

# THE WORKERS' CALL.

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

VOL. 1.—NO. 37.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 18, 1899.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## CHICAGO UNIONS

### A Crisis Approaching in the Labor World of Chicago.

### A HARD STRUGGLE IN SIGHT.

### Need of a Change in Tactics and a Use of All Forces if the Union Is to Be Preserved.

There is a general feeling on every hand that the trade union situation in Chicago is reaching a crisis. This is particularly true of the building trades, although there is a foreboding of evil running all along the line. The sheet-metal workers and piano-makers are locked out at present and the employers threaten a general lock-out of all building trades in January.

The situation in this branch in Chicago is peculiar. Chicago has always been a city of rapid growth and consequent activity in building. This formed an economic base that gave something of an advantage to the laborers in their struggle for better wages. Then the interdependence of the building trades with a strong and close organization grew up. But there were other features which added to their success and of which the average laborer knows nothing.

To begin with Chicago has a set of building regulations which no man on earth can understand. They are contradictory, overlapping and complicated until it has long been admitted that compliance with their provisions is impossible. Now all the building inspectors are union officers and for a contractor to displease one of these is his ruin. They condemn his plumbing, subject him to countless examinations and petty annoyances until he yields to their demands.

It will be at once seen that this makes the whole question one of politics and capitalist politics, at that. These "inspectors" are most valuable political heelers. As they are of great assistance in winning strikes the men are slow in complaining about their actions. But these men, as usual with the laborers who become the tools of capitalism, are allowed to reap little advantage for themselves. Political assessments and other "necessary expenses" keeps them always dependent on their "friends."

Many of the men know of this state of affairs. But they say these are the men that win their strikes and that gain them the few cents extra per day or less hours per week and that is what they are in a union for. They point to the fact that nowhere in America are the wages in the building trades so high, the hours so short, the conditions of labor generally so advantageous as in Chicago.

But the men seem to forget that there will come a limit and a reaction to all this. There must come a time when capitalism will refuse further concessions to the men. It will join hands in a common fight against the workers as it has so often done before and then the members of the Chicago building trades will learn the lesson that labor has so often learned—that when it comes to a genuine fight under the present organization of society, the class that has possession of the powers of government is sure to win. When the capitalist shall really set about fighting in united form under present conditions labor will find that its most efficient weapon, political power, is in the hands of its enemies, and that the little fraction which they had secured is now torn from them since it no longer serves the purpose of their masters to allow them to play with it. Bribery, corruption and black-mail only succeed when it is cheaper to submit to them than to fight.

The laborers have a tremendous interest in the preservation of their union and the maintenance of wages and their ultimate freedom from the wage system as a whole. If they will secure this they must learn the lesson of the present situation. They must see that when they are compelled to rest upon what political power their leaders can secure from capitalism, to win strikes they are resting upon a very shaky foundation. As soon as it is more profitable to fight than to yield they are at the mercy of the employers.

On the other hand if there were more politics in the union for the rank and file and less for the leaders, or rather if both men and leaders were working together in class-conscious politics within the union they would possess a weapon that would be of infinitely more power than their present organization. Every strike that came then would strengthen the political organization of the workers and threaten the entire fabric of capitalism and the capitalists would think twice before invading battles.

Union laborers of Chicago, you can have this condition as soon as you awake to a realization of the facts that surround you and demand that you shall discuss workingmen's politics

all through the union and have nothing to do with capitalist politics whatever, and insist that you shall unite at the polls along the same lines you now unite in the strike—along the class lines that divide laborer and capitalist. When you do this, when you preach the doctrines of socialism in your union, when you work with the Socialist Labor Party at the polls you will have in your hand a weapon that will make of your union much more avall than it is at present and that will not allow it to break down whenever it is most needed.

But you must always face the fact that while you must carry on the fight within your union for the daily conditions of work, you are fighting at a tremendous disadvantage while your adversary has control of the powers of government and is able to dictate the rules of the battle. If you really wish to gain a victory that will be permanent you must unite on the field where you are supreme, where your numbers will count against his wealth and where you will be able to dictate the terms of the struggle—upon the political field.

If you do not take this lesson to heart, and enter into this field as a class-conscious body you may look for stormy times ahead. Already your forces are being divided by rival unions, your masters are gathering strength for the combat, and you are about to face a struggle in which the political "pull" will all be on the other side, where you will meet the police, the courts, the city government, and the united forces of your employers arrayed in a determination to "smash the union." What do you propose to do about it? Will you continue to listen to those whose power is gone? Will you brand everyone who raises a warning voice or tells you the truth as a "union wrecker"? Will you rally to the support of the fakirs because they tell you that an attack on them is an attack on "union labor"? That is what McKinley is telling you today—that "patriotism" means worship of the administration, Republican or Democrat. Because they are "the country." Or will you realize where your interests really lie and cleaning out the gang that have infested your organizations, join at the polls in a class-conscious body and strike where you will be effective? It is for you to decide.

## IT WONT WORK.

### Pitiful Consolation of Laborers Displaced by Machines.

It is pathetically ludicrous to see how with each new invention all the old phenomena repeat themselves. There has never been a labor-saving invention yet introduced that those who were to be displaced by it did not comfort themselves with the observation that "it wont work."

It was so with the Mergenthaler, the nail machine and the power-loom. The type-setters, the nail-makers and the weavers each laughed at the break-downs of the first crude machines and derided those who predicted their success. So today, the cab-man, the horse-shoer, and draymen are making merry over the repeated break-downs, hot-boxes, exploded tires and defective machinery of the automobile. They smilingly tell each other that "it wont work."

They seem to forget that every invention passes through a series of experimental mechanical stages before it becomes sufficiently perfect to be a social force. In the first place it only exists as an idea in the brain of the inventor; then it takes the form of a rough model, then the first crude constructions are put in actual use. For a little time all they succeed in doing is to show their own defects. But that is an important and necessary work. Soon they are more numerous. A large number of men are working with and at them and examining them from a thousand points of view. Improvement follows improvement, until through the changing of a multitude of details the whole structure is transformed. Then almost in a night it enters into and revolutionizes industry.

The automobile is in the second of these stages. It is just showing its defects. It is changing far more rapidly, because there is so much more to change, than did the bicycle. One of the latest improvements was tested during the last week in Chicago, when an automobile was driven through the streets with the driving mechanism concealed in the hubs of the wheels. This takes away much of cumbersome appearance of the old machine, reduces the cost of construction 25 per cent and renders its progress almost noiseless. This is but one of countless similar improvements that are taking place every day. When a couple of hundred or a thousand have been tested through the coming winter a perfect machine will issue from the shops next season that will send the horse to the proletarian butcher-shop and cheap restaurant and the cab-driver, teamster, etc., to join the army of the unemployed. And a few of them will get some ideas into their brains and will join the great body of workers who are enrolled beneath the banner of socialism to overthrow the system that makes of every improvement a curse and of every advance a horror.

## FROM START TO FINISH

### IN THE BEGINNING THE CLOSING ACTS

### The First Crude Forms of Modern Industry.

### CHANGES OF A GENERATION.

### How the Railroad Business was Carried On But a Little Over Half a Century Ago.

A man is in Augusta today who has the distinction of having helped to build the first American railway. He is Dr. W. W. Smith of Williston, S. C., who is the guest of Mr. Charles Tillman, says the Atlanta (Ga.) Journal. Dr. Smith is the grandfather of Mrs. Tillman. He was born in Barnwell county in 1813. He is both a minister and a physician.

According to Dr. Smith the first railroad in the United States was the South Carolina railroad, running from Charleston to Augusta, a distance of 140 miles.

Dr. Smith was one of the corps of surveyors of the road, beginning at Charleston in 1826. He says that they were seven years building the road and that he helped in the work throughout that time. The road was completed in 1833.

The first motive power used on this road was wind, utilized in sails of cloth on the cars.

Dr. Smith is the inventor of the lever switch. Before his invention they moved the rails by means of wedges.

In building the road a heavy grade was encountered at Alken, S. C. There a stationary engine pulled the cars up the grade by ropes and windlass. There was a double track at that place, and a car loaded with rocks furnished the weights to help pull up the cars.

The locomotives had two smokestacks, one at each end. In going to Charleston one of the stacks was used, and in coming back the other. One hundred miles a day was good traveling in those days. When night came on all hands struck camp and waited for daylight to come in order to proceed. The track was composed of ties and thirty-two foot stringers, on which a band of iron about like a common tire was laid and nailed to the wood.

A track walker went ahead of the engine every day to knock down the "snake heads" or nail heads to prevent accidents. The dread of the engineer was the "snake-head" or nail protruding above the iron rail, for they were prolific sources of accidents. The conductors collected the fares about as the open street cars are now arranged.

Edward Roath and Nathan Colderbanks were engineers on this primitive road. They drove a few years ago. The small facilities were meager and very primitive. A split stick served for a mail bag, as letters were put in sticks and handed up to the conductor, and were thrown out the same way.

Dr. Smith introduced the plan of having the outer rail on a curve made higher than the inner rail.

The coupling links were made of wood, so that when a car ran off it would break and save the others from running off.

Tristram Tupper was one of the presidents of this road and introduced some novelties during his administration. He had the cars remodeled and shaped like a barrel. This was done so that in case they ran off they would roll down the hill and not hurt so many passengers. It was thought they would roll back with the same degree of ease.

There was afterwards an effort made to shape the cars in order to "split the wind," thus increasing the speed.—Chicago Daily News.

Perhaps no item that has gone the rounds of the papers for some time is as expressive of the tremendous change that has taken place in American industries, and through them in the whole social organization than is this single account of the railways of but a generation ago. That one man has lived to see the beginning of a method of transportation that has revolutionized industry, rearranged our population, controlled the government, made and destroyed whole social communities, dominated whole spheres of human life, and changed the destinies of whole hosts of human beings is significant of the possible changes within the next half century.

The change from the stage coach, plank roads, crude tracks, "snake-heads," and "barrel shaped cars" to a modern "Overland Limited," with the accompanying industrial, social and governmental transformations is not greater in the difficulties of transition, than the change upon which we are just entering from private to collective ownership of those means of communication. But whereas the progress up to the present time has been almost wholly for the benefit of the small class of idle owners, the coming change will be for the benefit of the great class of toiling users.

We have several hundred back-numbers of The Workers' Call on hand that we will mail free to anyone who will use them in getting new subscribers. Drop a postal letting us know just how many you can use and we will send them to you while they last, but it is well to "come early and avoid the rush."

Every socialist should always have one of our subscription cards in his pocket with which to take ten cent subscriptions.

