a bigonities and in the potential for the potent

Very Ne &

ther would rather lose a triend breaking agreements. Such asket for under their capitalistic arise from lack of class coase often cuts more of a fig-st of friends.

unionists would exercise the int they do in electing their own in the unions, they might

ingrender of the Boer Commander to confidently infidently expected by the that he has taken another Britat as prisoners.

etrener a man is sold the cheap Then just imagine how cheap and steel workers must feel, are been sold commercially and illy immerciale times.

establists would put the sam of enthusiasm la distributing statesture that the followers of Dowle do into working for et Elijah," there would be mightened and happy commonwealth als country within ten years.

coming "social revolution" (or the series of revolutions, legal and ie), which must destroy the capiat system, will involve the emancipaof the whole nation, not merely of working classes. This is a fact leb even Spcialists are apt to forget

Take it all in all and you will fine the Democrate of every state and of every city agree with the Virginia in and with the Maryland and Ohio Democrate in believing that prin-"d-d barren idealities" that office is the only thing worth fightfor. Or, as the Flanagan of Texas he offices?

Free competition is like turning a drovof hungry hogs into a lot in which you have gut a trough long enough and full gh to permit all of them to feed and have all they want if they will each take only the necessary space according to bulk. But they won't do that, and the strong push the weak or small ones will and in the acramble upset and masse the slop until even the strong do not have enough. Now if stalls were placed so that each could not crowd the others set, all would get all they could me .-- Amoral to Reason.

The present system of "free competies no restraint upon the powerful. They are at liberty to exploit the workmen to their hearts' content. The strength on the capitalist side is ac great, and the capacity of resistance on the side of the workingman is so insignificant, that there is no freedom of con tract as far as the laborer is concerned The rich man works to increase his capital, while the poor man labors to satisfy the cravings of his stomach. It is an unequal match. The one can wait, the demands of the other are imperative.

State endowment of authors is a comin thing in Norway. This year's list of pensioners includes a woman, the auther of an historical romance. The ati-pends vary from 1200 or 1300 kroner (\$200) to \$400 to 4000 kroner (\$1100) or special cases where the writers have achieved great popular fame without succeeding in making a decent living by their pens. As this is generally the case in Norway, which is a thinly-popuare necessarily small, even the most succhantul authors depend at least partly upon state aid.

Inability to pay a fine of \$12.40 imposed upon him by a justice of the peace estead, Pa., for disorderly duct, has resulted in Martin Schwab, uncie of the steel trust president, being sent to the bridewell. Martin is a brother of the millionaire's father and n employed in the steel mills. He is 55 years old. When the president of the billion-dollar trust was questioned the matter he said he had looked after his uncle's welfare, but had no been able to make him think as he did. Thus canitalist interests are stronger then family ties and the old gentler eing ablecto think as his nephew does, can so to jail.

The idea that the laborers have no nity that need be stake in the community that need be considered, and that when the employers use for them they can throw like an old hat, is certainly an a work with white men in the end. species are of the anisotron as the opticalist. They nowadays have the resident for the least very similar and the capitalists. Laborers have alies, here educational, actial and a pilipless the which are more needed in the investments of deptending. And a capitalists, therefore would be the capitalists, therefore would be the capitalists, therefore would be the capitalists.

been better still it they had concluded to do so right from the beginning, instead of signing a new contract two weeks As the matter stands now, they age. have not shown themselves the best o men, while on the other hand they do lay themselves open to the charge of reaking agreements. Such situation

The claim that the capitalists farnish working theorie emisloyment is absurd. It working people employment to nource as a the demand of the public for goods that makes employment possible. When there is no demand the employment of the working people very soon crases. All the capitalists do is to prevent the working cople from working until they agreefor wages to give the capitalists-fo the use of machinery which has been wrested from the workers-most of what The workers furnish the employers a living, but the employers never furnish the workers a living. So long as a majority of workers are fools enough to believe this lie of the capital ists, they will live like slaves, while they keep their lords in luxury.

The long hours of labor demanded by the hungry competition of today tends to destroy the family life of the toiler. Modern machinery with its wonderfu result of multiplying the product has not brought to the worker those advantage we have a right to expect, and which are certain to come with the newer edu-cation. The intensity of the pace set by machinery discriminates in favor of the young man and against the middle age, and old man in the workshop. The young and alert men are selected to operate the machines, and the faithful old employe who perhaps has spent the best years of his life with one employer is ompelled to step down and out at the first perceptible sign of infirmity. This is one of the tragic elements in this struggle of industry.-John Graham

Michael Davitt, that grand champion of Irish liberty, went to South Africa and spent three months with the Boers. On the occasion of his visit in Milwankee last week he was presented with a testimonial in behalf of some Dutch citizens. Mr. Davitt made a speech in which he

"From the contact with farmers who know nothing of military science, but have nevertheless fought superbly through love of liberty and coafidence in God, I have come back a better Irishman and more fitted to serve my country.

