ANTERNAL OF THE PARTY STATES

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ATTERBURY'S THETS AT THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM

# Paragraphic Antidotes for Pierpont Morgan's Assertion that He and His Class "Owe the Public Nothing"

Pierpont Morgan, organizer of glut-tonous capitalism, when questioned about the ruin of thousands by the re-cent stock gambling, said: "I owe the public nothing I" And he is right. Who built the railroads of this country? The Pierpont Morgans. And the telegraph lines? The Pierpont Morgans. And the mills and factories? 'The Pierpont Morgans. That's right. There used to be a fool notion in the heads of people that all these things were done by wage slaves. The most remarkable fact of our time is the diffusion of common sense. We owe everything to capital-ists! "The public be d-d," said Vanderbilt. "I owe the public nothing," says Morgan. And most of this "pub-lic" stands and most of this "pubstands and gapes with open mouth at the mighty achievements of these modern "producers of wealth."

How can decent folks be blamed for having a good wholesome disgust for government, when nearly every government on earth is an odious tyranny run in the interests of a minority?

Capitalists don't care which old party you run with so long as their lackeys hold the reins.

Now comes Mrs. Nancy B. Irving, a resident of an aristocratic quarter in Chicago, declaring her intention of liv-ing this summer in the ghetto—" for the improvement of Nancy B. Irving." She declares that one needs no other entertainment but life. She has lived with the people before, says she knows gainblers and thieves, "and they are often as good neighbors as ministers and deacons. us can endorse. This last statement plenty of

A machinist out of work committed suicide in San Francisco the other day, and bequeathed his body to any medical institution that would give his wife and children food for a month. Discouragement followed in the footsteps of the poor mechanic's inability to find employment. And death was the only method he had of changing a mean condition into one that, while not grand, perhaps, can at least be tolerated, though he may be unconscious of the toleration. And Pierpont Morgan owes the public nothing!

No Socialist is bound to furnish a chart in detail of the Socialistic state; one thing is certain, it will be coex-tensive with the general good; instead of preserving class lines, it will branch out, "as it were."

The position occupied by the oppon-ents of Socialism is this: We understand that justice cannot be done under the present system, but if you disturb the system, we will all be ruined.

I will believe in the "blessings of poverty" when I hear the poor speak of them. For the preachers who preach at the poor and praise a spirit of mute resignation on the part of the oppressed I have no use and little respect. Rather let us have a "holy" discontent. I always liked the spirit of the young girl shirtmaker who wrote in her diary: "I thank God I am decent; but it is not the fault of some of the men I have worked for."

body get the right to compel you to pay for it? What has this buying and selling of land done? Among other things, it has resulted in so densely crowding the poor in parts of New York that less than one square yard is allotted to each person if all were stood on the ground convind he were stood on the ground occupied by the houses they live in. If that is a fact in the history of American "growth" to be proud of, make the most of it-let the eagle scream

\* \* \* A correspondent asks "why, if Socialism is a certainty of the future, write books and print papers to convince people of it?" Because the growth of ethi-cal principles and acceptance of the ideas of social justice are slower than the growth of the mechanical instrumentalities by which Socialism in its economic phase is to be brought about.

"Do you Social Democrats want to put all the business of the country in the hands of politicians?" Well, no; we just want to, abolish the politician and politics, and then let the people have their own business in their own hands. That's all. The politicians' jobs will be gone when Socialism arrives.

The foundation of some of the ancient governments, Greece for example was slave labor; the foundation of our government is wage labor. But in the life there was something picturesque, while in our modern life there is little that is not paltry and pitiful.

Socialism contends for justice and says it is a matter of no importance to the world what becomes of the assumptions of economists, industry must and will be readjusted for the benefit of the industrious. \* \* \*

Socialism is a subject of criticism by every worthless loafer-and every selfish rich man-in the land.

You will have to quit trying to get your hand in some other fellow's pocket before you get the hand of monopoly out of your own.

By injustice, fraud and legalized thieving, the channels of the distribution of wealth have been diverted from their legitimate course, and the laborer cries in vain for justice. And unless the laborer will adopt Socialism, he will con-tinue to cry. The capitalist class "owes the public nothing!"

Is there anything insane in one community supporting one great store instead of a dozen small ones? If there is, don't you see that all communities of any size show a tendency toward insanity?

The patriotic American is the man who believes in capitalists owning the government.

OCTAL DEMOCRATIC HERAL

days that yet shall be, When no slave of gold abideth 'twixt the breadth of sea to sea, Oft, when men and maids are merry,

ere the sunlight leaves the earth, And they bless the day beloved, all too short for all their mirth.

Some shall pause awhile and ponder on the bitter days of old. Ere the toil of strife and battle over-

threw the curse of gold: Then

'twixt lips of loved and lover solemn thoughts of us shall rise; We who once were fools and dreamers, then shall be the brave and wise. —William Morris.

# "I Owe the Public Nothing"

J. Pierpont Morgan, the man whose word is almost law in the commercial world of two continents and whose financial genius is bringing about the combination of the greatest industries in Europe and America, has followed the example of William H. Vanderbilt in expressing his contempt of the American public. Vanderbilt said: "The public be d-d." Morgan was inter-viewed in Paris Saturday. He didn't wish to discuss the panic of Blue Thurs-day on the New York Stock Exchange. The interviewer pleaded for a few words, saying:

"Don't you think that since you are being blamed for a panic that has ruined thousands of people and disturbed a whole nation, some statement is due the public?"

"I OWE THE PUBLIC NOTH-ING," Mr. Morgan retorted.

"Won't you say whether you consider yourself responsible?"

"I will say nothing."

And why should he? He and his class constitute the government of the United States and the world. That class is in possession by legalized and sanctified larceny; the public is its puppet. A producer of wealth is its lemon to be squeezed dry and sell his bones for a month's grub for his starving children.

# The Position of America

Supposing that the United States succeeds temporarily in preventing the industrial development of China, the following inferences seem justified. Europe stands at a disadvantage, whether in war or peace, because of inferior natural resources, inadequate bulk, and imperfect organization; but the position of Europe is not so desperate that it may not be amended by inertia in America and energy at home. Moreover, Americans must recognize that this is war to the death-a struggle no longer against single nations, but against a continent. There is not room in the economy of the world for two centers of wealth and empire. One organism, in the end, will destroy the other. The weaker must succumb. Under com-mercial competition, that society will survive which works cheapest; but to be undersold is often more fatal to a population than to be conquered.

Economies consist in the administration of masses, thus eliminating double profits, surplus wages and needless rent. ich masses in America are represent ed by the so-called "trusts"; therefore the trust must be accepted as the corner-stone of modern civilization, and the movement toward the trust must gather momentum until the limit of possible economies has been reached. In the stern struggle for life, affections, traditions and beliefs are as naught. Every innovation is resisted by some portion of every population; but resistance to innovation indicates, in the eye of nature, senility, and senility is doomed to be discarded. One quality nature inexorably mands of men: she exacts from them the capacity to exert their energy through such channels as she may open from age to age. Those who can con-form to her behests she crowns with wealth, with power and renown; those who rebel or lag behind she extermin-ates or enslaves. Should America be destined to prevail, in the struggle for empire which lies before her, those men will rule over her who can best administer masses vaster than anything now existing in the world, and the laws and institutions of our country will take the shape best adapted to the needs of the mighty engines which such men shall control.—Brooks Adams.



Keir Hardie, Declares He Will Raise the Question Again and Force it Upon the Attention of the Commons

# BY JOHN PENNY, Secretary J. L. P.

On Tuesday, April 23, Mr. Keir Hardie's motion calling upon the govern-ment to inaugurate a Socialist commonwealth came up for discussion in the house of commons. I was fortunate enough to have a good seat under the gallery where I could see and hear all that transpired.

It is a rule of the house that at o o'clock on Tuesday evenings private members have the right to bring forward motions dealing with practically any question under the sun. The members ballot for precedence on these eve-nings and Mr. Hardie had secured second place. As the house adjourns at midnight, it will be seen that only three hours are allowed, and the rule is that as soon as the clock strikes twelve all discussion ceases and motions which have not been voted upon fall to the ground. Consequently it happens that although there may be ten or a dozen resolutions on the notice paper, very seldom are more than the first two or three dealt with.

At 9 o'clock Mr. Evelyn Cecil-there are a good many Cecils in the present house of commons-began his speech upon the lack of steamship communication between this country and East Africa. The subject is not an inspiring one to the lay mind, and Mr. Cecil is not an inspiring speaker. He droned away to a thin house for about an hour and ten minutes, and when he sat down there was an appreciable sigh of relief. His motion was seconded by another member who occupied some twenty minutes. When he sat down there were loud cries of "divide," but it was speedily apparent that certain individuals were brimful of the drowsy subject or else it was they wished to talk out Mr. Hardie's motion. They insisted on speaking, and

so the minutes wore away. It was noteworthy, by the way, that about the time when Mr. Hardie would, under normal conditions, have been beginning his speech, Mr. Balfour strolled in, closely followed by several other front bench men, and both Liberal and Tory benches gradually filled up. It may have been quite accidental, but the rumor is abroad that they wanted to hear something new, expressed in intelligible language—a rare thing in the house. It may have been mere curiosity, or a real desire to learn. Anyhow, they turned up in force and the house would have presented an animated appearance had not the life been choked out of it by the dry-as-dust speeches to which it had to listen.