### How the Modern Trust Conducts Business.

### THE CLIMAX OF CAPITALISM.

### Concentrated Production—Control of the Market—Absolute Slavery of the Laborers.

Anderson, Ind., November 3.—The Tin Plate Trust was one year old today. It has been eminently successful and satisfactory—to the Tin Plate Trust. During the year the trust has succeeded in raising the price of tin plate from \$2.25 to \$4.25 a box, which amounts on present consumption to about \$29,000,000 a year "hold-up." During the year the trust has cornered the market and made it impossible for anybody but the trust to manufacture tin plate. During the year the wages of workers was advanced 15 per cent—that is, 5,000 of the total of 20,000 workers got that increase, which aggregates about \$700,000 a year, as against the \$20,000,000 advance in prices. The other 14,000 workers, who are paying more today for the necessities of life than at any time in the past, because of the numerous trust organizations are receiving the same wages they received some years ago when a dollar would buy twice as much as it does today. This in toto is the "philanthropic move" made by the trust this summer, which was advertised far and wide.

In addition to this condition of the workers the trust has begun to shut down its plants, and now 113 mills of the 293 are closed, and the workmen are out of work, so that the trust may cause scarcity and force the price of tin plate higher than it is at present—and it is now selling at the highest point it has in the last thirty years. These workers are being held subject to a day's call, and will be held that way until the trust gets ready to start the plants again. All of these closed plants, however, are in the Eastern district. By being held subject to one day's call the men are unable to get other employment to tide them over, for fear of losing their places. The trust has thus far refused to give them any information relative to the restarting of plants, and they may be held for months.

With such a condition of affairs the workers are strictly at the mercy of the trust, because there is no one else to employ them, and the loss in time greatly exceeds the advance in wages received by a few. The tin plate manufacturers have been heavy contributors to the Republican campaign fund. The men who live from earth's increase—thrown out of 103 mills are now sustaining will more than offset the \$700,000 which the 6,000 workers were given. The unskilled workers and those who did not get any advance are infinitely worse off. In the past they have never failed to have all the work they could get, and it is only since the trust has got hold that they are shelled and held subject to call. In the meantime they are paying a third to a half more for everything they wear and get and are much disgruntled.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

All this is but a "tale of woe." We wonder if the Cincinnati Enquirer really thinks that Bryan's license scheme would cure this, and if they have really such a set of idiots for readers as to believe that the tin-trust does not contribute to the Democratic campaign fund with the same liberality. It goes to the Republican one, whenever the former's services are needed.

The item is interesting to the socialist from two points of view. First as showing the great saving by combination in that the work of 293 mills was done by 113 showing that even in so large and well-organized an industry as tin-plate making over half the energy is ordinarily wasted by competition. In the second place it sheds quite a light on the trust method of handling laborers. Under the conditions described above, what can the laborers do in a "pure and simple" economic struggle?

Through a longer period of uncertainty they are starved into submission and then if one body of employed workers dares to protest, a hitherto idle mill is opened up and the poor half-starved fools there are allowed a glimpse of a capitalist paradise by having an opportunity to scab on their fellows at some other point.

All this enforces the lesson that the only place where the worker is invincible is at the polls and that the only way to get the good of these great economies is through the ownership by the workers of the tools with which they work.

But it seems that capitalism proposes to try to stop any effective fight here. In a recent speech in Philadelphia, John Wanamaker said:

"When the host of Pennsylvania free-men, supposed to be enlightened and independent, march to the polls, each individual voter knows that he is acting under a remorseless espionage from which there is no refuge or escape; that he must answer to his party, his boss, or his industrial master, if he is in any wise dependent; that his ambitions may be crushed, his employment terminated, his bread stopped, if he consults his own conscience and votes according to his judgment."

"How many Pennsylvania voters are in an industrial sense dependent? Look at the pay-rolls of the great employers—steam railways, street railways, mining and manufacturing con-

cerns, contractors and hosts of office holders, Federal state and municipal. They number hundreds of thousands in this commonwealth—three or four times more than the balance of power between the two leading parties, upon natural lines of division.

"It has been reported that whereas, little more than a year ago, the aggregate capital of American trusts was \$300,000,000, it is today \$3,000,000,000 or more. If that be true, how many electors—among the most intelligent and active of our people—will in three or four years more be in the employ and under the control, more or less direct, of the trusts alone?"

Here is a warning note that is well worth heeding, although let no one be deceived into thinking that the speaker would have things different if he could. But the truths he is speaking are none the less true. It is a fact that immense numbers of American workmen are today, not only industrial, but political slaves. Yet if they will but assert their determination to be free at every opportunity by voting, the ballot of the Socialist Labor Party, no matter what immediate suffering may follow, every punishment that is inflicted on the victimized, every class-conscious worker that is discharged will mean a powerful argument and a convincing propaganda for the socialist cause until at last when a majority shall dare to speak at once the day of all exploitation, intimidation and industrial and political slavery will be gone forever.

## WHO?

Bowed by another's lust for power,  
Bent with another's greed for gold,  
Upon his brow the storm clouds lower,  
His hand is stiff, his limbs are cold,  
Who made him thus—the thing of clay,  
The wild-eyed man with weary frame?  
Who blotted out the light of day—  
A man in nothing save a name?

Who quenched the light and stilled the hope  
Which leads to God and noble life?  
Who gave to him the broken rope  
To pull himself from wrong and strife?

Yea, who of all the motley throng  
Who dance and sing, in earth today,  
Who preach and pray 'gainst lust and wrong,  
Who felled this man—this lump of clay?

Give answer back ye hollow hearts,  
Whose heads are filled with ancient lore,  
Give answer 'til the great God starts  
And stamps its wisdom tangle on  
Ye foreheads.

'Tis ye who revel at the feast,  
'Tis ye who swing in careless ease;  
'Tis ye who live from earth's increase—  
Ye mould the souls with forms like these.

'Tis ye who maim and cleave and tear  
The muscle and the brittle bone;  
'Tis ye who fill the world with care,  
And mock the waves with wilder moan.

Oh, cease your query, false as base,  
Nor ask who turned his forehead slant;  
Perform his toil and your fine face  
Will be as rough, your form as gaunt,  
Get ye in line, and dig and faint,  
Or stand by tasks when hours more slow.

Then know, false world, your gruel-  
some plaint  
Is naught to him who wields the hoe,  
Get ye, yourself, the things ye need;  
Your dwelling, raiment, bed and food.

If ye are honest, take the lead,  
And change your light for his dark mood.

The artist paints, the poet writes,  
The preacher posts his sermons wise,  
Each eats and sleeps while this man  
Fights,  
And plunges hellward for supplies;  
Take ye the hoe, your slave now dies;  
The Lord God knows the truth from lies.

—By Rev. Geneva Lake, in Cleveland Citizen.

## SPIES IN THE CAMP.

### Trade Unionists Warned Against Traitors in Their Ranks.

A few weeks ago there appeared in the Sunday edition of the Chicago Tribune, an advertisement asking for mechanics of all kinds who wished to do secret service work. One of the Chicago comrades replied to the advertisement and shortly afterwards received a letter from T. B. James of Cleveland, Ohio, asking for references, etc. These were furnished and the following letter was then received in reply:

Dear Sir:—  
In reference to your application for a position I would like to have you call next Sunday afternoon the 5th inst., on Mr. J. K. Turner between 5 and 6 o'clock at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

(Signed) T. B. James.  
Personal.  
When Mr. Turner was visited he explained that he was engaged in doing work for large corporations and trusts who wished information concerning the different labor organizations. They wished to hire men to join the different unions and to work in various shops wherever they might be sent and to act as spies on their fellow workmen. For this noble service they were to be paid \$50.00 a month, board and expenses.

It looks very much as if the laborers of Cleveland especially, and all union men in general would do well to keep their eyes open in this direction. Here is where some more dynamic outrages are being prepared and we may be sure that in the strikes that are soon to follow there will be some "horrible crime" committed that will demand that the powers of government be called in to "suppress insurrection" and preserve "law and order."

## REMEMBER WARDNER

### Another Cry From This Capitalist Hades.

### DISREGARD OF LAW AND ORDER

### Men Railroaded to the Penitentiary Against the Evidence and Without Regard to Guilt or Innocence.

The following letters were taken from the last two successive issues of the Freeman's Labor Journal and tell some chapters in a story that should make every laborer in America rise in the fierce indignation of intelligent revolt determined to overthrow the class rule upon which such things depend for their existence:

Editor Freeman's Labor Journal:

"The eyes of the laboring people of the Northwest, at least that portion of the laboring people that believes in organizing against the common enemy—the plutocratic slave drivers—are now anxiously awaiting the verdict of the twelve federal jurymen, who within the next ten or twelve days will decide the fate of thirteen men, who are being persecuted by order of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan octopus."

"Extensively the men are being tried for interfering with and obstructing the passage of a United States mail car on the 25th day of April last, but in reality they are being persecuted for the simple reason that the aforesaid Bunker Hill & Sullivan octopus has decided that an object lesson must be taught the laboring class of the Coeur d'Alenes. They must not forget that the Bunker Hill & Sullivan is supreme in Idaho, our law on arbitration and forbidding discrimination against members of organized labor to the contrary notwithstanding. The whole machinery of the state administration is being used to convict the accused men. It makes no difference to Steunberger, Sinclair, and the Mine Owners' Association, that many of the accused do not belong to labor organizations. They are supposed to be union men. That supposition settles their fate by 'the powers that be.' The people of the Northwest are led to believe that the accused men are the ringleaders of the alleged outrages of the last seven years. Some of them owe allegiance to no labor organization. Others joined the labor bodies between the 15th and 20th of April last, while not one of them at any time has been known as prominent men in the labor movement of the Coeur d'Alenes. Men who are supposed to be without friends have been chosen for the sacrifice, and no stone will be left unturned to convict them. Up to about the present time about thirty witnesses have testified for the prosecution, and the parrot-like similarity of their answers to questions propounded by the attorneys have demonstrated the truthfulness of the statements made by people who have closely watched the trend of affairs during the last six months. The state authorities have been continually drilling their witnesses for this occasion."

"The most peculiar significance of the testimony is that every witness for the prosecution (except railroad men) is either in the employ of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan company, or are wives or children of employees of that company. They all admit they are dependent upon the Bunker Hill & Sullivan company for a livelihood. Their anxiety to fulfill the commands of the octopus and convict their fellow men, many of them, is not new for many years. They have proved their undoing. The glaring inconsistency of their statements have created sympathy for the prisoners. Attorney Forney is the most conspicuous witness up to the present time. His method of furnishing evidence is peculiar. He says the following: 'I will remember the system of intimidation and cruelty that resulted in the insanity of M. Johnson, and his subsequent murder by order of Dr. France. That same method was applied to other witnesses. For instance, Francis Butler was approached on the 9th day of April last with a typewritten statement containing an alleged confession. He was promised his liberty and exemption from prosecution if he would sign the document. He refused and was promptly placed in the guard house, and sequestered from his comrades.'"

