unbridled right of combination. 10. 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. 11. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation). 12. 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. 13. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employer's liability law. 14. The people to have the right to propose laws and vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle. 15. Abolition of the veto power of the executive (national, state and municipal) wherever it exists. 16. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative chambers. 17. Municipal self-government. 18. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or race. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced. 19. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective constituencies. 20. Abolition of all civil and criminal law throughout the United States. Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punishment.

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Section Minneapolis holds public agitation meetings at the Labor Lyceum, 84-86 Washington avenue S., every Sunday afternoon.

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SECTION ONONDAGA S. L. P., meets first Wednesday each month at Socialist Labor Party headquarters, room 14, Myers Bldg. BRANCH 1 meets 1st and 4th Thursday each month at Stauff's Hall, cor. Butternut and Knut St. BRANCH 2 meets 3d Friday each month at headquarters, 14 Myers' Bldg. BRANCH 3 meets 3d Thursday each month at Haas Hall, cor. N. Salina and 4th Ave. BRANCH 4 meets 4th Friday each month at White's Hall, Delaware and Geddes Sts. Socialist Labor Party headquarters in Syracuse are room 14, Myers' block. Open afternoon and evening. A large stock of socialist literature and reading matter always kept on hand. All interested in the study of the economic question always welcome.

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Secretaries will please send notice of any omissions, changes or corrections in the above to the editor of The Workers' Call, 65 N. Clark St.