At last, at 11:30, the division bell was rung, calling members from all parts of the building to vote upon Mr. Cecil's motion, whether they knew what it was about or not, and after another five minutes had been wasted, Mr. Hardie was allowed to make a start.

It was a trying ordeal for any man. He had had to wait while members were through his arguments. It was as dif-ficult a task as I have ever seen a man called upon to perform.

Thele No. 129

I was struck with the attitude of the house as Mr. Hardie hurried through his points. Some of the young Tories listened earnestly and seemed to be impressed. One old gentleman wagged his head derisively until Mr. Hardie read an extract from the writings of John Stuart Mill, when the idea seemed to strike him that if a brainy man like Mill gave serious study to the doctrine of Socialism, it could not be merely a fad or a joke, and the head-wagging ceased abruptly. The bulk of the Lib-erals sat looking rather glum. They admired the way Mr. Hardie struck out at the government, but apparently did not relish the thought that he was plant-ing a new standard in the parliamentary arena. The Irishmen, however, were very much alive. It cannot be said that they are Socialists, but they have a high esteem for Mr. Hardie, and accordingly gave him all the encouragement in their power, and punctuated his speech with rounds of applause, gradually growing in volume.

When Mr. Hardie sat down, Mr. Richard Bell of the Railway Servants' union, formally seconded the resolution. Immediately a crowd of members sprang to their feet and one of them, Mr. Banbury, secured the speaker's eye. He was just explaining that he was sorry he had not more time to demolish Mr. Hardie when the clock began to strike, and the sitting was over.

So ended the first definite introduction of Socialism into the house of commons. Some may think it both first and last, but Mr. Hardie declared that he would raise the question again, and it would be forced upon the attention the legislature. Mr. Hardle is a m who keeps his word, and even if he should fail in this promise, there is no doubt that the rising tide of Socialism in the country will make itself felt within the walls of St. Stephens, as it has already made itself felt in the municipal . life of the nation.

[The resolution referred to by our prespondent read as follows: "That, corre-pondent read as follows: considering the increasing burden which private ownership of land and capital is imposing upon the industrious and useful classes of the community, the poverty and destitution and general moral and physical deterioration resulting from a competitive system of wealth production which aims primarily at profit making, the alarming growth of trusts and syndicates, able by reason of their great wealth to influence governments and plunge peaceful nations into war to serve their interests, this house is of opinion that such a condition of affairs constitutes a menace to the wellbeing of the realm, and calls for legislaigned to rem inaugurating a Socialist commonwealth founded upon the common ownership of land and capital, production for use and not for profit, and equality of opportunity for every citizen.]

\* \* \*

If you have nothing but justice on your side, you are on the losing side in this country and under the system that curses the country.

Public jobs that can be bought by the rich, belong to the rich. I can't see how you are going to prevent the rich from buying as long as you keep the shop open and "the groods" on sale. Better close up the shop, guit trading and put the goods to a right use. The rich "owe you nothing."

You can't get on, no matter how you work, eh? What's the reason? I know a whole lot of people who get on and never do any work. There's the head of the oil trust, and the head of the sugar trust, and the head of the coal trust, and the head of the meat trustthey all get on; yet you work and can't. get on at all.

How much did the land cost the tow much on the and cost pay it and what did they pay with? Who they buy fram? Where is the deed orded? Did they say one cent for if you where is the proof? If they

The most valuable legislation of the future will be enactments abolishing the legislation of the past.

Wages are measured by the greed of the capitalist and the wants and privations of the laborers. Necessity is the mother of low wages.

The reason why Uncle Sam don't engage in many enterprises that individ-tials get rich on is that—well, that indi-viduals get rich on 'em.

If there are too many men to mine coal, capitalist government turns them out to starve. Socialism would find them other employment.

A machine that capitalist industry owns and uses to create misery in the world, would be used by Socialism to create sunshine and happiness. \* \*

The workingman's paradise is a condition wherein employment is always precarious and wages always lowering in proportion to amount produced. Ben Atterbury.

A converted Chinaman, who retains his pigtail, is a cunning fellow. If he finds it profitable to shout for Jesus he claims that his cue has no religious significance; if for Joss, it is his passport to a seat in the ranks of the faithful heathen. The thing is purely a question

nen, like the trust manager

Perhaps you have not thought of it, but the subscription list of this paper is open for new names.

He was only a fart, but he goe every the figures, and the directors of the sale are plat he was not the president the heliution and a busy second.

throu and finally he had a quarter of an hour in which to deliver a speech which ought to have occupied over an hour, to a house which did not include more than half a dozen supporters. He had to race

### The Despotism of Capitaliam

There is nothing more infamous under the present system than enslavement of women and children. In the centers of industry thousands of women and children are as absolute industrial slaves as ever existed in any age of the world. These people are more unfor-tunate physically than the black slave

was before the war. The black slave, being property, it was to the interest of the master to look after him. But the change from chattel to industrial slavery makes the slave of no value when not needed to create wealth. If the slave dies capital ism loses nothing. When the wage slave is not employed the capitalist has no interest in him. He has to shift for himself and is only recognized when needed to feed the machine for the pur-pose of creating wealth for his indus-ted to acted the machine for the purtrial master.

trial master. Such a system is a travesty upon civilization, and to think that a people the majority of whom profess to believe in the doctrines of him who said, "Suf-fer little children to come unto me; for of such is the kingdom of heaven," is a abcard that it suggers the imagina-tion when we think of it. The Social-iets protest against slavery in every form-and especially the emissionment of wom-es and heighes children. No mass who

man race can consistently support the capitalist system, and it is only a question of time when it must give way for a humane and just system that will not only free the women and children from the bondage of capitalism, but the whole race will be delivered from its injustice. -The Social Economist.

# The Pernicious Military Spirit

There is not a true American who does not in his beart bonor the Fili-pinos for their long and persistent fight for liberty and independence against overwhelming odds. The glouffication of Funston for what is at best, with its forgeries, subornation of treachery and Indian cunning, a questionable per-formance as a part of civilized warfare, is another illustration of the demoraliz-ing effect of militarism. A great ining effect of militarism. A great in-ventor, or a great philanthropist, or a great poet of the people, is worth more to a republic than five hundred Funstons or "fighting Bobs," and will be remem-bered five hundred years after they are forgotten. It is easy to go with the crowd and to finiter the people by land-ing their "fictores," but it is as transp to do this as to finiter the people by land-military spirit most the correspondent truth, not the gambor of fire. These is nothing truly hundre or give the is the S. 8. 31 NG

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# RATIC PARTY OF A

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1901.

# Social Democratic Party Vete 1900 (PRESIDERTIAL) 97.024

The result of evolution in humanization is Socialism.

There is a wide difference between living and existing-the rich live; the poor exist.

'He who steals my purse steals trash" -Shakespeare. "Right you are," says the wage slave. "Shake."

In the wonderful growth of the city of New York it has become the center of money and misery of the continent.

Vigorous research has resulted in finding that codfish, rum and mggers were the foundations of many of the great fortunes of Boston.

Impersonate McKinley's prosperity and you will find a plutocratic carbuncle on the end of its nose as big as a full moon, and red as a rooster's comb.

England has negotiated a loan of \$300,000,000, which brings the expenses of her Boer war up to date to \$1,100.-000.000-just the size of Morgan's steel trust, but not so profitable.

Strange, but nevertheless true, that New Jersey, the great trust-hatching state, complains that theatrical posters are "indecent." New Jersey is equally opposed to the naked truth, whether it relates to money or morals—a trust or a bust.

It is difficult to grasp the magnitude of a billion dollar trust. Suppose an expert could count 200 silver dollars a minute. Working ten hours a day for 365 days in a year and starting in at the job on his twenty-first birthday, he would be 43 years old when he finished his task.

An American artist, long a resident in Italy, and speaking the language as if native to the manor born, visiting a great art gallery with a number of lady friends, discovered he had left his admittance cards at home. The custodian demanding them was brushed aside by the artist, who walked in, saying, "The Duc de Wheelbarrow requires no admission cards." In Europe a title is as handy as ... burglar's jimmy.

A Philadelphia M. D. was fortunate in having a man of fortune for a pa-Death claimed the patient and tient. the doctor wants \$190,000 for his services. Whether death or the doctor was the more rapacious is the query One thing is certain, death is becoming a luxury which only millionaires can afford. Still, it is a sad reflection that labor has to pay their medical bills and funeral expenses. 一個時代

If "the wages of sin is death," the time has come for sin to settle with the robbers of labor.