"After three months of that kind of treatment Mr. Butler signed the statement and was released. He went to California for his health, and a few months later was arrested while in a hospital at San Francisco, brought back here and now Forney is trying to convict him by using his alleged confession against him. Even the lawyers all cry 'shame' at Forney; but what cares he as long as a fat check, signed by F. W. Bradley, is snugly enclosed in his inside vest pocket. I must say, however, he actually pushed when Attorney Reddy compelled him to admit that he bribed Francis Butler and was now betraying the unfortunate man for a few pieces of silver."

One week later the following was published in the above paper:

"The trial, or rather alleged trial, of the thirteen Coeur d'Alene strikers has at last come to an end, as far as deciding judicially their guilt or innocence. The last of the program, in regard to these thirteen workmen, concerned jury duty. It unfolded in the public today, when a jury of twelve farmers decided that ten out of the thirteen were guilty of obstructing the United States mail on the 25th of April last. To say that the verdict is as astounding as it is highly, even the B. H. & S. tools in Moscow were taken by surprise, as they say that they only expected to convict three of the prisoners."

"The citizens of Moscow could hardly believe their ears and asked each other if they heard the clerk of the court read guilty. There must of necessity be some powerful influence brought to bear upon the jury, else how can we reconcile the fact that but one of the acquitted men admitted guilt."

(Continued on page 2.)

THE WORKERS' CALL.

Issued every Saturday at 36 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Entered at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., as second class matter of the second class...

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. One year \$1.00 Six months .60 Three months .35 Single copies .10

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

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

A. M. SIMONS, Editor.



The Socialist Vote. UNITED STATES.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Number of Votes. 1890: 18,704; 1891: 19,582; 1892: 21,512; 1893: 23,566; 1894: 25,050; 1895: 26,989; 1896: 28,576; 1897: 30,566; 1898: 32,904.

Copies sold last week 11.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

For some months there has been a general call for a convention at which all the difficulties into which the party was plunged could be straightened out.

The word socialism has passed from a badge of infamy to a mark of distinction among large classes of people. The Democratic party is intellectually and politically bankrupt.

In the midst of this greatest of opportunities the Socialist Labor Party finds itself torn by internal strife and corrupted by personal antagonisms.

Hence this reorganization was necessary. And being necessary, it is hard to imagine its coming at a more opportune time. It is long enough before election to allow for a complete rearrangement of the forces.

But we have passed that stage. Whatever may have been the antagonisms generated by the heat of conflict it is now over with.

the spirit of revolt against capitalism in his heart should now drop all that belongs to the past and press onward to the future.

The convention offers an opportunity to prepare for present and coming conflicts. It is the only possible way now to again gather the somewhat broken and disordered army of socialism into a compact force ready to move forward step by step with the militant workers of the world.

Every section of the S. L. P. should be represented. A fund must be raised to send those representatives whose sections cannot meet the expense.

The common foundation of the S. L. P. is known and understood by all members. Its adherence to the class struggle, its revolutionary tactics, its uncompromising attitude at all times are matters upon which there are no disputes.

The convention should be held in the central or western states. On this there will be great difference of opinion and whichever side is defeated in the referendum must be willing to abide by the decision of the majority and work with the same zeal for the convention that it would have done had its location been selected.

But all this must be discussed and thought over in the different branch meetings. The one thing to be considered settled at this time is the fact of a convention and that every S. L. P. member should have a representative there through a delegate from his branch.

You have never had as good a chance to spread socialist literature as The Workers' Call is now offering.

Japan.

Now it is claimed that Japan has entered into a defensive and offensive alliance with China and Siam. If true this may put another face on the "Eastern question."

Send in a club of ten three months subscriptions and get ten copies of The Man Under the Machine.

LETTER BOX.

Associated Press reports memorial services for the Haymarket victims of '37, by the Socialist Labor Party club, Chicago. Who are these people who persist in mixing things? While doubtless the men were unjustly condemned, the doctrines preached by Parsons, Lingg, Schryab and Neebe, was certainly anarchy. Spies was the only one who had socialist inclinations, and he was badly muddled.

Let me hear from you. Why don't you start a Letter Box? Fraternally, F.

Perhaps the following extract from the Chicago Inter-Ocean will explain the facts in the case:

Memorial services for the anarchists executed for implication in the Haymarket riot were held yesterday afternoon at Teutonia Turner Hall, Fifty-third street and Ashland avenue, under the auspices of the Carl Marx Socialist Labor Party Club.

To those of our readers to whom it does not explain matters we would simply say that this celebration was carried on by the De Leonites of Chicago in the rear of Oscar Neebe's saloon. Section Chicago of the Socialist Labor Party had no connection with the affair.

Another Lie Exposed.

We do not know how good it does to call attention to the lying of De Leon, but for fear some of the comrades might take a little stock in the stories he is spreading we wish to simply say that the statement in the last number of his "People" that any translation of a Swedish article on trades unions had been offered to The Workers' Call for publication is a deliberate lie out of whole cloth.

Do not neglect to read the new book offered in this number. Ten three months subscription and 50 cents worth of books for \$1.00. Can you not send the dollar today?

Remember Wardner

(Continued from page 1.)

ing to Wardner on the train, while one of the convicted men was proven by his physician and nurse to have been suffering from typhoid fever on the 29th of April. Dr. Mitchell, a man whose reputation for truth and veracity is of the highest order, swore that on the 28th of April Frank Marona was sick in bed his pulse bounding to 120 while his fever was 104.

Did Judge Beatty so instruct the jury? Close attention was paid to his instructions by the jury and spectators and very strangely his "honor" neglected to instruct the jury as he agreed. After the jury retired, Mr. Reddy demanded to know why his honor neglected to instruct as he agreed. His honor recalled the jury of the mob, and he said that he felt friendly towards labor bodies, did he so instruct the jury, but because the world would brand him as a scoundrel and unfit to associate with honorable men if he did not keep his promise to the defense. The fact that Marona was an Italian decided his fate. Salla Altenola and Lucietta were also convicted because they were Italians. Their innocence was proven beyond a doubt. The mine owners of the Coeur d'Alenes demanded blood, the innocence or guilt of the accused cut no figure, victims they demanded and these unfortunate men have been sacrificed to appease the wrath of the plutocratic mine owners. If any of you readers think that the verdict reached by the jury today meets with the approval of the people of Moscow they should visit this city and observe the citizens of this place. During the last ten years the words "the majesty of the law" have been quoted extensively, but never again after witnessing the scenes I have during the last ten days will I use such an expression, until the courts of our land are rescued from the enemies, the pluto-capitalistic class, and is once more restored to the people, and the people taught their rights. A United States Citizen.

Keep watch on the subscription number on your address label. When that number is the same as the number of the paper on which it is pasted your subscription has expired. Please renew at once so as to avoid any delay as otherwise the paper will be promptly stopped.

Ten copies of "The Man Under the Machine" and a year's subscription for fifty cents.

SNAP SHOTS BY THE WAYSIDE.

War Item. Uncensored dispatch from Southampton, England:

"A brilliant sortie was made by the British forces in this vicinity last week. The operations were successful in every respect, 15,000 pounds of putrid beef and mutton intended for army supplies being captured without the loss of a man. The Boer forces are said to be thoroughly demoralized by this disaster."

Private Tommy Atkins may congratulate himself that he was not called upon to "surround" an enemy of this kind. With Mauser bullets and shell fragments seeking entrance from the outside and a ration of diseased carrion "boring from within," the most devoted "loyalty" and "patriotism" become paralyzed.

One hundred thousand votes for "Golden Rule Jones" means that one hundred thousand men are looking for the way out, following the will-o-the-wisp of "sentiment." They will have to come on the solid ground of the class struggle before even hope can inspire them.

One hundred thousand votes cast for socialism, represented in Ohio by the candidacy of Robert Eandlow, would have cheered the heart of every workman throughout the world. One hundred thousand votes for Jones; one hundred thousand men disappointed by failure. Straight socialism never fails.

"The London Star says married men in the employ of Sir Thomas Lipton, the tea merchant and yachtsman, receive as low as \$3.50 and \$4.00 a week, while young women in the packing rooms are paid from \$1.10 to \$2.50 a week."

Perhaps these employees are so impressed with Sir Thomas' admirable qualities as a "dead game sport" that they are willing to contribute all they don't get to help build another contestant for the America cup. From reading the above we are convinced that the general baronet means to challenge again for another race. The item also contains a challenge to the entire working class—if they possess enough sense to see it.

DIES ON EVE OF PROSPERITY.

Inventor Succumbs to Starvation in Lodging-House While Discussing His Future.

While telling his companions of a fortune he expected from one of his inventions, John Rourke died last night in his chair in the Model lodging-house, Custom-House place and Van Buren street.

For the last week Rourke, who is 60 years old, had been without money, and while allowed to sleep in the lodging-house, he had been unable to purchase sufficient food, and succumbed to starvation. He had just finished the drawings for a new gas engine and had made application for a patent. Frank P. McGraw of Grand Rapids, a retired wealthy manufacturer, was to have furnished the money necessary to perfect the machine and place it on the market. But little is known of Rourke except that he came from Canada.—Chicago Journal.

In this case as in many others capitalism insists that the inventor shall have his reward—in the next world. At any rate he is sent there on chance via the starvation route, and if the reward is not forthcoming then why then it is nobody's business.

The anarchist Victor Yarros has just been talking about the trusts to a woman's club. Among other things he told his audience that the trusts hurt competition, which is true anarchist philosophy. It might even be elevated by calling it chaotic.

Trusts when organized put competition to the test, and if it really disappears it is simply evidence of the absolute social character of the trust. If the people were not generally blockheads they would socialize the trust against which competition has become an impossibility. But we have yet so many "anarchists."

The evidences of "prosperity" are startlingly illustrated by the operation of two new state institutions—the Free Employment Bureau and the Municipal pawnshop. The west side bureau has had over 3,000 applications for work and has actually succeeded in placing something over 1,000 in situations, while the pawnshop has had such a rush of prosperous citizens desiring a small loan on their personal belongings, that its officers declare that both space and help must be quadrupled in order to meet the demands of "business." How's that, umpire?

A NEW PAMPHLET.

Send in An Order As Soon As You Read This.

The first edition of the Man Under the Machine is now ready for mailing and has nearly all been ordered in advance. The price from now on will be five cents for a single copy; three copies for ten cents, thirty cents for ten, and forty copies one dollar.