"Whatever may be the immediate iss of this war, I am confident that Great Britain will never be able to subdue the Boers. I thank God that we, a Catholic the Boers. I wish we could claim kinship to them, and I wish that we could fight one-half as well. May God Almighty grant that we may live to see the Trans vaal and the Orange Free State enjoy their complete independence.

The capitalists keep quite an army in Fort Sheridan, about midway between Chicago and Milwaukee. For what purpose? To fight the Indians? No. What "bad" Indians are left are either in the Wild West show or in the dime museums. To fight the German Emperor. or the Turkish Saltan, or King Edward VII.? If either of them should ever venture as far as Chicago or Milwaukee the 'society ladies" would "kill them dead' with their love, loyalty and admiration. For what reason, then, are the soldiers in Fort Sheridan? Clearly for the purpose of shooting down the working peo ple of either of these cities if the prole tarian giant of America should ever wake up for a moment and rub his eyes. But, judging from the number of heroes that desert after every pay day since the canteen in the fort was abolished, there is little danger that they will ever be able to pass the distilleries on the south Milwaukee working people seem to be on the safe side. How about Chicago?

Success, a well-known New York monthly, which makes it a business to been our plutocrats and to uphold them as patterns for our youth to follow, had some time are this to say about the

"There is no use denving that the trusts are paving the way to state or national socialism. The magnates of the trust are the strongest allies of the Sodalists. They go just far enough to stop short of state control of industry and labor, and the line at which their operaflous halt they not prove a difficult one for the people themselves, in the exercise

"The chief objection to socialism has been the proposed elimination of individ-ual effort and competition. The great trusts, each in its this objection by effacing competition and subordinating individual effort to trust control. The most repugnant and disagreeable part of the Socialistic prous, therefore, stready been car ried out by the trusts. The next logical move would be for the people to just the state in the place of the trusts. SWIII this he done, or will the trusts be

and competition restored? The us of the not for distant insure.

REVOLUTION AND REFORM.

The capitalist system cannot be breaset to an end before the developm of our industries has made it accessary, e. not before all the industries of the nation, or most of them, are concentrated into the hands of a few. But when our industries have reached that point that they are getting there very fast), eighty millions of white Americans will not submit to eternal slavery and degra-

eighty millions of white Americans was not submit to eternal stavery and degra-dation, so that a few chosen said may like in splendor and over-plenty.

It is unnecessary and even dangering that this change be brought about by brutal force. The Socialists warn the wasting people constantly against this, be-cause we are afraid such a revolution would end with a reaction and a Caesar.

cause we are afraid such a revolution would end with a reaction and a caesar. We are also afraid that such an eruption night for a time retard civilization, are, throw humanity back temporarily into a single of semi-barbarism. But we also give the capitalist class sine notice of the possibility of such a "volcanic eruption,"—yes, of the probability of a good many of them. In every such case a terrible retribution would be enacted on the capitalist class as a class—and the innocent would suffer with the guilty. The French revolution ought to serve as a warning example.

In order to avoid a "volcanic eruption" the revolution of the system must rade to come gradually and "legally." Its fact, it must take the process of a effect that several blocks away a boy gomost thorough "re-form"—to use a much abused word in the right sense. which ing to school was killed, as was also signifies "a change all through."

That is the kind of a "revolution," that is the kind of a "re-form" the Socialist his yard. The skilled mechanics who ress advocates.

The Socialist papers therefore esponse every true and honest reform-local. state and national. But they also prepare the minds of the people for the come in Bay View. But that may depend ening state of society—a state of society which is coming not because the Socialists tirely upon the fact whether they will want it to come, not because we will some fine day "establish" it or cause it to be send any "milish" to Bay View or not established; but for the simple reason that the development of our economic con ditions (machinery, in centions, concentration, combines and trusts), is bringing it bout as a necessity, whether we want it is not, and it will only depend upon the

enlightenment and the moral condition of the masses how soon we are to have it But it is coming. And the Socialists only claim to see its coming scotler

WHERE IS THE "GOLDEN AGE?"