<sup>4</sup> It is small, but the business end of a friction match, properly handled, could create as much talk as Carnegie's library philanthropy.

A dispatch says King Edward VII. is only 5 feet 4 inches tall and weighs 195 pounds. We assume from crown to sole it is only a step from the sub-lime to the ridiculous.

When it is remembered that Bryan's vote in '96 was 6,490,319, and in 1900 141,571 less, and that disintegration is still going forward, the grand old D. P. affords Socialists an opportunity to vastly increase their numerical strength.

The Presbyterian church has concluded to amend its creed. Foreordination, presdestination and other things in that ine are to be wiped out. It is a move in the right direction, and gratifying chiefly because ignorance and superstition are succumbing to the soul-expand-ing liberalism taught by Socialism.

A patriot soldier remarks: "I am for the army, with the army and by the army," but affirins that he had "never seen a recruiting office in a respectable locality-never in the haunts of the high and mighty, but always down in poverty hollow." The "high and mighty" do not enlist as common so!the "high and diers. The raw material found in "poverty holiow" supplies most of the food for powder.

The latest discovery in medical science is that the venom and oil of the rattle snake is a remedy for leprosy, and as we have annexed about 100,000 lepers, found in Hawaii and the Philip-pine islands, the outlook favors a rattling business in the leprosy antidote, the danger being that a rattlesnake trust will be organized to the detriment of the lepers. Fortunately the rattlesnake raw material of the United States is practically exhaustless.

The world will be required to modify

its estimate of Aguinaldo, the Filipino chief. True, he was captured by strategem, hunted like an outlaw and betrayed by his countrymen. Nevertheless, when captured he should have been equal to the splendid opportunity misfortune presented. He could have defied McKinley and his satraps, and met his fate like a patriot. This he did not do. His manifestos, such as they were, and his exploits serve only to make his name infamous-a fate of all cowards. Let him

There is, say what we may, something in the nature of dauntless courage connected with piracy on the high seas. In the pursuit of gain the freebooter dares the dangers of the storm and the billow, with nothing between him and a grave but a plank. Compared with him, the trust pirate is the veriest sneak the world has known. It takes no risks. It operates under a black flag. It has no more soul than a paving stone. It kills its victims by torture, and has murdered more men than all the pirates that ever made the wave their home.

Reports have it that the Knights of Labor have taken the initial steps to organize a great labor party, including the labor unions of the country in all branches of labor, the purpose being to fight trusts. The idea is a good one, but when the Knights of Labor and Gompers and his federation unite for any purpose the time will have arrived when "the lamb and the leopard shall lie down with the kid." Still, it is all right, evincing the fact that in the process of evolution the restless forces of labor will be found doing battle under the conquering banner of Socialism.

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in the second of small Baco of small income when wolf and sheep, hand; men playing wolf and sheep, judge and Judas; men like Carnegie and philistine; d: 00 playing philanthrepist and philistine; men sobbing like a November rain over the woes of labor and seading out their fellow-men as if indeed they were a com-

modity, inveig<sup>\*</sup> of capitalism and voting the capitalistic ticket with no more sense of shame for their treason than a bronze dog. But there remains a mighty army of true men, pledged to the right, who cannot be swerved from their purpose any more than a thunderbolt can be deflected from its mark. They are the salt of the earth and the light of the world, and millions of them are the champions of Socialism.

We must have agitation or stagnation. Agitation is life stagnation death. Na-ture abhors stagnation, as it does a vacuum. In the factories when the great engines pulsate, when wheels revolve and hammers beat; on the farm, when the plow has agitated the soil and the bearded wheat and tasselled corn responds, progress is sure. In the swamp, the morass, the fen stagnation reigns supreme. The winds blow a ceaseless protest against stagnation. Astronomers tell us that the sun, the great cen-tral luminary and the source of light and heat, is ceaselessly in a storm of agitation. A labor strike is strictly in consonance with the laws of nature and of human nature. The world moves by agitation, not by stagnation. When agitation ceases the time will have arrived for Gabriel to sound the trumpet note that the world is dead. Socialism takes no stock in stagnation. The highlands, not the fen, is its home, and it will be more aggressive as the years go by. A mighty work is before it, and the ob-stacles in the way to be overcome only seem to arouse and intensify its energies.

# Soldiers vs. Workingmen

The soldier, ostensibly, enlists to serve his country from patriotic motives, which is not always true, but let He is clothed, fed, sheltered, it go. equipped and paid by the government. He is given a musket and a large supply of cartridges. He is trained for war. He produces nothing, he simply consumes. His mission is to shoot men, not wild beasts. He is taught to rely upon bullets, not ballots, in carrying forward the great enterprising civilization and progress. He has no voice in any matter concerning government. In such affairs he is as dumb as a bowlder. If he gets sick, there is a hospital, a doctor and a nurse for him: if he dies, he is sure of a decent burial and a headstone to mark his grave. If he fights, he may get wounded or killed. In either case he is cared for-old, infirm and poor, the government provides him a home and gives him a pension, and as if this were not enough, monuments piled up attesting the nation's gratitude for his services-all things considered. the soldier has an easy job.

The workingman enlists in the army of industry. His place is in the ranks of labor. He is associated with those who build everything-railroads, factories, forges, ships, machinery-all the monuments of progress that rise in stately grandeur along the track of civilization. But the government does not provide these soldiers of industry with clothing, food, shelter or tools. The government takes no account of them at all, except

Longinger with it d Jaws in tion that plos is rule out the heart of labor a the power and claws from off its pro-trate body. This done, labor will take cure of itself; otherwise, with less pa-tience than the camel, when the last hair of its burden breaks its back, labor will resist the last wrong imposed by capi-talism and with its back bone unproken will, if peaceful ways under right, rea-son, truth and justice, cannot prevail, inaugurate a "superb catastrophe, in which the winds will rage as when for-ests are rended and billows roll as when navies are stranded," as Ella Wheeler Wilcox sings: Let the land usurpers listen, let the

greedy-hearted ponder On the meaning of the numbers rising

here and swelling yonder, Swelling louder, waxing stronger, like

a storm-fed stream that courses Through the valleys, down abysses, growing, gaining with forces." new

# Education

Too much has not been said upon the subject of education-perhaps not enough. It is a live topic, but manifestly too little has been said about the character of the education which is furnished by the schools of the present.

There is such a thing as a vicious education, an education which inculcates false ideas of right and justice, and has the effect of debasing instead of elevating its prosessor, sometimes termed "liberal," such as is obtained in colleges and universities.

History records that once the learning of Egypt was proverbial, but belonged to a particular body of exclusives and was considered too precious to be suffered within the reach of any except the very highest class of society. And in Greece, in the noon of her glory, philosophy dwelt on high, considered too sacred to be taught but to the favored few. The mechanic and tradesmen and all the lower classes were precluded from the lyceum and academy where Aristotle and Plato taught. It is said that the evils we impute to certain wicked rulers were not so much the vices of individual sovereigns, since those rulers and despots were the natural fruits of the degradation of the people. It was "like people, like king," a Nero, a Tiberias, a Caligula and other monsters of their kind simply exemplified the character of the people of the

age in which they lived and ruled. The victims of these tyrants were not greatly to blame for not resisting the cruelties inflicted upon them. They were uneducated and degraded to the level of cattle or beasts of burden. They had neither voice, vote nor influence; they were simply slaves.

It is not worth while to devote space in speculating upon the slow processes of the evolution of education for the masses. It came at last to the United States of America in the form of free schools, accompanied by liberty and independence, free speech, a free press and a free religion—the grandest achieve-ment of evolution since the earth began its revolutions around the sun.

When this new era dawned, education was no longer permitted to be beyond the reach of the masses. It does not matter in the least when or where the germ thought of universal education began its evolutionary unfoldings; we are content with the fact that it bloomed for the first time here in America. After a century or more of tree schools, upon which eulogies have been bestowed until eloquence could find no further adornments for the subject, free schools on the hills and in the valleys springs where the youth of the land could go and slake their thirst for knowledge and act their part in preserving and perpetuating free institu-tions, what do we behold? Do we see the graduates of these free schools watching with eternal vigilance their liberties and wielding a freeman's ballot to guard the sacred trust? No, unfortunately, such is not the spectacle presented for contemplation. An enemy of liberty, a combination of wealth and greed, coveting the United States for the exploitation of its schemes, sly, in-sidious, cunning and rapacious, has won the price for which it contended. Capitalism has stolen the tools of labor, and labor lies prostrate beneath its iron-shod hoofs. This is bad enough, but there is still a sadder picture. The graduates of the free schools have become so de formed and transformed that they re spond to the bidding of their masters, and use their ballots to perpetuate their own degradation and slavery. This is not pessimism, it is not croak ing, nor is it the language of despair. Socialism, awaiting development, agi tates and points out to the masses of the people a way to regain what has been lost, and it will ultimately solve the problem which capitalism vauntingly submits for solution. Cut the gordian knot, become master of the situation and give back to the people their liber-ties and establish free institutions.

iter in the ever stops short of free-low elief that marriage. Is us maket the following sensible ren "What is socialism? It is the o covacrahip of the means of production and distribution of wealth. Is it any wonder that it leads to free love and the belief that marriage is not necessary? The cause of every phenomenon must up in the result, and the result is a natural and inevitable product of the cause. Is it not as plain as the nose on a man's face that the basic doctrine of socialism leads to free love, and consequently the destruction of the family? Is it not clear that such a doctrine tends to dry up all the fountains of conjugal and parental love? Is it not equally plain that a belief in the common ownership of the means of production and distribution of wealth must lead to the disbelief in religion and to the destruction of all sense of right and wrong? Who can doubt that socialism makes men thieves, liars, adulterers and murderers? Is it not also clear that a socialist is practically the same as an anarchist?