As another edition will be issued in a few weeks we wish to ask those of the comrades who are reading it to drop a line to the author suggesting any points which might be made clearer or changes which would strengthen it for propaganda purposes. It will be possible to make such changes now as the matter is still in type and after the next issue plates will be made and further changes will be impossible. Let us co-operate to make this as strong a propagandist force as possible for the campaign of 1900.

Are YOU still hustling for subscribers?

BOOK REV. WS.

THE PERFECT WAGNERITE. A COMMENTARY ON THE RING OF THE NIBLUNGS, by George Bernard Shaw; H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago; pp. 170; \$1.50.

It has long been recognized that socialism was a philosophy that made itself felt in every rank of human life, permeating literature and art and music from its basic position in industry, and that the same revolutionary principle that is manifest in the revolt of labor was finding a voice in every form of expression which the intellect of man has devised with which to communicate his ideas, feelings and impressions to his fellow men.

It has always been known in an indefinite way that Richard Wagner was the one who was telling this same story through the instrumentality of the orchestra, and a few have felt the thrill and sweep of the revolutionary impulse in his mighty symphonies and even read there the same story of the rise and development to bursting ripeness and rottenness of our present system which the socialist is ever pointing out, yet to the great majority of hearers it told no such tale.

"The Ring, with all its gods and giants and dwarfs, its water-maidens and Valkyries, its wishing cup, magic ring, enchanted sword and miraculous treasure, is a drama of today, and not of a remote and fabulous antiquity. It could not have been written before the second half of the nineteenth century, because it deals with events which were only then consummating themselves. Unless the spectator recognizes in it an image of the life he is himself fighting his way through, it must needs appear to him a monstrous development of the Christmas pantomimes, spun out here and there into intolerable lengths of dull conversation by the principal baritone."

Thus we see how in this apparent setting of old legends to music Wagner has really only used these ancient stories as vehicles through which to preach the rise and development of capitalism and predict its ultimate downfall.

In the beginning Rhine-maidens are seen in contemplation of the enjoyment of nature's bounty as they sport in joy around the Rhine Gold. The dwarf Alberic appears and in his repulsive greed seeks to secure their favor. He is repulsed and seizing upon the Rhine-gold flies with it. His newfound power, resting in the possession of the wealth of the world he uses to oppress his fellow creatures until he seeks the aid of the state and church and governing powers hidden in the story under the disguise of the gods.

If such a presumption may be allowed on the part of one who is more socialist than musician we would ask if the author has not been too modest in his interpretation and has seen in Wagner's drama rather the contest of passions and struggles between individuals in present society than the actual march of historic events. In the coming of the Hero especially it seems as if he had read his Fabianism into the revolutionism of Wagner and sees in the Hero of Wagner the "deliverer" who is to come from the capitalist class of today and lead the masses into the promised land, rather than what seems to us to fit, not only the truth, but the music and the drama better—the great producing masses—who have long been in the grasp of the Alberics of capitalism but have at last grown conscious of their strength and seizing the sword of industry which no class of Alberics can ever wield in its full power, themselves overthrow, at once the whole race of Alberics, gods and their institutions and themselves become the ruling class. Perhaps we see more in Shaw than he saw himself but he dare not complain if we claim to do so, as he himself lays down the law, and supports himself by quotations from Wagner (pp. 121-2) that a later critic may often see more in an author's writings than he himself ever consciously realized.

Suffice to say that no lover of music whether he be socialist or not can afford not to read this work, while every socialist even if he knows nothing of music will, by reading it, gain a sidelight upon his socialism that will help to clear up many things.

PENDRAGON POSERS; Chas. H. Kerr & Co.; paper, pp. 59, 19 cents. This little anonymous work consists of a series of penetrating and suggestive questions that will at least serve the conventional purpose of "setting

people thinking." There is much matter that might well be left out and the chapter on "Socialism," as is almost invariably the case with non-scientific writers, is not on Socialism at all but on Nationalism. Still it contains many sharp hints and searching questions. The chapter on the "Administration" would lead one to believe that it was the Republicans and not capitalism that brought the ill of present society. But it is easier to find fault than to construct and it might also be said of this book that "a fool can ask questions, etc." Still they are mostly questions that we should be asking ourselves and if a thorough search is made for the answers there is no doubt but what the questioner will find himself started on the right way. The following extracts will give a better idea of the character of the book than any amount of description:

"Our political freedom? Are we quite sure of it today? With thousands upon thousands coerced to marching under a flag disgraced and defamed by a lying legend across its glorious folds at the bottom and the names of "blind leaders of the blind" attacked across its top, and the election of those leaders accomplished by unblushing and wholesale bribery and the intimidation of workers dependent on the great railway and manufacturing corporations, all of which is not now seriously questioned, has not our boasted political freedom and independence already taken its place among other national myths we still subscribe to, but don't believe in?"

"Is manhood and womanhood a marketable commodity? Is human necessity a fit object to traffic in? Is the laborer worthy of his hire? "Am I my brother's keeper?" Wherever a life is controlled by another for the primary benefit of the controller does not the relation of master and slave there exist?"

"Does it make any difference in the essential nature of the relation whether you buy a whole life at once, as the southern planter did before the war, or buy the life a little at a time, on the installment plan—a day, a week, a month, a year, as in our northern factories today?"

"Men are displaced by machines; steam and steel have made the whole world mechanical. What is MAN to do?"

"How can he do 'something else,' when everything else is like the industry that has no further use for him?"

"Do you think, Mr. Wachmaker, you would be a prominent success making horseshoes? Do you think you would rival Sir Christopher Wren, or the builders of the 'White City,' as an architect, Mr. Shoemaker? My shallow critics, would you choose to live in a house built by ever so good a carpet weaver, or wear a suit of clothes cut out and made by a glassblower or an ironmoulder or a typesetter?"

"Go west and grow up with the country." But suppose, as has been truly and tritely said, "there is no more west and no more country?"

"And Mr. Farmer, can anybody become a successful capitalist, or a success without previous experience and training?"

"One poor worker, we call an inventor, gives to the world the child of his brain; is he any better off? Is it not ten chances to one he dies in poverty, while the 'inventor' drives to lower wages and earlier pauperism thousands of his still poorer fellows?"

"Is not the real mission of machinery to give leisure to life, added opportunity to the worker? If it don't do this wouldn't it be far better if it had never been invented?"

"Why do you not get rid of the absurd superstition that there would be no capital if there were no capitalists?"

"Why do you thus put the cart before the horse?"

"Why do you believe, in this age of reason, that there would be no wealth if there were no thieves?"

"Do you think there would be no potatoes if there were no potato bugs? Why do you think there would be no machinery, no industry, no exchange if there were no monopolists; and no good management, no order, no society if there were no corrupt pauperism, no venal judges, no prostitutes of any sort?"

The Election.

But little actual news has as yet been received concerning the S. L. P. vote at the election last week. We must face the fact, however, that there has been considerable of a decrease in most places. In New York and Massachusetts the fight caused a falling off until it is doubtful if we will retain our official standing in the latter state. In Rochester, N. Y., and in many small towns where there was practically but one faction the vote increased as a whole. This is somewhat discouraging at first but we might as well face the fact. It does no good to lie to ourselves in the grotesque and fantastic manner exhibited by the De Leon "People," because that helps no one and must cause a reaction when the truth is known.

We must simply face the fact that while we were engaged in ridding the party of undesirable elements the agitation lagged and outsiders were confused by the rival camps and did not vote. It nowhere means a set-back to socialism. It will in no way decrease our ardor. We should simply make up our minds that now that the work within is done we can go on with a knowledge that we are in much better shape for the coming struggles than we have ever been for the past ones.

Syracuse, November 8.—The vote in Syracuse is 1,850 for justice of supreme court. For mayor, Pellenz received 1,650 as compared with 673 two years ago. Last year the vote was 2,075 in this city. Yours fraternally, E. B. Schwarz.

Correction.

In our last number the article entitled "Independent Socialists" was by an oversight credited to the Pottstown Blade. It should have been credited to the Industrial Mutualists Tablet, a column in the above paper edited by the Industrial Mutualists of Pottstown, a socialist organization of over thirty years standing, and who pay for the space occupied by them in the Pottstown Blade.

Take advantage of the book offer.

# The Communist Manifesto.

"A part of the bourgeoisie is desirous of redressing social grievances in order to secure the continued existence of bourgeois society.

"To this section belong economists, philanthropists, improvers of the condition of the working class, organizers of charity, members of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, temperance fanatics, hole and corner reformers of every imaginable kind. This form of socialism has, moreover, been worked out into complete systems.

"The socialist bourgeois want all the advantages of modern social conditions without the struggles and dangers necessarily resulting therefrom. They desire the existing state of society minus its revolutionary and disintegrating elements. They wish for a bourgeoisie without a proletariat. The bourgeoisie naturally conceives the world in which it is supreme to be the best; and bourgeois socialism develops this comfortable conception into various more or less complete systems. In requiring the proletariat to carry out such a system, and thereby to march straightway into the social New Jerusalem, it but requires in reality, that the proletariat should remain within the bounds of existing society, but should cast away all its hateful ideas concerning the bourgeoisie.

"A second and more practical, but less systematic form of this socialism sought to depreciate every revolutionary movement in the eyes of the working class, by showing that no mere political reform but only a change in the material conditions of existence in economical relations could be of any advantage to them. By changes in the material conditions of existence this form of socialism, however, by no means understands abolition of the bourgeois relations of production—an abolition that can be effected only by a revolution—but administrative reforms, based on the continued existence of these relations; reforms, therefore, that in no respect affect the relations between capital and labor, but, at the best, lessen the cost and simplify the administrative work of bourgeois government.

"It is summed up in the phrase: the bourgeois is a bourgeois—for the benefit of the working class.

How well this pictures the "reformers" and "philanthropists," the "me-to-socialists" and sympathetic meddlers with which our present society is so bountifully blessed? Who has not seen the wealth of compassion that is poured out upon "degraded" and "degraded" people—how much they are willing to do FOR him, but who draw back in holy horror when asked to get right out of the glare of publicity down among the laborers where no interviewer will look for them and no "degraded" demand their services as lecturers at pleasant afternoon functions. But there was some excuse for this class at the time when the Manifesto was written and the proletariat was really "as yet in its infancy." But today when the proletariat has grown to a developed and official factor such a movement either reaches a height of ignorance which is criminal or must be exercised on the ground of the support which its propaganda affords to those most closely connected with it.

"We do not here refer to that literature which, in every great modern revolution, has always given voice to the demands of the proletariat, such as the writings of Babeuf and others.