In the August Forum Mr. W. G. Chent writes on the American workman's Golden Age. He says in substance

A certain popular conviction of the day ascribes to the condition of the workman, urban and rural, a constant deterioration. His wages are held to be declin ing, and his comforts lessening, his security of employment is declared to be less stable, and his economic freedom to be disappearing. Growing out of this conviction has arisen the notion of a sort of Golden Age somewhere back in 'he early days of the republic-an age when the workers of town and country eajoyed a life of almost klyflic comfort and independence. Occasionally, indeed, a variation of this view is shown, the worker admittedly receives more wages than his midcentury or earlier predecessor, but it is held that his employment is less regular and his freedom more curtailed, and that he has failed to share in the enormous nopolists" growth of the general wealth. This latter view, however, is not popular the radicals, since it admits too much.

The mass of testimony, from the time of Yorktown to that of Bull Bun, tens story of anything but a golden age for the American workmen. As for the .as: century it is a fact that the maximum of comfort is to be found towards the end of the century and the minimum toward the beginning. The history of the Nineteenth century as far as our country is concerned tells of the growth of gigantic against Satan. wealth and the heaping up of immense fortunes for the few, but at the same time it reveals that the condition of the common workman, the mechanic and even of the farmer, which was generally a condition of pathetic destitution at the beginning of the century, has been counderably improved. Not even in our worst days since the Civil war-in 1873 or during the "panic" of 1898-96 for instancehave conditions been as hitter as they were in some of the earlier periods; and be one could write of any of the recent years such a tale as Horace Greely wrote of "good years" of 1831-32.

The eleven-hour day did not become general until well on toward 1865. monthly and weekly pay day not until about 1860; while the first real factors law-that of Massachusetts-dates from the comparatively recent As for wages the weight of testimony puts them for the decade 1850-80 at about one-half the present figures. Controversy on this subject is vigorous and seeming ly interminable. The excellent summary, however, recently made by a Frenchman, M. Levasseur, after a searching comparison of all available statistics, ough to tend to a settlement of the question. His conclusion is emphasic on the point that nominal wages "have risen very perceptibly, perhaps doubled, in the last fifty years;" and that the real wages, i.e., wages measured according to them purchasing power, have risen more than nominal wages.

Let it be said plainly, however, Mr. Ghent continues, that though this be granted, that a wider diffusion of comfort has prevailed since the civil war than in any other period of thirty-five years, there is yet no room for complacent satisfaction with the present condition of the masses. degree of betterment, there is yet infinite opportunity for progress. The p-un' to be established here is not that the present condition of the workers is satisfactory or even tolerable: but that poverty was more intense and general, and that complaint was more bitter in the earlier than they have been in the later The point is a most important one in sociology, for, if true, it overturns the Marxian notion of an ideal society destined to arise out of the progressive deprivation and brutalization of the workers, and shows instead a progressive, though irregular betterment, the goal of which no man can foresee

So says Mr. W. G. Ghent in the Angust Forum. To which we, as Radicals of the Radicals, have this to say

We do not deny that the condition of the working class has considerably im roved not only since the civil war, but since the beginning of the last century Indeed it would be a most unfortunate thing for humanity and for human progress if the conditions of the working people had not improved. ETPT SIDE labor emerged from the fetters of slavery that held it in ancient Egypt. dage and serfdom of the middle ages up to the wage labor of modern times, the condition of the workingmen has slowly and stead: side and reach the breweries. So the ly improved, and no doubt more so during the last century than ever before And very few Socialists and surely no scientific Socialist looks for the "Golden Age" of any workingmen in the past.

And very few Socialists and surely no scientific Socialist looks for the "Golden Age" of any workingmen in the past.

We are also aske in saying that Mr. Ghent has misunderstood Karl Marx. While Marx is not always consistent—in fact nobody but an ex in always consistent—it is nonneusical to accuse the man who dates the regeneration of the English working class from the time the first Factory Acts were passed by Parliament, of holding "the notion of an ideal society destined to arise out of the progressive deprivation and brutalisation of the workers."

But granting all Mr. Ghent claims for the Nineteenth century in regard to the betterment of the condition of the working classes (including the farmers) this cannot change one lota the attitude of these classes towards the present order of society. In former ages there was a wide guil between the ruling powers and the subjected classes, who often were not even of the same nationality. All through the Middle ages the ruling class was careful to keep the lower strata of the population in dense ignorance and in the belief that their condition was Godordained. This is different now in every country and especially in this democratic America. The workingmen know and can see every day that the ruling class belongs to no higher race than their own. The education of the masses, while still defective, has progressed far enough to make them understand that the present condition of society is not God-ordained. They are also learning that our advancing civilisation has given us powers which our forefathers did not posses, powers to conquer nature's forces and to make living comparatively easy for all. And besides, they have the power to vote.