"This reasoning brings fine results when applied to other economic doc-A few years ago a clergyman trines. of this city left his wife and children and left for parts unknown with a woman that was the mother of several children. He was a stanch republican and made an eloquent republican speech at the Auditorium, "but his course in life was the fruitage of the doctrine of republicanism, which never stops short of free-loveism and the belief that marriage is unnecessary." How could a be-lief in protective tariff, the gold standard and the continuance of the present competitive industrial system produce any other results? Ingersoll, the ag-nostic, was the product of republicanism, and is 'a sad example of what a man may come to who slips his moorings and drifts with those who have no God, no church, no country, but remember that the doctrine rather than the man should be assailed; throw the mantle of charity over the man, but the

doctrine never.' "The Democratic party is an object lesson to all the world concerning the dreadful effects of the belief in free silver and free trade, for is it not an indisputable fact that thousands of Democrats 'would destroy the Bible, close the churches, annul the Christian Sabbath and pour contempt upon everything sacred?'

Socialism is not a religious or moral question any more than any other economic theory is. All kinds of men are socialists as all kinds of men are Democrats or Republicans. In the ranks of the old parties are to be found infidels and men representing every religious belief that prevails in civilized countries, but no one supposes that the economic beliefs of men have any special influence on their morals. A free lover may be a socialist, for free-lovism has nothing to do with the means of production and distribution of wealth, but there is no more reason why a socialist should be a free lover than there is why a Republican or Democrat should be one. To say that socialists are less faithful to their wives and children than Republicans or Democrats is to utter a vile slander, born of ignorance and prejudice. Whether Dr. Her-ron is a good or bad man has nothing to do with the truth or falsity of the socialist contention. Ingersoll may have misunderstood modern Christianity, but what has that to do with Republicanism? Karl Marx, in my opinion, held very erroneous views concerning marriage, but what has that to with socialism? A little more of the Christian virtue of truthfulness would be very desirable in some of the ignorant critics of socialism, who rush into print and show to well-read students of scientific socialism that they know about as much about the subjects as a hog does of astronomy.

R. A. Alger, McKinley's secretary of war, rehashes in the North American Review the embalmed, chemically treated, rotten beef which under his administration was fed to the soldiers. Why he should seek to revive the insufferable stench is a mystery, unless it be to make McKinley, who kicked him out of the war office, responsible for the beef horror. It required two whitewashing commissions to deodorize McKinley, but he was not entirely relieved of the stench.

The train which is hauling the Em-peror and Empress of . McKinleydom over the country is the most gorgeous in its construction and appointments of anything of the kind ever seen. It is a thing of beauty, luxury and ease happily combined, and the emperor and his accompanying satraps are having a rol-licking, high-roller time. Wine flows like a Niagara, and corks pop and fly like bullets when Filipinos are handing in their chips and retiring from the field. The emperor's subjects throng around his palatial car, and amidst sycophancy and storms of adulation the shout is See, the conquering hobo

Our empire so far has brought us a remarkable assortment of bric-a-brac -in the Philippine islands, fraud, embezzlement, demoralization and 75,000 lepers. In the Sulu archipelago, Mohammedism, polygamy, harems, piracy and slavery. In Porto Rico, hunger with famine symptoms, unrest and danger of constant revolt. In Hawaii, contract slave labor and enough leprosy to stock a continent. In Cuba embezzlement, extortion, corruption in every form supplemented by arrogant absolution on the part of satraps and their parasites which live and riot in the hair of the imperial dog; and over all this mass of indescribable lust, sycophancy, rottenness and degradation, costing millions annually to be paid by working-men in the United States, the flag, "Old Glory," the "star-spangled banner," etc., waves triumphantly, looking as though every stripe on its folds had been inflicted at a Delaware whipping post for stealing chickens, or wife-beat-ing. God! Aren't we a world power!

to count them as it does cattle, regards them as a "commodity," so much hide and hair, flesh and bones. Worn out with toil in industrial compaigns, the government does not pay them a pension nor provide them with homes. If the veteran in the industrial army dies as poor as Lazarus, the government may dig a hole in the ground and chuck him into it and felicitate itself that the old soldier is out of the way. True, he served the state in peaceful ways. His whole life was spent in building, repairing and preserving the monuments of progress, in creating wealth and pay-ing taxes, and though "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war,' no monuments are erected to commemorate his achievements; no flowers decorate the turf beneath which he sleeps, and no poet sings of him:

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest, By all their country's riches blest."

It has been suggested that the government could well afford and ought to recognize the services of the old, wornout soldiers of the industrial army, because they have created the wealth of the country and supplied it with revenues. But the government does not see things through such spectacles; on the contrary, if the soldiers of the industrial army, impoverished, robbed, degraded past endurance, revolt against the spoliations of capitalism, the govnough every stripe on its folds had een inflicted at a Delaware whipping ost for stealing chickens, or wife-beat-ag. God! Aren't we a world power! True it is that man as an animal has

### Aristocratic Blooded Stock Market

Newport, May 10 .- The title market is sluggish at present, with no signs of an immediate awakening. There was a little flurry a few days ago, caused by the arrival of a Flemish prince, but the bidding was not what might be called spirited. There is one damaged English earl in sight, and it is understood that unless a livelier movement sets in soon he may have to go at a sacrifice.

Latest quotations are: Barons, German, fair to middling, \$50,000@75,000; French, no offerings; counts, French, A1, \$500,000; inferior grades, \$250,-000@400,000. Barons, fair to medium Vis-English, \$750,000@1,000,000. counts, nothing doing. Earls, prime \$1,500,000@2,500,000; shop-\$800,000@1,000,000. Princes, stock, worn. ordinary Russian, \$50,000@60,000, with weak bidding. Marquises, French, fancy, \$2,500,000@5,000,000; English, ordinary, \$4,000.000@7,500.000. Dukes, common English, \$5,000.000@10,000,-000 bid, with no offerings.

The Labor Record, bitherto published at Joplin, Mo., has been removed to Kanass City.

# BOOLSE DEBRIDE TO SERALD. SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1901.

Balland, Wals "Labor" his Soft THAN COLORS

THE POLA SAUNDS WARNING

1 p - 2 15 - 25

Like "Fruitfniness," "Labor" is a great sermon. On one and the same conves Zola depicts the ruincos results of the present system of exploiting labor, and an ideal condition that might provail if labor were given its rightful honors and justice, instead of tyramy founded on naurpation, ruled. "Labor" is a mighty book, that must be looked upon as more than marrative faction. It is a study and a prochery. You may marrel with the approphecy. You may quarrel with the so-lution it offers, you may doubt the cor-rectness of its diagnosis of labor's dis-case, but you cannot doubt the disease. No right-souled man can look unmoved upon the picture Zola draws of the iron workers of Beauclair.

In "Labor" the pit, the steel factory of the Ourignons, symbolizes, in the fash-ion Zola is master of, the industrial enslaver of men. "It lay just on the edge of the town of Beauclair, a town of 6,000 souls, 5,000 of them poor, dark souls, confined in suffering bodies, deformed and degraded by the cruel labor of the The wage earners are put first be-Dit." fore you coming back to work after an unsuccessful strike of two monthsdrunkenness, dishonesty, brutality stamped upon most of them. They pour brutality into the little town on the evening of Luc Froment's coming to spend the few cents they have earned in rioting after starvation. Froment, burning with zeal to advance the cause of labor, has not yet thought out a solution. While on this visit to Jordan, master of the blast furnace at La Crecherie, he is studying details, going about among the people and learning their ways of living. In these journeyings we accompany him.

After that first view of the workers we are taken to the pit, there to see labor blindly worshiping its idol, men diligently, even lovingly working at pursuits that never bring them even enough daily bread. In the horrid heat, the terrible routine, they are broiled, burned, made imbecile, yet they go on, not knowing why, enslaved by the god of the furnace. We visit the prosperous middle class in their iniquitous leisure and poisonous pleasure, wining, dining, dancing, rarely giving a thought to the source of their wealth. And when the few charitably inclined turn to thoughts of labor, they plan souphouses, hospitals and better-built almshouses. The pit swallows live men and coins them into gold for the merrymakers at Guerdache.