"The first direct attempts of the proletariat to attain its own ends, made in times of universal excitement, when feudal society was being overthrown, these attempts necessarily failed, owing to the then undeveloped state of the proletariat, as well as to the absence of the economic conditions for its emancipation, conditions that had yet to be produced, and could be produced by the impending bourgeois epoch alone. The revolutionary literature that accompanied these first movements of the proletariat had necessarily a reactionary character. It inculcated universal asceticism and social leveling in its crudest form.

"The socialist and communist systems properly so called, those of St. Simon, Fourier, Owen and others, spring into existence in the early and undeveloped period, described above, of the struggle between proletariat and bourgeoisie.

"The founders of these systems see, indeed, the class antagonisms as well as the action of the decomposing elements in the prevailing form of society. But the proletariat, as yet in its infancy, offers to them the spectacle of a class without any historical initiative or any independent political movement.

"Since the development of class antagonism keeps even pace with the development of industry, the economic situation, as they find it, does not as yet offer to them the material conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat. They therefore search after a new social science, after new social laws, that are to create these conditions.

"Historical action is to yield to their personal inventive action, historically created conditions of emancipation to phantastic ones, and the gradual, spontaneous class organization of the proletariat to an organization of society specially contrived by these inventors. Future history resolves itself, in their eyes, into the propaganda and the practical carrying out of their social plans.

"In the formation of their plans they are conscious of caring chiefly for the interest of the working class, as being the most suffering class. Only few

of the point of view of being the most suffering class does the proletariat exist for them.

"The undeveloped state of the class struggle as well as their own surroundings cause socialists of this kind to consider themselves far superior to all class antagonisms. They want to improve the condition of every member of society, even that of the most favored. Hence they habitually appeal to society at large, without distinction of class; nay, by preference to the ruling class. For how can people, when once they understand their system, fail to see in it the best possible plan of the best possible state of society?

"Hence they reject all political, and especially all revolutionary action; they wish to attain their ends by peaceful means, and endeavor, by small experiments, necessarily doomed to failure, and by the force of example, to pave the way for the new social Gospel.

"Such phantastic pictures of future society, painted at a time when the proletariat is still in a very undeveloped state and has but a phantastic conception of its own position, correspond with the first instinctive yearnings of that class for a general reconstruction of society.

"But these socialist and communist publications contain also a critical element. They attack every principle of existing society. Hence they are full of the most valuable materials for the enlightenment of the working class. The practical measures proposed in them, such as the abolition of the distinction between town and country, of the family, of the carrying on of industries for the account of private individuals, and of the wage system, the proclamation of social harmony, the conversion of the functions of the state into a mere superintendence of production, all these proposals point solely to the disappearance of class antagonisms which were, at that time, only just cropping up, and which, in these publications, are recognized under their earliest, indistinct and undefined forms only. These proposals, therefore, are of a purely Utopian character.

"The significance of Critical-Utopian socialism and communism bears an inverse relation to historical development. In proportion as the modern class struggle develops and takes definite shape, this phantastic standing apart from the contest, these phantastic attacks on it lose all practical value and all theoretical justification. Therefore, although the originators of these systems were, in many respects, revolutionary, their disciples have in every case formed mere reactionary sects. They hold fast by the original views of their masters, in opposition to the progressive historical development of the proletariat. They, therefore, endeavor, and that consistently, to deaden the class struggle and to reconcile the class antagonisms. They still dream of experimental realization of their social Utopias, of founding isolated "phalanxes," of establishing "Home Colonies," of setting up a "Little Icaria"—duodecimo editions of the New Jerusalem, and to realize all these castles in the air, they are compelled to appeal to the feelings and purses of the bourgeoisie. By degrees they sink into the category of the reactionary conservative socialists depicted above, differing from these only by more systematic pedantry, and by their fanatical and superstitious belief in the miraculous effects of their social science.

"They, therefore, violently oppose all political action on the part of the working class; such action, according to them, can only result from blind unbelief in the new Gospel."

With this issue the publication of the Manifesto itself will be finished. In this number a considerable portion of the original is omitted because it deals principally with matters, which while of great value historically, have not the same vital interest for today as have the others.

## REST FOR THE FIREMEN.

Another Nut for the Unthinking Worker to Crack.

Indianapolis, Nov. 3.—A device has been invented by a resident of this city which is expected to work a revolution in the matter of firing engines on railroad trains. It will soon be given a test by the Pennsylvania company with a view to using it on that system. The device has not yet been patented, and for that reason the name of the inventor is withheld for the present from the public.

The work of the machine is to throw coal into the firebox of the engine and evenly distribute it, and is so arranged that the engineer, by turning a little wheel, can place the coal in the fire box at the rate of about twenty-one cubic feet in a second. This work is now done by the fireman with a shovel, who throws about twenty pounds at a time.

The machine has been tried and has been found to work perfectly, and it is thought that it will solve the problem of poor firing of engines and do away with firemen entirely. Superintendent Mahaffey of the Pennsylvania company has examined the machine, and says there appears to be nothing in the way of its accomplishment of the end for which it is designed.

Many large plants of stationary boilers have long been using such automatic feeders and it has been evident for some time that it was a question of but a short time when the same principles would be applied to the locomotive. Between this invention on the one hand and the introduction of electric motors on the other it looks as if it would take something more than "pure and simple" unionism to carry the fireman through.

Take Advantage of the Book Case.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

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

The special session of the British Trade Union Congress will take place next January. It is called for the purpose of arranging a combination with all socialist, co-operative and kindred societies to elect labor men to the next parliament independent of the old capitalist parties.

In connection with this congress the following article by H. M. Hyndman in London Justice is of especial interest. It is also particularly opportune to the present situation in this country:

The decision of the S. D. F. to take part in the congress called by the parliamentary committee of the trade unions, in accordance with the resolutions of the Trades Congress at Plymouth, to discuss the subject of "Labor Representation," is, in our opinion, a very wise one. It is true that the matter to be debated is very vaguely put; true, also, that the basis of trade unionism and of co-operative societies is very different in this country from that of socialism; nor can it be disputed that great benefit organizations, such as trade unions in the main, and distributive agencies such as co-operative stores, must have a much wider membership to be represented by delegates than a political body such as the S. D. F. But the time is ripe for such a meeting as is now being arranged, and the mere fact that we shall be in a minority as avowed revolutionary Social-Democrats ought not to deter us and happily has not deterred us from participating in the coming conference. That there will be many socialists who are members of the S. D. F. and I. L. P. among the delegates appointed by the trade unions is already certain. They will certainly act and vote with their comrades who come there as socialists, and probably a majority of these same socialists will also be trade unionists. Consequently, if our delegates act with judgment and capacity, taking advantage of that vigor and initiative which they undoubtedly possess, while refraining from any attempt to dictate to the congress, we believe that another great step forward will be taken in the direction of the conversion of the great English trade unions to the socialist cause. Even now our views are far more widely held by the rank and file of those trade unions than we ourselves as yet quite appreciate. But for the great influence exerted by men of the old individualist school, who have done good work in their day, but are now little better than middle class reactionaries, the English trade unionists would be much nearer to their continental brethren than they are at present. It is our business, without offence to the "leaders," whom we are compelled to oppose, to show the organized workers of Great Britain that in socialism alone is their hope for the future.

The moment, we say, is propitious for such a gathering and for such an attempt. All who were present at the Plymouth Trade Union Congress admit that trade unionism on its present lines seemed quite played out. Anything duller or more doleful it is impossible to imagine. There was no life or "go" in the whole thing. Many delegates who are still opposed to us openly admitted that a new departure is inevitable if the organized workers are henceforth to exercise any appreciable influence on their day and generation. This being conceded, as at Plymouth it was almost universally conceded, in what direction can an advance be beneficially made? Unquestionably the forward move must be towards scientific Social-Democracy. There is nowhere else to go. The trade unionists themselves, though they accept the wages system as the ground upon which they still organize themselves, are daily coming more and more to the recognition that the class war of laborers, skilled and unskilled, against capitalists, philanthropic or tyrannical, is the great social feature of the time. From this point to the brigading themselves together for the conquest of the entire means and instruments of production, including the land, by an organized and educational industrial community, is no long distance. The growth of "trusts" and "combinations" and obvious hopelessness of strikes under the new economic conditions will hasten on this development, even if our propaganda were not as active and intelligent as it is. But what we are doing, what we can do at the coming congress, is to point out soberly and convincingly that it depends largely upon the education and organization of the entire proletariat how soon and how peacefully this great revolution can be brought about. Of course, we cannot expect to convert the trade union delegates to our opinions all at once, but every time we meet them in conference we gain ground against the old school and hearten up the new. This has been the record of the past; this will be the development of the future.

That the emancipation of the workers in this island, as elsewhere, must, in the first place, at any rate, be fought for by political action is now generally accepted as truth. This, as the S. D. F., which has always championed political action, declared from the commencement, by no means excludes the possibility of force having to be used sooner or later if necessary. But for the time being politics have to be almost exclusively considered. Now, what is "labor representation?" The mere fact that a man is or was at one time a laborer with his hands, by no means constitutes him a "labor representative." That is so obvious

that we need not insist upon it. A member of parliament absolutely tied to one of the existing capitalist factions is not, and by nature of the case cannot be, a "labor representative." He is, whether Tory, Liberal, or Radical, first a party "politician," and only secondly in a small degree, and often not at all, a champion of his class. There are too many "labor members" of this type in the House of Commons today. Surely, indeed, it is enough to condemn finally the existing methods when we find that all the Liberal-Labor representatives in parliament but one, and only one—W. C. Steadman—can be called in any sense whatever an independent man. Now we say for the thousandth time or more that labor representation in the House of Commons is of worse than no value to the workers unless the members returned are absolutely independent personally, peculiarly, politically, of any capitalist party whatever, and unless they are pledged up to the hilt to do their utmost not only to initiate and support palliatives but to strive at all times to lessen, with a view to finally overthrowing, the economic and social enslavement of their class. An independent Social-Democratic Party devoted to the securing of the complete democracy in politics and out-and-out socialism in industrialism—this is what we have to strive for and argue for and persuade for at the coming congress in February. We look forward most hopefully to that gathering, and we shall earnestly and loyally do our utmost to make it a great success.

H. M. Hyndman,  
—Justice, London, England.

## Germany.

Berlin, November 7.—Again the Socialists of Berlin have gained a striking victory. In the election which has just taken place they have elected twelve candidates to the municipal council and in half of the successful districts there had never been a socialist elected before.

Out of the twelve successful candidates six have been elected on the first ballot and in three cases no candidate having received a majority a second ballot will be necessary.

The election for the Landtag of Baden took place yesterday and in Mannheim the entire list of Socialist candidates were elected by an overwhelming majority.—Vorwaerts.

The Italian correspondent of La Petite Republique states that the group of socialists in the Italian parliament have determined to continue their obstructionist policy as the only possible means of securing any advantage.

## A Letter.

The clouds that obscure the social sky are earth-born. The working class alone make or mar their fortunes and social position in this little world of ours. The human society that compels a tramp to be, is considered by the best heads and hearts to be out of order. Such a society the twentieth century will set in order. Plenty of doors in winter, and hunger and dirt will turn a philosopher into a thief. We hear of a good deal of petty larceny in these cool nights, not for the sake of the thing stolen, but simply for the chance of breaking into a good warm jail. People who live in comfortable houses with modern improvements are happier than the inhabitants of snow huts or dugouts. Not only are they likely to be happier, but also of a higher human type and every way more noble. It is very obvious that many people are consigned to hovels by the greed and fraud which have made the mansion possible. It is desirable that every human being should be well-housed, well-fed, well-clad; also that every human being should help himself to these things, without snatching or crowding. The big fish eat the little ones, and all I can monopolize is mine, says the rich man. I only wish for, and wait the opportunity to do the same as he does, says the poor man. Now surely if the poor man would turn to statistics and reflect a little he would aspire to something more sublime. The deed of honor happily never goes out of fashion, but our understanding of the term needs periodical revision: the honor that pops in noisy bravado, self-glorification and damage to others is illegitimate pedigree. Brave deeds done against such odds that failure seems inevitable, sometimes by the very brilliancy of their daring, end in success. Be noble, and the nobleness that lies in other men will rise in stateliness to meet your own. Reform has been a fascinating watchword, but we are beginning to suspect that it hides a big fallacy and mistake, we want reconstruction, an ounce of scientific formation is worth a ton of reformation. Socialism according to Webster contemplates a complete reconstruction of society, with a more just and equitable distribution of property and labor. If you are a socialist do not be a silent pupil in that philosophy; cultivate the habit of forcing the naked truth upon friend and foe; our own initiative is needed to waken response in another. To be a true propagandist it is the converts duty to push socialist papers. Many persons have a constitutional dislike to ask their friends to subscribe for socialist papers, when such persons realize that by getting subscribers for socialist papers they are doing more for humanity than those who gave millions to charity; they will feel magnanimously rewarded. Equal faithfulness will prepare for every socialist the gladness that the Bethany maiden felt.

Albert Strout.

Send in a club of ten three months subscriptions and get ten copies of "The Man Under the Machine."

# Womans' Department.

All women socialists are requested to send in contributions for this department. Original articles, items of interest or clippings will be gladly received. Address all communications for this department to the editor, Mrs. May Wood Simons, 604 Washington Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## CONSUMERS' LEAGUES

An Examination of a Late Fad in Philanthropy—False Economics—Does Not Touch Problem.

In a recent number of the Chicago Tribune appeared an article giving a list of stores that had answered certain questions put to them by the Consumers' League concerning the condition of their employees. This would contain little of interest for the laborers were it not for the fact that the Consumers' League is sending its representatives constantly to expound its principles to clubs and meetings of working women.

The whole argument used rests on the skillful turning of economic terms and the careful avoidance of certain facts which would invalidate their statements.

On examination of the principles upon which this league works we are met first with the argument that the consumer by buying only in the best markets where he is sure the goods are made by labor working under sanitary conditions and short hours, will eventually compel all stores to provide good surroundings for their employees and in turn purchase only of factories and mills where goods are manufactured under "proper" conditions.

The great body of the consumers is composed of the laborers and by them the bulk of the goods manufactured must be bought. The expenditures of the capitalist class are great but due to the fewer numbers of that class their consumption is really small in comparison to that of the whole number of laborers. In other words the laboring class must constitute the greater part of the market.

The price, however, that a laborer can pay for his purchases depends on the wages he receives. If he has but \$1.50 per day he must use a certain part of this for food, another for clothing, rent and so on.

At once it is seen that the great majority of the laborers—that is the consumers—have no choice as to where they buy for they must buy in the cheapest market if at all. Thus the work of the league can effect but a small fraction of the market, only the rapidly decreasing class who can choose their shopping places.

But returns some member of the Consumers' League by patronizing only the stores that have good surroundings for their workmen and that pay good wages we shall force other stores to pay better wages and then the factories, and so on until the wages of all labor are higher. Thus is constructed in theory an never-ending chain. Is this theory workable, however?

Again no recognition is taken of the fact that with the rise in the wages of labor immediately there is a rise in the cost of living so that as far as the purchasing power of the wages of labor is concerned it remains at the same point it was before. Further they have disregarded the presence of a great army of unemployed which our present industrial system has produced and which can at any moment break the unending chain they have created.

Allow that the large department stores on the "white list" of the league comply with their requirements. Already the laborer buys almost never at these white listed stores. Let another store which has been the shopping place of the laboring class suddenly change and likewise meet these requirements. Prices rise. Another store must arise where the laborer can buy, according to his wages. Again that the consumer may know that the goods he buys are made under so-called good conditions the league provides a label to be placed on all garments so manufactured. Let us examine. At one time the shoemakers also accomplished much by their label, but for whom? After by the use of this label a large and solid business had been built up by the union the shoe trust entered into the fruits of their toil and had no more use for the union label. It may be mentioned that among the first shops to turn but the union label were those of Governor Pingree.

Likewise the tobacco business built up by the use of the label when it became firmly established dispensed with it as quickly. So when the Consumers' League has assisted the large stores in acquiring a large trade by means of their label it will be as summarily dealt with.

Much has been said by the league concerning model factories where white goods are made with hours short, air always at a certain temperature, and conditions highly sanitary. But we are not surprised to find the laborers quite as discontented in these model shops as in others. Is it of great importance to him that he work in a palace so long as he must live in a hovel and remain a wage earner?

Since then the economic theory of the league is without foundation we would next ask if it has actually accomplished anything in changing the conditions in shops and factories? One store highly recommended by the league has been pointed to by them as never employing boys under fourteen years of age. On investigation of the truth of this statement several boys were found working under that age.

When reported to the Consumers' League the answer was made that we could not go back of the affidavit of the parent. Was there ever anything more farcical than this Consumers' League which justifies child labor if the parent also commits perjury.

Again an employee of one of these stores bears evidence that the clerks of that establishment are instructed that little attention is to be paid to the poor customer as they injure the appearance of the store for their "better class" of buyers. And these are the places recommended to the consumers—the laborers—as their shopping places!

Another still of these white listed stores nominally pays its drivers \$19.00 per week but by a system of fines they actually receive but \$5.00 or \$4.00. The price of packages claimed by the store to have been lost by their driver but which were never sent is constantly being reduced from their wages.

Further it may be cited that boys are found working in the wholesale departments of these same houses under fourteen years of age and for \$1.50 per week. Surely the league is not accomplishing a great change. What purpose then does it serve? It first acts as an excellent advertiser for certain large establishments which it calls public attention to by publishing their names in their white list. It is likewise an extremely convenient way for a decaying middle class to exercise its "philanthropic" sentiments.

In all this the laborer has no interest. Shall he be made to believe that a vital thing for him is the solving of such questions as these put by the league to its white listed stores: "How much time do you allow for lunch?" "Have you a matron in charge of employees toilet room?" or "Do employees use the elevators freely?"

The class-conscious laborer keeps clearly before him the fact that it is not in the exchange of goods that he is deeply interested today, it is in the production of them that he is exploited. Further it is not better conditions under which to work, secured for him by some "benevolent" individual, that he aims at or even a higher wage, but a complete abolition of the present system of wages brought about by himself.

## No Division of Forces.

Many women claiming to understand and believe in the principles of socialism are frequently unwilling to unite themselves with the organized body of socialist laborers. They object to being "bound" by an organization, can work as well outside, or a few want an organization of women alone.

These objections can mean but one of three things, either they have no conception of a class-conscious movement, or do not realize that any work to be effectual can only be done within an organized body working for one end, or they refuse to take any burdens in the freeing of themselves and the laboring class.

Go back over the history of socialism in Germany, France or in any country where it has reached any degree of development, and see the efforts of those who have stood aside from organization pass by with no result. If the men whose minds have helped to form the thought of this movement—a Marx, an Engels, a Liebknecht—have been the first to advocate and unite in organization and have recognized its absolute necessity what shall we say of those who today hold aloof from organization.

The condition is this, here is a body of class-conscious socialist laborers organized for political action. They have shaped the policy of the world-socialist movement and will continue to do so. You who work outside can have no effect on that movement or at most but an infinitesimal one.

A few may say let us organize a socialist woman's society. Such advocates have never had or else have lost all idea of a great revolutionary class movement. Does capitalism discriminate between sex as it buys its labor in the cheapest markets? And shall the socialist woman be so blind to the interests of her class as to divide the ranks of the workers on sex lines? The Socialist Labor Party has no need of a woman's flank movement. If the economic training of women in some cases has been small there is no better place to learn than in direct connection with an S. L. P. branch.

From the degree of industrial development it is evident that it is full time laboring women entered this movement with laboring men and took an intelligent part in its work of education and agitation.

The first woman lawyer in Switzerland, and indeed in all Europe, Fraulein Dr. A. Mackenroth, has obtained the right to give university lectures in Zurich. She has already conducted cases before the court of Zurich.—Berliner Vorwaerts.

We are always anxious to obtain names to which to send sample copies. Do not be afraid of sending too large a list if they are persons whom you have reason to think would be interested. A good way to do this is to send us a large list and then a week or so afterward see the people whose names are sent and ask them to subscribe. Always remember that in adding to the subscription list of party papers you are doing as good propaganda work not only for your own section but for the whole country as can be done.

CLASS GOVERNMENT.

An Illustration of the Truth of the Socialist Position.

Washington, D. C., November 2.—I have practically been decided that a colonial bureau will be established to take directly in charge all matters pertaining to the outlying dependencies of the United States.

This is but one more step in the direction pointed out by the Communist Manifesto where it says that "The executive of the modern state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie."

In this same connection the following from the New York World on the Chinese situation is of interest:

Persons familiar with the intricacies of State Department diplomacy incline to the belief that the key to the situation regarding the intentions of the United States and Great Britain is revealed by the activity of the two great syndicates, one American and the other British, formed for the purpose of securing concessions from China.

These two syndicates—the British and Chinese corporation, limited, and the American China Development Company—entered into an agreement on February 1 last.

One clause in that agreement is recalled as bearing directly upon the present activity of the United States and Great Britain. It is:

"Each party herewith shall use their best endeavors to obtain the support of the government of their respective countries in the common undertaking of the parties expressed in these presents, and to render all such mutual assistance to each other in the furtherance of their common enterprise in the Empire of China as circumstances may require, it being the intention of these presents that, so far as practicable and possible, the parties hereto shall act in alliance and together in all undertakings obtained or prosecuted by either or both in the Empire of China, whether both parties shall participate in the business or not."