Not so wicked as these, but blameworthy because negative, comes La Crecheric with its master, the scientist Jordan. Wrapped up in his scientific pursuits, all he wishes is leisure to work at his invention for fusing by electricity. He is on the eve of selling his blast furnace and the mineral land on which it is situated to the owners of the pit, when Luc Froment arrives. If that sale is consummated the entire district will fall absolutely into the hands of one man, an exploiter of labor in the worst sense of the term.

In the discussion held at the different houses he visits Luc gets the benefit of all sides of the labor question. He hears the capitalist argue that the race is to the strongest, that the burden of the laborer must naturally increase to the limit of his endurance. He hears the priest argue that the crushing burden of labor carried to extremes is placed upon man for his sins. The teacher holds that discipline requires this breaking of man, the scientist that things are ordered as they are by forces greater than man can control and that discussion will avail nothing. The mayor and the soldier agree that labor's complaints should be stilled at the mouth of the gun. Instead of sharing the callous indifference of the magn the resignation of the preacher, the disdain of the scientist, Luc Froment feels divinely impelled to put his shoulder to the wheel and uplift labor. No one is at his best in the system that prevails. The rich at Guerdache are not happy. They feel the chill of appre-hension. Everywhere the worker feels the sting of injustice. The corrodent discontent is eating into the heart of society. Something must give way. When men are ground down till they can be ground no longer, and still the press is applied, primeval instincts rise and man turns brute again. He cares nothing for laws or institutions, government or property. The distinction between mine and thine is swept away. The masses, possessing when once started in motion the greatest momentum, can crush the classes like puff balls In the novel "Labor" you have the brutalized or maddened workman plotting violence, the money-grabbing, careless employer squandering the fruits of labor with wasteful, criminal lavishness, the recluse shutting himself away from mankind, indifferent, wrapped up in scientific pursuits. The opinion is general and justified that labor is degrading, dishonoring, accursed. Puddlers like Ragu envy the wealthy because of their idleness. They would displace the rich and themselves live in idleness. Being slaves, they would be masters, that they in turn nt have slaves. Superior laborers, Bonnaire and Lange, feel the wrongs wir kind, and wish to abolish undue th altogether, but would use the tons of revolution.

the scientist, alone of all work-

the model works the occas, the fit-ter is perpetual activity, a god is all grows working cot the imp happings which we feel the imperior memory. \* There is no such thing as hap-res unless we place it in the united These is no such thing as hap-piness unless we place it in the united happiness of perpenal united labor. And that is why I wish that some one would preach to the world the religion of labor, and sing homomous to labor, as to a savior, the only true source of health, peace and happiness.

bappiness. During this pacan to labor Luc Fro-ment's thoughts have crystallized in a plan. The clew has been given. Labor is blessed if men can choose their own occupation, vary it as they wish, rest from it when they choose. Man is not lazy, but he must follow his instincts. The thing to do is to use these instincts, guide them, direct them, control them, but never crush them, as the church commands, or discipline them into cowardly acquiescence to a superior force.

This is the root of the doctrine preached by Fourier. Luc had been reading a digest of his principles, called "Associa-tion." According to the According to the principles of Fourier he will use men's instincts to help them rise. He enlists Jordan's aid, gets control of La Crecherie, and operates it on the principles laid down by Fourier, reorganizing labor to bring about just division of wealth, thus restoring to the laborer his nobility and his free personality. Under the new conditions of justice and peace the workmen and their children and their children's children flourish and are happy. La Crecherie becomes "a fraternal factory, one brotherhood, one family." The pit falls to ruin. The seeds of destruction are in it and its owners and their social system. Death is in the old life and perpetuity in the new .--- Chicago Record-Herald.

There's a column in The Herald to register your kicks in. There's an opening for you to get a new subscriber once in a while.

### Is the Document Worn Out?

It is nothing new for the "anti-imperialist" papers to raise the outcry that the McKinley administration is violating the declaration of independence by its policy in Cuba and the Philippines; and the outcry usually ends in a demand that the government return to the uaditions of the fathers. It is something, new, however, to hear that the declaraion is contrary to the history and spirit of our government and the welfare of the world, and that it should be dis-avowed as a guiding principle. "Notavowed as a guiding principle. withstanding its frequent and perfunctory avowals to the contrary," maintains Leon C. Prince of Dickinson college, in the Arena,"the United States has persistently refused, wherever its own interests have so dictated, to be governed in its conduct by that instrument whose maxims it pretends to accept as its God-given and infallible guide," and he thinks that it would be the part of honesty and candor to discard it. In denying the ballot to women, to men under twenty-one, and to all persons in the territories, we violate the doctrine of "government of the people, by the people, and for the people"; in every acquisition of new territory we have disregarded the principle that "Government rests upon the consent of the governed"; and in the American civil war, the right of revolution, a right glorified and upheld throughout the declaration, was stamped out with sword and fire. Our very form of government, declares Mr. Prince, is imperial, for "there is no monarch in Europe, with the exception of the sultan of Turkey and the czar of Russia, who possesses independent powers of so dictatorial a

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Is hiding in the hills; He's hiding from the priests that make Our fields run bloody rills; With Bible and with musket they're Converting all about—

The mission man will get you if you don't watch out.

And if you're caught, the love wherewith The Buddha fills the mind

hey'll turn to smiling faisehood. Covering hatred of your kind;

O hush I with cross and Bible they

Are prowling all about-And they'll civilize you, baby, if you don't watch out!

-Frederick Manley in Life.

# Socialism in Great Britain

A Socialist member of the British parliament, Keir Hardie, offered a resolution the other day providing for the transformation of the United Kingdom into a Socialistic commonwealth. Another member, named Bell, seconded the resolution. The episode was gotten up to provide an opportunity for a speech or two, and attracted little attention outside of the house. Mr. Hardie, in his speech, admitted that thus far Socialism as a distinct parliamentary or political force had made far less headway in Great Britain than it had upon the European continent, but he maintained that new conditions recently brought about would cause it to grow rapidly on English soil.

Experience must determine the soundness of the forecast. It is not too much to say, however, that the type of imperialism developed in Great Britain in recent years has so much militarism in it, involving, it is believed, conscription at an early day, and also brings in its train so heavy an increase in the national tax burdens for a people already severely pressed in the competition for the supremacy of the world's marketsthis type of imperialism is so similar to the kind developed in continental countries where Socialism flourishes that Mr. Hardie's idea may prove to be well founded. It is a striking fact that Socialism in Germany, France and Italy. as a formidable parliamentary force, has been developed very largely since those countries began, after 1880, their modern careers in empire-building or colonialism. Another striking fact is that the Socialists are strong anti-militarists and anti-imperialists in all of those European countries.

It is scarcely too much to say that modern imperialism is a decided stimulant to the growth of modern Socialism. and one hazards little in predicting that before Great Britain reaches the end of her imperialistic career she will have a much more intimate acquaintance with Socialism in her domestic politics than she has today .- Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

# The Trend

Socialists may very prudently indulge in self-felicitation as they note the fact that the principles which they advocate are capturing men mentally strong and courageous throughout the country, among them Franklin Pierce of New York, whose writings are having a wide reading. Mr. Pierce points out that a stupendous instrument of cormore ruption was never conceived by the perverse ingenuity of man than this power conferred upon congress," and he affirms that "so successful have combinations of wealth and avarice been in controlling national legislation that today few men think of attaining wealth in great business adventures without national or state aid in the form of special legislation." 'We might," says Mr. Pierce, "feel more hopeful that there was a favorable outlook for better conditions were it not for the fact that the receivers of the immense profits of the trusts do not hesitate to devote millions of dollars for the campaign disbursements of political parties, and for the purpose of misinforming-yes, even corrupting-the citizens through their paid official newspaper organs.

---n. He Plattice a structure more linear the second and year out, extort from him tribute upon every piece of coal or iron or steel or wire or timplate that he uses." Mr. Pierce is not a Socialist by affiliation, but his writings indicate conclusively that he is in profound sympathy with its teachings and is helping on the great cause of the emancipation of workingmen from the grasp of capitalism.

# Degradation of Army Life

Frank E. Farnham, of Peabody, now a member of the Massachusetts bar, but formerly of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery during the civil war, writes to the editor of "Our Dumb Animals" as follows:

"Having served three years in our civil war and having taken part in some of the fiercest conflicts of that war, my conclusions in regard to the subject are not wholly those of a theorist.

The result of my observation, investigation and experience has led me to believe that the standing army of the inited States should not exceed ten thousand in number, and that all the militia systems of the several states should be abolished.

"This conclusion will doubtless be pronounced a radical and dangerous one by the many who have given lit-tle thought to the subject, and by the few who profit by the present antiquated, ineffective and demoralizing system, but I have some reasons for he faith that is in me.