The promoters of the two syndicates include the Rothschilds, the Barings, J. Pierpont Morgan, Brown Bros., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and other representative English and American financiers.

It is due to the enterprise of these gentlemen, according to a high authority, that the United States and Great Britain are seeking commercial advantage in China.

Will the wage earner ever learn the lesson that the present government is not only a class government but that he and his class are "not in it"? And when he has learned this lesson how much longer will it take him to learn the lesson which naturally follows from this, that only by uniting with his fellow laborers in the class-conscious socialist organization—the Socialist Labor Party, he can ever expect to accomplish anything for himself.

INCREASED PRODUCTION.

How the Energies of Society Would Be Increased by Socialism.

It is so hard for many people to understand why it is that socialism means an immensely increased production as well as a better distribution. They always seem to think, that disguise it as we may, there is somewhere a lurking remnant of the old "divide" idea and that what we propose is simply to take the share of industry which the present capitalist class are receiving and distribute it among the laborers.

You can reason this out for yourself. You know how much of everything can be made today, and then you must know that but a very, very small fraction of as much is produced as could be if every one who worked was engaged in useful labor, and if all the best machines were put into the best possible places. Now the socialist sees that the only reason this is not done is because it is to the interest of a very small portion of society, who own these machines and factories, that they should be run for profit. They wish that they should be allowed to keep these machines, etc., and buy laborers by the hour or day or week to run them. But to do this they must sell their product and then arises all the waste of competition and commercial warfare.

Socialism would say that since the machines, the labor-power, the factories, and consequently the resulting product all belonged to one class there would be no reason why all the forces should not be used in the interest of this one great class embracing all laborers, and hence all society.

SOCIALIST BOOKS FREE.

A Special Limited Offer to Those Who Are to Do a Little Work for Socialism.

The ten cent three months trial subscription plan in clubs of ten, which the Call was the first to inaugurate, and which has now been taken up by all the party papers with so much success has made possible the reaching of thousands of non-socialists. Now we have another offer to add to that. We will, from now on give any fifty cents

worth of books from the following list to each person sending in a club of ten ten-cent subscribers. If you choose to select entirely from the Pocket Library each subscriber can be given one pamphlet, or the sender can retain all for his own use or distribution where he sees fit.

For each six months subscription sent in we will give twenty-five cents worth of these pamphlets and for each yearly we will give the whole fifty cents worth. If you are already a subscriber you can have your subscription extended and secure the books but if you do this be sure to so state in your letter, as otherwise you will receive two papers. This offer will remain open only until the first day of December, as we then hope to enlarge to seven columns and will not probably be able to make so liberal terms. If this offer is taken hold of as every other offer we have made has been it should roll in 5,000 subscribers at the very least in this time and will mean that over 10,000 pamphlets will be distributed preaching clear class-conscious socialism.

The following is the list from which the selections must be made:

- 1. Woman and the Social Problem, by May Wood Simons. Shows that the emancipation of woman will only come with the emancipation of man through socialism.
2. The Evolution of the Class Struggle, by William H. Noyes. A historical study showing how socialism is coming.
3. Imprudent Marriages, by Robert Blatchford. A masterly answer to the argument that "prudence" would help the laborer.
4. Packingtown, by A. M. Simons. A study of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago: how nature and man are alike scientifically exploited.
5. Realism in Literature and Art, by Clarence S. Darrow. Shows how the workers of modern art and literature are helping on the new social order.
6. Single Tax vs. Socialism, by A. M. Simons. Shows the inadequacy of the Single Tax as a remedy for the evils pointed out by Henry George.
7. Wage-Labor and Capital, by Karl Marx. The essence of the great philosophy of theory in his own words.
8. The Man Under the Machine, by A. M. Simons. Consisting of the articles now running through The Workers' Call as "Just for a Starter," completely re-written: aims to give a clear and simple yet wholly scientific exposition of modern socialist philosophy.
9. Regulation price five cents each.
10. Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish, by William Liebknecht. Translated by Mrs. May Wood Simons, with neat cover and portrait of the author. Regular price ten cents.

No books not on this list can be sent on this offer as we have special arrangements for mailing and delivering these which cannot be used with others. Send the money in P. O. money order, if possible, but if you send stamps use one cent stamps as we can use all of these we can get. Make money orders payable to The Workers' Call. Mention the "Book Offer" in your order. No Chicago orders MAILED on this offer.

There is not a single one of our readers that cannot send in at least one club of ten between now and next December, and if they were all to do so we would have over 100,000 readers and could afford to make such arrangements for the next presidential campaign as would stir this country from end to end. Never was a people so ready for socialism as now: never was the need of socialist agitation so great; never was the necessity of keeping up the party press so urgent as now when party organization is somewhat disorganized. We are doing our best. Will you help?

Civilization.

Civilization, that word which is on the tongue of millions of people; how often do we hear thy name glorified, thy work exalted. It has been said that patriotism is often the last refuge of a scoundrel, but civilization is certainly the last retreat for an ignoramus who does not know the meaning of the word. Civilization, bluntly speaking, is the name given to the evolutionary movement of the last century. Any nation which has not kept up to the pace set by the first nations of Europe is uncivilized.

Those people are generally left alone if the country is barren and desolate, but if a gold mine happens to be discovered or the civilized sections find out that it is a good field for their commerce, then a thrill runs through their noble veins and the cry goes: "Let us let us civilize those barbarians and bring them the blessings of our civilization."

Then the female ardent civilizers start in knitting woolen socks for negro children in Africa and the male civilizers work hard making bullets for the civilizing process. First we hear a report that a mission is established in "Newland," that the natives are savage, but that there is hope of showing them the way to heaven. Next a trading agency is established and some bad whiskey imported. The following report is that the Newlanders cooked the missionary for dinner, plundered the agency and otherwise misbehaved. Then a punishing expedition is sent out, the natives are shot down and the country is annexed, while the survivors of the natives will have the pleasure of undergoing the civilization process, which consists in wearing trousers, shoes and stockings and digging gold, instead of picking breadfruit from the trees. A few years later we hear that the imports of whiskey are daily increasing in Newland, that much gold is being found and that more opium is being raised. Later on we hear of a famine caused by the monetary system, that the natives got rebellious but that the brave European soldiers quickly put down the rebellion and peace returns supreme. Great is civilization: the cause of bad teeth and dentists, of corns and chiropodists, of feminine men and doll women.

Hail, hail, civilization. H. F. Doelman.

Keep watch on the subscription number on your address label. When that number is the same as the number of the paper on which it is pasted your subscription has expired. Please renew at once so as to avoid any delay as otherwise the paper will be promptly stopped.

Socialist Labor Party of the United States.

PLATFORM.

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

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

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

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

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule. Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated, that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children. Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it re-affirms its faith in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor as 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, 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 an 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 classless 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 utility 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. 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 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 inheritance; 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 paper, tramp, conspiracy and summary laws. Unbridled 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. Universal 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.

FREE SOCIALIST BOOKS...

For subscriptions to THE WORKERS' CALL.

FIFTY CENTS WORTH OF BOOKS FREE WITH EACH CLUB OF TEN THREE MONTHS' SUBSCRIBERS.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS WORTH WITH EACH HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIBER.

FIFTY CENTS WORTH WITH EACH YEARLY.

See particulars in this issue.

FIRST GRAND ANNUAL BALL

GIVEN BY THE

Seventh, Eighth and Nineteenth Wards Branch, Socialist Labor Party

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF SOCIALIST AGITATION

AT THE

LESSING CLUB HOUSE, 445-47 W. Taylor Street,

ON SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 25, 1909.

GRAND ENTREE 8 P. M.

Tickets 25 cents a Person.

BENSON & RIXON CLOTHING AND SHOE HOUSE. 675 BROADWAY, 2ND FLOOR. NEW YORK CITY.

CLYBURN AVE. & DIVISION ST. BERTHOUD-ENTREE, 245 & 261 MILWAUKEE AVE. All-wool Kersey and Covert cloth. Overcoats worth \$10.00. \$6.75

SIDNEY MANDL,

Dry Goods, Cloaks and Shoes.

Agency for Butterick's Patterns.

351-353 E. Division St. PHONE NORTH 390.

THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL ORGAN of the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Unflinching advocate of Labor's Rights.

An up-to-date paper giving all important news of the socialist movement in this country and abroad. Articles on socialism and on public events from the socialist standpoint.

30 cents per year, 35 cents for three months; 15 cents for three months.

ADDRESS

THE PEOPLE 124 WILLIS NEW YORK CITY 135 State St., 2nd floor, - CHICAGO, ILL.

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.

DO YOU READ

The Class Struggle?

Official Organ of the S. L. P. from the Pacific Coast.

Only paper giving News of the Movement in the West. Will tell you What Socialism is; What it is Doing, and How to Bring it About.

Send for sample copy.

25 cents for six months; 50 cents a year. With Workers' Call one year 80 cents.

117 Turk St., SAN FRANCISCO, - CAL.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP WANTED

Men and women can obtain employment by writing or applying to

Mme. A. Ruppert,

124 WILLIS NEW YORK CITY 135 State St., 2nd floor, - CHICAGO, ILL.

SOCIALIST BOOKS

The publishing house of Charles H. Kerr & Company has long been known as the place to buy books of social reform. The course of events has convinced us that half-way measures are useless, and our future publications will be in the line of scientific socialism. We also propose to keep at our office, centrally located at 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, an assortment of all important socialist books and pamphlets.

POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM.

This new series will be issued on extra paper, in size convenient for the pocket, and just right for mailing in an ordinary business envelope. Price, five cents each; ten copies for thirty cents.

- 1. WOMAN AND THE SOCIAL PROBLEM. By May Wood Simons.
2. THE EVOLUTION OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE. By William H. Noyes.
3. IMPRUDENT MARRIAGES. By Robert Blatchford.
4. PACKINGTOWN. By A. M. Simons.
5. REALISM IN LITERATURE AND ART. By Clarence S. Darrow.
6. SINGLE TAX VS. SOCIALISM. By A. M. Simons.
7. WAGE-LABOR AND CAPITAL. By Karl Marx.

OTHER FIVE CENT BOOKS.

- Kautsky-The Proletariat.
Kautsky-The Capitalist Class.
Kautsky-The Class Struggle.
Kautsky-The Co-operative Commonwealth.
De Leon-What Means This Strike?
De Leon-Reform or Revolution.
Grönlund-Socialising a State.
Engels-Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science.
Lafargue-The Religion of Capital.
Henry George-Moses.
Benham-The Crimes of Capitalism.
Benham-The Red Flag.
Connolly-Erin's Hope.
Hall-Place of Individualism.
Kropotkin-Appeal to the Young.
Sanial-The New Trusts.
Sanial-Territorial Expansion.
Socialism and Anarchism.
Watkins-Evolution of Industry.
The Machinery Question.
Marx's Analysis of Money.
Catechism of Socialism.

TEN CENT BOOKS.

- Merrie England-Blatchford.
Communist Manifesto-Marx and Engels.
Outlook for the Artisan-Putnam.
Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish-Liebknecht.
Kingdom of Heaven at Hand-Woodridge.
Socialism-McClure.
In Hell and the Way Out-Allen.
Drift of Our Time-Parsons.
Uncle Sam in Business-Bond.
Scientific Socialism-Beresford.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT BOOKS.

- Woman in the Past, Present and Future-Bebel.
The Juggernaut of the Moderns-Rosa Luxemburg.
Dave the Tramp-Laura H. Abbott.
Eighteenth Brumaire-Marx.
Modern Socialism-Vall.
Evolutionary Politics-Mills.
History of the Commune of 1871-Benham.
President John Smith-Adams.
The Pullman Strike-Carwardine.
The Silver Cross-Eugene Sue.
Only a Woman-Rudolph Leonhart.
Kreuzer Sonata-Toistol.
History of the American Tariff-French and German Societies-Ely.
History of the Paris Commune-Bax.

FIFTY-CENT BOOKS

- The Rights of Woman and the Sexual Relations-Hitzman.
Socialist Aims-Sanial.
Looking Backward-Bellamy.
The Co-operative Commonwealth-Grönlund.
Elsie, from the Norse of Kjelland.
A Story from Pullmantown.
Prisoners of Poverty-Ellen Campbell.
Ahead of the Hounds-Richards.
The Pure Causeway-Evelyn H. Roberts.

SOCIALIST AND ECONOMIC WORKS

- Bax-Religion of Socialism..... 1.00
Bax-Ethics of Socialism..... 1.00
Bernstein-Ferdinand Lassalle as a Social Reformer..... 1.00
Dawson-German Socialism and Ferdinand Lassalle..... 1.00
Del Mar-History of Monetary Systems..... 2.50
Ely-Socialism and Social Reform..... 2.00
Edgerton-Voices of the Morning..... .75
Gibbins-Industrial History of England..... 1.75
Hobson-Between Caesar and Jesus..... 1.50
Hobson-Evolution of Modern Capitalism..... 1.25
Hofmann-The Sphere of the State..... 1.50
Lyndman-Economics of Socialism..... 1.25
Lyndman-Property, Its Origin and Development..... 1.50
Lissagaray-History of the Commune of 1871..... 1.00
Lloyd-Wealth Against Commonwealth..... 1.00
Loria-Economic Foundations of Society..... 1.75
Marx-Capital..... 1.25
Marx-Revolution and Counter-Revolution..... 1.00
Ruskin-Crown of Wild Olive..... 2.50
Redbeard-The Survival of the Fittest..... .50
Sombart-Socialism and the Social Movement in the Nineteenth Century..... 1.25
Sothern-Horace Greeley and American Socialism..... .25
Sprague-Socialism from Genesis to Revelation..... 1.00
Vall-Principles of Scientific Socialism..... 1.50
Zenker-Criticism of Anarchy..... .25

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

- Liquid Air-Wilshire..... 10
How to Hypnotize-Flower..... 10
Education During Sleep..... 10
Hypnotism Up to Date-Flower..... 35

PROGRESSIVE FICTION.

- The Legal Revolution of 1902..... 1.00
Looking Backward-Bellamy..... 1.25
Equality-Bellamy..... 1.25
Ahead of the Hounds-Richards..... 1.00
Asleep and Awake-Russell..... 1.00
Roberts-Blanche Fearing..... 1.00

Any of these books mailed upon receipt of price. A share of stock on our co-operative plan costs \$10.00 and entitles you to buy our publications at cost.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS. 56 FIFTH AVE., CHICAGO.

Directory of Section Chicago.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF SECTION CHICAGO, 65 N. Clark St., 1st and 3rd Tuesday; Sec. Jas. Smith, 245 W. Monroe St.

BRANCHES.

- FOURTH WARD, 3638 Armour Ave., 1st Thursday each month; Sec. N. Krogh, 8830 La Salle St.
FIFTH WARD, 2930 Wentworth Ave.; business meeting every Monday night; public meetings every Monday, Thursday and Sunday at 8 p. m.; Sec. Joseph Trentz, 339 24th St.
SEVENTH WARD, Workman's Hall, cor. 12th and Waller; 1st and 3rd Monday each month; Sec. Jos. Stone, 303 Forquer St.
NINTH WARD, 427 W. 18th St., every Sunday; Sec. John Deane, 85 Fish St.
TENTH WARD, 116 W. 24th St., every Friday night; Sec. R. Finstrom, 1004 & Wood St.
THIRTEENTH WARD, 751 W. Ohio every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.; Sec. Aug. Klentke, 205 Emmons Ave.
FOURTEENTH WARD (Danish), 730 W. North Ave.; 1st and 3rd Friday each month 8 p. m.; Sec. T. Anderson, 1010 N. Campbell Ave.
FOURTEENTH WARD, 884 W. Division St.; 1st and 3rd Sunday, 10 a. m.; Sec. E. M. Stangland, 650 N. Washburn Ave.
FIFTEENTH WARD, 992 N. Tolman Ave.; 2nd and 4th Friday evening each month; Sec. Adam Harvey, 924 N. Tolman Ave.
SIXTEENTH WARD, 518 Milwaukee Ave. every 2nd and 4th Friday evening.
TWENTY-SECOND WARD, 830 Larabee St., 2nd and 4th Mondays; Sec. O. Grilcheke, 34 Reese St.
TWENTY-THIRD WARD (Scandinavian), 106 E. Chicago Ave.; public meetings every Sunday at 3 p. m.; business meetings 2nd and 4th Sundays each month at 2 p. m.; Sec. A. B. Galburz, 135 Oak St.
THIRTY-FOURTH WARD, 65 N. Clark St.; every 2nd and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., business meeting; Sunday, 3 p. m., lecture meetings.
TWENTY-SIXTH WARD, corner Southport and Belmont Aves., every Mon. evening Sec. Thos. Carr, 678 Osgood St.
TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD, Brett's Hall, cor. 106 E. Chicago Ave. and Lake St.; 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings each month; Sec. Carl Peterson, 2494 Lake St.
THIRTIETH WARD, 5439 Paulina, every Saturday night; Sec. H. Phillips, 2439 Paulina.
THIRTIETH WARD No. 1 (German), meets 1st and 3rd Monday each month at 4:57 S. Ashland Ave.; Sec. H. Steiner, 240 W. 46th Pl.
THIRTIETH WARD, Scandinavian, 1148 63d St. 2nd and 4th Fridays; Sec. A. Rasmussen, 6947 Ada St.
THIRTY-FIRST WARD, 6739 Sangamon St., 1st and 3rd Fridays each month; Sec. J. Wannop, 6939 Aberdeen St.
THIRTY-THIRD WARD, room 19 Commercial Block, Cor. Commercial Ave. and 32nd St., South Chicago; 1st and 3rd Mondays each month; Sec. M. H. Taft, 7019 Edwards Ave.
THIRTY-FOURTH WARD, 115th St. and Michigan Ave., every 2d and 4th Sunday at 3 p. m.; Sec. G. F. Denne, 11487 Perry Ave.
THIRTY-FORTH WARD NO. 2; Sec. M. L. Klauber, 677 66th St.

POLISH BRANCHES

- POLISH CENTRAL COMMITTEE-meets every Monday at 571 Noble St., 8 p. m.; Sec. A. J. Borkowski, 709 W. 21st Pl.
NINTH WARD meets every Saturday at 800 S. Ashland Ave. (Pulaski Hall), 8 p. m.
FIFTEENTH WARD, meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays each month, at cor. Levitt and Hamburg Sts. (Solisiki's Hall).
SIXTEENTH WARD, meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays each month at 1571 Noble St., 8 p. m.; Sec. M. Pisch, 53 Elston Ave.
SIXTEENTH WARD, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays each month, at 1511 Noble St., 8 p. m.; Sec. A. Gembicki, 11 Chapin St.
THIRTY-THIRD WARD meets at 8412 Superior Ave. (second floor front), every 1st and 2nd Sundays at 8 p. m.; Sec. Majk Pieck.

LADIES SOCIALIST BRANCH, meets 1st and 3rd Sundays each month at 603 N. Paulina (Comrade Hall), 1st and 3rd Mondays each month; Sec. M. Tylicko, 709 W. 21st Pl.

PEORIA, every Wednesday evening at Manchester Hall, Olive St. JACKSONVILLE, every first and third Sunday at 2:00 p. m. in Trades Assembly Hall; secretary, Val Mertis, 803 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. COLLINGSVILLE, every first and third Sunday in the month at corner of Vandavia and Clay Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

- PHILADELPHIA SECTION meets second Sunday each month at 5 p. m., 6th and Brown, Labor Lyceum, entrance on Randolph.
CENTRAL COMMITTEE-1st and 3rd Wednesday, 8 p. m., 6th and Brown.
EVENTS, 12th, 13th and 14th Wards, S. L. Club (formerly American Branch), every Wednesday at 8 p. m., 6th and Brown.
GERMAN BRANCH-2nd and 4th Sundays at 3 p. m.; 6th and Brown.
THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-THIRD WARDS, Social Labor Club-1st and 3rd Sundays, Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2nd and Cambridge Sts.
SOUTHWARK BRANCH-2nd Saturday, 8 p. m., Southwark Labor Lyceum, Passaywick Ave. and Federal St.
TWENTY-NINTH WARD, Social Labor Club-every Sunday, 3 p. m. at Poplar and Bamby Sts.
JEWISH BRANCH-1st and 3rd Fridays, 616 S. 5th St.
THIRTY-NINTH WARD, Social Labor Club-1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p. m., 2226 South 7th St.
TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD, Social Labor Club-1st Friday, 8 p. m., 25th and York St.
NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS, Social Labor Club-SW cor. 8th St. and Columbia Ave.; 2d Tuesday, Discussion Meeting; 4th Tuesday, business meeting.
TWENTY-FOURTH AND THIRTY-FOURTH WARDS, Social Labor Club-2nd and 4th Mondays, 8 p. m., Lincoln Hall, 4029 Lancaster Ave.

J. J. CAPPELS,

Manufacturer and Jobber of Cigars and Tobacco.

(Smokers' Articles.)

PHONE-BARRISON 402. 420 STATE ST. - CHICAGO.