"I say antiquated, ineffective and demoralizing advisedly.

The system of the regular army of the United States, of which our state militia system are but weak imitations, was copied from the European systems in vogue in the early part of the last century when a commission was sent from the United States to investigate the mlitary systems of Europe preparatory to establishing a military system here.

"Our present regular army and West Point were the results (West Point with its record of caste, hazard, etc).

The elements of military caste taken from the European system, where the officers were nobles and the privates seris, was peculiarly grateful to the South, which dominated the commission referred to, as indeed it did the whole nation at that time.

In this system the elements of individuality and manhood were eliminated from the makeup of the private soldier. He was reduced to a mere fighting animal, without ambition, judgment, or any rights which the officer was bound to

respect. "When an army of such soldiers comes in contact with manhood and brains, fighting for a principle, or in self-defense, the result is as graphically portrayed by Conan Doyle in his article in the October number of McClure's: The ratio of effectiveness is perhaps ten to one in favor of the system of which the Boers furnish the latest and most surprising example."

Wars of aggression do not develop armies of this noble class, the vital element of principle being lacking. Such wars do develop soldiers of fortune, mercenaries, crueity, robbery and rapine, and all the horrors that spring from a combination of whisky and bloodthirstiness.

"As a rule with nations, as with individuals, self-defer.se alone justifies bloodshed."

Capital and Labor

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h No. 1, Los Angeles, monte every 0 to at 2 o'clouit, at Wendmony Hall, 2051 Branch Jr. B. Brinner, at B. Billy iterators at 20 disease, at S. Billy iteration of the Standard States Branch 16, San Prainfessor General mosting first bundlay in each nu westing first bundlay in each su-st 117 Turk street. Agination me treet anh. Rolds bruiser with at 1 c'eleck p. m evening, same place, to which public is inv gust F. Mayer, secretary, 100 Polk street.

COLOBADO

Branch No. 2, Goldfold, meets every Sunday at 7:30 p. m., at City Hall. Chas. LaKamp. secretary.

#### CONXECTIONT

The Connection State Commute meets the last Sunday of each month at 2 p. m., at P. Schaffer's, MB Main street, Hartford, Louis Herrup, secretary, & Kunsley street, Hartford, Branch No. 4, Rockville, meets second and fourth Pridays at Link's Hall, mp.stairs, Secretary, Hickard Niederwerfer, Box 700.

## ILLINO16

ILLINGES Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regn-inrty second and Sourth W edinesdays of each month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, it Dearborn street. Branch No. 1 (Boheminn), Chicago, meets first and third Saturdays at s p. m., at Magt's Hall, ms Bine Island avenue. Branch No. 2 (Boheminn), Chicago, meets second and fourth Mondays at s p. m., in Dunder's place, ms W. 18th place. Juseph Dunder, screwiary. Branch No. 5, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sem-days of each month at Plasm's Hall, corner Center avenue and Bth street. James Behnk, secretary, 515 Throop street. Branch No. 6, Chicago, meets second and fourth Studays at s m. at smt Lincoin street. J. A. Ambros, secretary, see Wood street. Branch No. 4, Chicago, meets at Uhlborn's Hall, cor-ner 60 street and Center avenue, first and third Sat-urdays. Gus Larmon, secretary, 618 Center avenue. Branch No. 4 (German), Chicago, meets servery third Sunday in the month at Plager's Hall, corner Michigan and inith place. Camil Kabai, secretary, 137 Sian wood avenue. Branch No. 4 (German), Chimago, meets avery other

Hitn pince. Camil Kahal, secretary, HT Sianwood avenue. Branch No. 4 (German), Chirago, meets every other Saturday at 9 p. m., 5t A Janhowshi's place, 894 W. mst street, between Leavitt and Oakley. A. Owijler, sec-retary, 728 W. 2nh street. Branch No. 62 (Hth ward), Chirago, HL, meets every Tuesday at 9 p. m., at Hildeirand's Hall, a. e. corner of Paulina and fist sta. Secretary, P. J. Kuhn, 781 Blue Island ave. INTELAWA

#### INDIANA

Branch No. 4. Indianapolia, meets first Saturday evening and third Sunday afternoon of each month, at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble streeta. Address all communications to the secretary of the State executive board. Thomas Cation, and Warren avenue.

## IOWA

Branch No. 1. Hiteman. meets every fourth Friday the month at Opera House. James Baxter, chair-san. Wm. Truman, secretary, Box iii.

# K\*STOCKY

Branch & Newport meets first Thursday evening at 8 p.m., and third Sunday afternoon, at Sanftleben Hall, northeast corner Seventh and Central avenue. Address A. L. Nagel, B.W. Second street.

### MASSACHURETTS

Branch No. 1. Holyoke, meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each mouth at Springdale Turner Hall. (ard Schwabe.organizer, 51 Jackson street. Branch No. 20 Rozbury, meets at 20 Warren street. second and fourth Fridays of every month. Public invited.

#### MICHIGAN

Branch No. 1. Sattle Creek, meets second and fourth Sundars of each mosth at 3 p. m., at 10 W. Main street, in the International Comgress Hall. All are cordially invited. L. C. Rogers, secretary.

#### MINFESOTA

Branch 1, Bed Lake Falls, meets every other Sunday in real estate office of Fred Gesswein, on Main street. A. Kingsbury. secretary.

#### MISSOURI

Branch No. 3, St. Louis, meets second and fourth Mondays, at s p. m., at Haidermann's Hall, Hat South Seventh street.

# NONTANA

Branch No. 1, Butte, meets every Thursday at 8:30 p. m., Engineers' Hall, Owsley Elock. G. Prankel, secretary, 71 E. Park street. Branch No. 2 meets first and third Sundays each month at G. W. Wood's hume, Chico, Mont.

#### NEW JPEREY

Branch No. 1. Candez, meets every third Sunday of the month. For particulars address Paul Eberding, 1206 Kaighn's avenne. Branch No. 4 (Germani, Paterson, meets first and third Mordays at s p.m., at Helvetia Hall, 54-55 Van Houten street. Karl Lindner, secretary. 365 Edmund street. NFW YORK

#### NTW TORE

NVW YORK The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York meets every second Tuesday at 41 Grand street, Window Hall East fide Branch. No. 1. meets every first and third Thursday at 20 East Brundway. L. Bothman, secre Ury, LB Norfolk street.

Thurnday at 20 East Brandway. L. Bothman, secre ury, 13 Norfolk street. Branch No. & Brooklyn, meets every Saturday at 8 p. m., at 36 Moore street. Visitors welcome. Com-rades desiring to organize should communicate with Secretary Sol. Pressman. 109 Boornum street. Branch No. 10 meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 200 E. Broadway. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Organizer, Joseph Williams, 56 Henry street.

#### 0810

Branch No. C. Cincinnati, meets at Richelien Hall, contheast corner sth and Pinm streets, every Sunday at 7p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Thos. McKerne. servetary. co Laurei street. OREGON Branch No. 1. Portland, meets every Monday night at Washin,clow Hotel, curner 2d and Flanders streets. Everythedy invited. T. C. Wandland chairman. Mrs.

type as the president of the United States, and none to whom the title of imperator may be more logically and truthfully applied."

Kicker, get out and work; do something for Socialism by getting subscribers for The Herald.

# **Combines to Handle Real Estate**

There is matter for more than passing remark in the announcement that Cornelius Vanderbilt has been elected a director in the New York Realty corporation. This concern has a capital of \$3,000,000 and is engaged in the buying and improvement of real estate.

Its command of almost unlimited capital and the presence of men like Vanderbilt, William F. Havemeyer, Henry Seligman, Oakleigh Thorne, James Speyer, Charles Steele of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. and Charles H. Tweed in its directory mean that the same forces and economics of combination that done so much for industry in America are to be turned to the development and management of real estate in great cities. It also means that the best property in cities like New York and Chicago will gradually pass into the control of men of large wealth or corporations which can afford to improve it to the highest advantage to secure a moderate and certain return for the investment.--Chicago Record-Herald.

Are you interested enough to do a lit-heading for subscribers? If not, why not?

Socialism, for a thousand times, has called attention to such facts. It has not been blind to their malign influence, and has urged that to overcome them workingmen must abandon the old parties, alike responsible for conditions and environments, and cast their ballots for the Social Democratic party, which stands pledged to the liberty and independence of workingmen.

Mr. Pierce, in true Socialistic spirit. remarks: "I do wish to urge, with all the earnestness of my being, the danger to the liberty and the independence of the individual man from 'these domestic spoilers that make us slaves and tell us 'tis our charter.' Industrial slavery is only a step removed from political slavonly a step removed from pointen sav-ery. There is not a man in any hum-ble home in all this land but who ought to feel aggriered by the extortions of the trusts. "They sip is his cap, they sit at his fire," they follow him is every step of his life and rob him. Dick Tu-

said the Picked Times hard.

Chicken. "Why," said the Rat, "this is an era of prosperity; see how . have feathered my nest.

"But." said the Picked Chicken, "vou have gotten my feathers.

"You must not think," said the Rat, "that because I get more comfort you get poorer."

But," said the Chicken, "you produce no feathers, and I keep none

"If you would use your teethterrupted the Rat.

"I----" said the Picked Chicken.

"You could lay by as much as I do," concluded the Rat.

"If-" said the Picked Chicken.

"Without constaners like me," said the Rat, "there would be no demand for the feathers which you produce."

"I will vote for a change," said the Picked Chicken.

'Only those who have feathers should have the suffrage," remarked the Rat .--Life.

The Stanford University of California has within a brief period lost six of its professors because they would not sell out their manhood and become the yellow dogs, trotting under Mrs. Stanford's band wagon for such rations of bread and butter as the wealthy widow might choose to bestow. The action of the manly professors comes at a time when the country is sorely in need of educa-tors who have convictions and the courage to proclaim them and maintain them. All such displays of integrity aid the cause of Socialism. The professors should study Socialism.

C

N. E. Fortisch, secretary. and, chairs

### PENNSTLVANIA

PERFECTANTA PERFECTANTA Branch No. 1, Philadelphia, meets every Thursday, st & p. m., at c2 5. Third street. Bose Slobodkin, Treasurer, His Pine street. Branch No. 1, Philadelphia, meets first Pridav of each month-executive metets every Sunday morning-at S. D. P. Club Booms, at c2 5. M street. Organiser, M. Gillis, sta Breed street. Branch No. 10. Williamsport, meets every Sunday aftermoon at 1 p. m. in Social Lahor Hall, No. 18 E. ad street. G. B. Smith, chairman; Juo. Lyon, secretary, 761 24 street. Public invited.

### WINCOMMEN

WillCOMMIN Milwaukee Central Committee, S. D. P., meets sec-ond and fourth Mondays of the month at Brewers' Hall, southeast corner dik and Cheistani streets. Branch So. i. Milwankee, meets at Kaller's Hall, th street, between Static and Prairie, every fourth Thurwisy ovening.

Branch No. 1. Milwrankee, meets at Kaller's Hall, th street, between State and Frairis, every fourth Thurway ovening. Branch No. 2. Milwrankee, meets overy second and fourth Saturdays in Gasthe's Hall. Concerdia and Green Ray avenue. Frank Lieksisch, accretary. Branch No. 3. Sheboyyan, meets every second Thurs-eday of the month as Concerdia Hall. Chas. Pinet, Se-retary-Treasurer, Hi Linesh avenue. Branch No. 4. Hiwrankee, meets every first and third Pridays each mosth as Concerdia Fall. Conserved Thurs-retary-Treasurer, Hi Linesh avenue. Branch No. 4. Hiwrankee, meets every first and third Brown streets. George Meerschel, secretary, sti Sibb street. Branch No. 5. Hibwrankee, meets every fourth Pridaye of the mosth as E. Signi's Hall, neutheast curvey Orchard street and the svenne. J. Lucil, Mi Orchard street, scretary. Branch No. 3. Mibwrankee, meets every first and third Thurndays of anch menth at Volkmans's Hall, lat and Center streets, stop meth as Volkmans's Hall, et and Center streets, state, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of anch menth at Coark street. Hee-man Schneider, scretary, Mi & street. Branch No. 3. Milwrankee, meets every second and fourth Scienting of pressond Branch every second and fourth Scienting of pressond Brance. Lines for the street. Branch No. 3. Milwrankee, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of asks meets every second and fourth Scienting of Pressond Brance. Lines F. Lindinger secretary.

WHAT TERRITA Sparsts No. 1. Therefore, many the intermetter of the second secon

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Brooklyn plumbers have compro-mised with the bosses and agreed to the scale of \$3.75 for eight hours a day, with Saturday half-holidays from Juae to September inclusive.

It is reported that a Dr. Ludwig Mund of England has discovered a gas which can be used for manufacturing purposes, and sold with profit at twopence per thousand cubic feet.

The Federation of Labor at St. Louis are getting ready to build a labor tem-ple in that city. They have adopted the co-operative plan and are confining their shares to organized labor.

The Indianapolis tinners, who went on strike to enforce their new scale, are at work again. After the men had been out two days the union scale of twentyseven and one-half cents an hour was signed by all the large contractors.

A Chicago preacher has resigned because he could not live on his salary of \$000 a year. Here is a limit for the workingmen. Let them resign all jobs that do not pay over that amount, because the preachers say a man cannot live on it, and they know.

During the past eleven years the General Workers' union in Spain has grown enormously, in spite of the difficulties of all kinds which are put in the way of workmen wishing to organize themseives. In 1887 there were twenty-seven groups with 3.352 members; today there are 172 groups with 30,000 mem-bers, 10,000 of whom live in Madrid.

In the purchase of Port Arthur on the Texas coast the Standard Oil octopus gets control of the outlet for the oil fields of Texas. It is not hard for the intelligent to see that the Standard Oil trust will ultimately control the oil fields of Texas. Let the dance go on and the people will soon learn that their only hope is in the co-operative commonwealth.

Eugene Smith, a New York journalist, has figured it out, after going into the matter carefully and studiously, that the annual cost of crime in this country foots up the enormous total of \$800,-000.000. But what is called "crime" is traced to its causes. The causes are in the capitalist system. Over every peni-tentiary should be this inscription: 'Home of the victims of capitalism."

Carroll D. Wright is in print again. He calls attention to the decline of marriage among workingmen in cities. He says that out of 17.427 representative workingmen in twenty-two cities, 15,-337 were found to be unmarried. And that is all he does. Wright is merely a government clerk recording every-day facts with which most intelligent people are acquainted. He ignores the causes of conditions and has no prospectus or remedy to offer.

The Borough of Battersea, England, is certainly setting the pace. Next year there will be a municipal choir of 200 voices and an orchestra of seventy instruments. A new organ is being built in the town hall. Free concerts are to be given on Tuesday and Sunday evenings, the cost being defrayed out of the rates. The town hall seats about 1.200 people, but a proposal has been mooted to connect it with the Nine Elms baths by electrophone, which will enable another 2,500 people to hear the music.

The board of railroad commissioners of New Hampshire, in its annual report to the governor and council, says: "Of

180 Son An Are Presed

NEDAY DESCONATA

When the workers of the Social Dem-ocratic party is Chicago get together to besish care and induige is much and jollity a good time is certain for every-one. For a few weeks past, under the direction of Comrate C. T. H. West-phal, chairman of the managing com-mittee, and his excellent wile, some of the comrates on the city central comthe comrades on the city central committee have given much of their time to preparations for the May celebration, which was held at Brand's Hall last Sunday, May 12. It proved to be a success in every way and will furnish the city committee with funds to meet outstanding obligations. While the attendance was not as large as it should have been one could get lost in the crowd, and men, women and children from the early hours in the afternoon until midnight had the merriest time in the history of the party. To the few who contributed to the success of the occasion, including those who sold tickets, assisted at the hall and in various ways rendered valuable help, much credit is due. It was another demonstration of the vitality of the party or-

ganization in Chicago. The program, which was greatly en-joyed, as evidenced by the fact that every number was received with rounds of applause and all, except the speeches, followed by an encore, is given below: 1. Piano Solo. . Prof. Johannes Schulze

- 2. Recitation—"The Polish Boy". Miss Amelia Winnen
- "Creole Love Song," Dudley Buck......Prof. F. Finsterbach 3.
- 6. Address ..... Mr. Isador Laduff
- Tableaux—"Life Under the Present System"..... 7.
- 8. Tableaux-"Life Under a Socialistic System".....
- Recitation. . Miss Elizabeth Aldrich 9.
- Violin Solo—II. Mazurka, Wieniawski. Mr. Ray G. Edwards

At the close of Mr. Darrow's remarks that gentleman introduced Mr. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, who spoke for a few minutes only, the people being anxious to start the dance, which they did about 9:30, and kept it going till 2 o'clock in the morning. During the dancing hours the vote was taken in the May Queen contest, in which there was great interest, and at midnight the result was announced, Miss Jennie Raible being honored with a majority of the votes. Amid the plaudits of all present the young lady, modest and graceful, was decked with an exquisite crown of delicate flowers and a few minutes before 2 o'clock the company dispersed, everyone more than pleased with the May celebration and declaring it a decided success. There was no dis-order whatever and no police present.

# FORT WAYNE

## Splendid Results for the Social Democratic Party in Local Election-Great Increase in the Vote

Our election here is over with and my vote for mayor was 716. This is a handsome gain over last Novemberthe total vote in the city at that time was 160. While it is not quite as large as we had anticipated. nevertheless we are well pleased. Both of the old political parties are surprised at our strength and our people realize that from henceforth the Social Democrats will have to be fought, because they alone are to be feared. This city is normally about 2,000 to 2,500 democratic, and while the papers of both old political parties carried on a sham battle between themselves, the real battle of the democratic candidate for mayor, Mr. Berghoff, was to stop the growth of our movement. Never to my knowledge did the Demo-crats work harder. Money was spent profusely, such as was never seen before, and all this to prevent the rise of our movement. There was no real fight against the Republican candidate. It was not necessary. The social Democrats were the trouble makers, and an unknown quantity. The Republican candidate was no factor in the fight at any time. Comrade Martin, jour candidate for city clerk, suffered a loss owing to a fight on city clerk between the two other candidates. M. H. Wefel.

6th Ward-7th Ward 8th Wardgih Ward-00 .... toth Ward-I The total vo te cast for mayor was 9,209.

# ORGANIZATION FUND

# Report of the Castodians on the Work Accomplished A Word from National Organizes McSweeney

At the convention held January, 1901, there was pledged to the work of organ-ization \$790.50. Comrades Elizabeth Thomas and Cotinne S. Brown were chosen as custodians of the fund. Of the amount pledged \$339.75 has been received, leaving \$460.75 yet unpaid. The National Committee elected Wm.

J. McSweeney National Organizer in February, 1901, and he at once made a tour of eleven towns in Illinois, organizing branches in seven of them. On March 10 he started for Ft. Wayne, where a municipal campaign was on, made them a rousing speech and then worked his way southward in Indiana. He reached Cincinnati April 10, then made his way northward in Ohio and across the southern part of Michigan. Seven locals were organized in Indiana, four in Ohio, and two in Michigan, making thirteen on his second trip, giv-ing us a total of twenty branches in less than two and a half months.

Surely nothing can testify more certainly that the country is ripe for Socialism and our party than this record. A financial report is appended. The subscribers take great pride in our competent and conscientous organizer.

Elizabeth Thomas, Corinne S. Brown, Custodians Organization Fund.

May 13, 1901.

### Financial Report

Received on account pledges at Convention.\$339.75 Collection taken at Con-

Total	
Paid hall rent for Convention	.\$ 7.00
Neostyle	. 14.00
W. J. McSweeney	. 293.00
Total disbursements	\$314.00

\$353.55

### A Word from the National Organizer

As my comrades and many friends in the different towns and cities which I have visited as organizer of the Social Democratic party will be arxious to know what became of me after I left their town, I will say that I arrived in Chicago on the twenty-ninth of April, right side up as usual.

I spent two months traveling through Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, and am glad to say that a more successful trip could not be made by an organizer, as I organized nearly every town and city I visited. Of course, this great success at organizing is due to the valuable assistance given me by the comrades in the different towns.

I must say that the outlook for Socialism was never brighter than it is at present, as all the great powers of capitalism are being used to establish the co-operative commonwealth. The capitalistic or ruling class are nearer destruction than ever before. That is why we should all be interested in educating and organizing the wage slaves of this country into one solid class-conscious body tha. will be able to meet the enemy at the ballot box. I wish it were possible for me to start out on a speaking or propaganda trip through the different towns that I have organized, and meet my old friends and comrades once more. I may do so in the near future. Before closing, let me say that if we stand together like men and all do what we can and show a bold and determined front to the enemy, the battle will soon be won. W. J. McSweeney.

- 10 g - 10 Permit me to reply to Comra-mats criticism of Comrade Ladoff ticle on the "Need of and Plea for R malistic Socialism"

PRICE MERALD RORUSE

BALD, MATURDAY, MAY 10, 1982.

Honalistic Socialism." Comrade Jaam says that "Socialism can very well afford to ignore many problems of life, especially the problem of religion." Under a Socialist govern-ment that position will no doubt ob-tain. But since religion is responsible for the present system of master and servant, the Socialist, in order to make converts, must convince servants that they will not offend God by wanting to be their own masters. And since the theory of a personal God is responsible for that class which claims to have been set apart or ordained by that personal God as the ruling class, it follows that the theory must be set aside before its accursed product can be done away with.

If it were true that God has ordained. those to rule who are now in authority, then it would be disobedience toward God for us to want to set the rulers aside and be our own rulers. It is a historical fact that rulers have kept the people in submission by professing to have been chosen of God. And in order to get away from that power we must either obey God or hold that the claim to divine authority is false. The Bible given to us by the ruling class commands obedience to those in authority over us. If God ordered that, then we should obey; if God did not order it, then the command is a forgery. If that part of the Bible is a forgery, the rest of it may be a forgery. But what of of it may be a forgery. But what of God? "Who made who?" We do not know. And the only consistent position to take, and be reverent before the Creator, is that of the agriostic. We do not believe that any one ever received a commission from heaven to rule over his fellow men. 'We cannot be Socialists without opposing the theory of Godgiven authority to rule over men. Men may, and do, stay in the church and work for Socialism, but their Socialist work is opposed to the spirit of the church, which does not rely upon reason for its power, but upou what is claimed to be a divine originator.

In order to make Socialists we must convince men that the theory of divine authority to rule is false; and as to the future, we do not know. If the comrade wants to know by what authority I speak, it is by the authority of an unfettered mind, of a soul that is free. W. E. Clark.

# Look Out, Social Democrata

The greatest danger that confronts the people at the present time is from the so-called reforming class. They are very busy just now, as you will notice. They are not catering to the class conscious socialists; they don't pretend to reach the lover of liberty who demands the emancipation of the toiling masses, let the cost be what it may, as he realizes that liberty and justice are priceless.

I am sorry to say that a great many of our so-called socialists are caught by the reformers claptrap. One man says he is a socialist, but believes he can get it through Bryan, who says he believes in capitalism. Another one says he is a socialist, but believes in Altgeld. Another says he is a socialist, but thinks we can get it through Tom Johnson. Another so-called socialist says that the without a party at T

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The Evidences of the Moral Streng ism: Its Spirit and Aim; Abalition of I honsety; Restriction of Divorce; Prevent tation; Elimination of Crime; Preventio trange, Resaily, etc.

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and commercial Grams And Freezest Value is Deter-mised by Capitalist Cost of Production that the Inter-ests of Laborer and Capitalists are identical; that Labor is Bester Of Today Than Ever Botre; that Cheep Prices are Besedicial to Labor; that Poreign Marbits are Besedicial to Labor; that Poreign Berbits are Besedicial to Labor; that Would Solve the Social Constitution Would Solve the Social Constitution that Bocialism Would Bolve the Social Constitution that Bocialism Would Detervision and Improventies; that Extravances is the Chief Canne of Economic Want; that Bocialism Would Detervy Individuality. Conclusion and Index. ages; Paper, Sio; Cloth, \$1.0

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the 147 miles of steam road in New Hampshire, all but nity-two miles in the extreme northern part are included in the Boston & Maine system. As it is unlikely that the Grand Trunk will ever part with the road by which it reaches tidewater at Portland, it is to be assumed that consolidation has been completed. By it more than forty roads which were chartered and for a time operated independently have been merged into one."

Although the war in the Philippines is considered over, our war expenses are still running along at the rate of over \$10,000,000 a month for the army alone, and over \$5,000,000 a month for the navy. In addition, the capitalist class is paying out over \$10,000,000 a month for pensions. In the month of April, just closed, that class spent \$10.-102,731 on the army, \$5.272,678 on the navy, \$10,196,912 on pensions and \$4,-655,122 on interest on the national debt -\$30.227.443 for one month's present and past war expenses out of a total outlay for all the necessities of the government of \$41,968,245.

A Socialist Priest's Book

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#### The Vote in Detail .

Wefel (for mayor)7	16
Martin (for city clerk)5 Councilmen:	42
1st Ward-Heine	
Brown	
3rd Ward-Maxwell	
Scott	
4th Ward-O'Brien	
Strasser	
5th Ward-Stolte	53
· Vieweger	51

An order for "Merrie England" has been received from Long Island City, N. Y., with no name given. If the writer will forward his name the book will be sent.



Just notice the amount of pretended abuse the capitalists' papers are heaping on the heads of those pretenders, whose real name is lick-splittles of capitalism, and how gracefully the reforming heroes are taking it all. W. J. McSweeney.

The Social Democrats at Spring Valley last year elected an alderman from James Beattie's ward. This year they decided to make it two, which they succeeded in doing, and now there are two Social Democratic aldermen in the council. Comrade H. C. Perry received 206 votes for mayor, just doubling the vote of Comrade Beattie a year ago.

The candidates of the S. D. P. in the Clay City, Ind., local election polled twenty-one votes in a total of 288. The comrades are active and hopeful.





In the municipal election at Baltimore, Md., the Social Democratic party in ten wards received 764 votes, against 619 last November in the twenty-four wards of the city.

In penitentiaries each inmate is known by his number. The same is true of workingmen in some of our great industrial plants.

A good habit to contrast: To sectro a beeriber for The Herald seek week you will be sur-