Having all these, they will soon want a country, a country which they will really own, and where they will not simply toil for an upper class. The socre education and enlightenment they get the more they will want such a country, and they will demand better house, better clothes, better education, more sieep, more amendments. They will

try. this will not be the Golden Aps. Everybody who is able will have to it will be an infinitely letter ago then the present one, because the

Now, this will not be the Golden Apa. Everyboay, who is now win any work, but it will be an infinitely better ago than the present ohe, because the present home of compaction will disappear and because our nation will fight the lattle for exhibitor or operatively, indicate of every individual fighting his originate. And we are not even breaking of a full disappear, more or less Utopian, co-operative companyealth, sides.

Should the strike in Bay View be long continued and the trust seek to import scabe," trouble would undoubtedly sue. In the frame of mind the workmen are they would not sit idly by while other men came in to take their places, and all efforts of the kind would be resisted by the men, by moral and forcible meas ures both.

The last strike at the Bay View mills was in 1886, when there was a general movement throughout the country for an ight-hour day. At that time there were 1700 men out at the Bay View milla Some of our readers may remember that at that time the entire militia of the state of Wisconsin was concentrated in Bay View, and that Gov. Rusk gave or ders to shoot into a crowd of harmies: and unarmed Poles. The shots had the old man while feeding his chickens in fought so savagely at Homestead in 1892 never any experience of that kind

In Wisconsin we now see the rare spectacie of the executive department and the majority of the party in the legstative department ranged against each The governor, an ambitions and able young politician and former corporation lawyer, wants "to get even" with the tosses of the machine of his party. The pretext is "reform," or whatever is called a reform nowadays—a new primary election law, a new tax commission and a new lot of hungry office-seekers in office. The fact of the matter is: The borde of office-seekers in the Republican party in this state has grown too large for that organization and a split had to ome sooner or later. But it is never theless a queer sight to see represents tives of the most clearly capitalist party in the world-representatives of the Republican party-line up against "railroad corporations" and being backed up in their "reform by a lumber millionaire who two years ago tried to buy a seat in the Unit ed States Senate, but failed. Proceed ings of that kind remain .ry much of Beelzebub trying to line up the devils Workingmen have nothing to gain from either side. It is not a fight that concerns them in any way.

Is the trades union a trust? May be But the difference between a labor trust and the other kind, is made clear in this organizing to proowners of labor pobemselves from robters organizing to the owners of labor power.

will reprint what And right here capitalistic paper like the Boston Heraid many interests, and the social esta as to say about the matter: the two evils the capitalist trust

be equal rights of citizens of the repubpression of the majority to enable the The latter evil, the power of eganized free labor to stay for a time the enterprise and the accumulation of might be, has in its constitution the seeds of correction of its excesses. Men must live, and they will yield to the readily yielding their power to resist oppression. Neither party to the conflict s exempt from selfishness and oppres sive practices, but of the two the selfishness of the common people is less to be feared than the seifishness of the pinto-

of reason, justice and liberty

cicians have, even in small matters, is may be a new war between America and shown by the fact that they use the oid positical terms and bynames over and Paris of August 19 ever again. Twenty years ago there was a political fight between President Garbeid and Senator Conkling in the state of New York on account of the federal shen inquiry was made into the m patronage, i.e., the distribution of offices of the legal proceedings she had The adherents of Conkling-who was the leader of the Grant faction-were called "Stalwarts," the followers of Garfield were surnamed "Haifbreeds." Now the Yerkes declined to talk about the cone. same terms are used to denote the factions existing since hast winter in the Republican party of Wisconsin, i.e., a disagreement between Gov. La Follette and the legislators on account of a primary had tried on several times. election law. The measure is of little importance, but it is made the "shibboleth" of the two factions within the Repubbean party, and furnishes the talented demagogue LaFollette with a pretext to pose as a reformer. Incidentally there is millionaire immberman who wants to buy his way into the United States senate and who furnishes the reformers with money. There is no similarity at all between this case and the Garfi-ld-Conk er, while Garfield did not.

diess to say that the class and the people in general have nothing to expect from expitalistic reformers who, by the very nature of their stand

point, must stop short where all asil b gins, i.e., before the sametity of peles property rights. As long as this of "private property" is being held as the fundamental stone of our st tion, it is simply useless to tall eforms; such talk will then only the pretext for the cheaper class of crans to get into office.

Socialists believe that every titled to the full product of his Under the present econom workingman cannot get the fall value of his product, because the employer (the capitalist) must nowadays make a m on his work. The average value of an workingman's product according to the census of 1890 was about \$10 a day the figures for 1900 are not out yet-but the average wages for the centus just 1890 were only \$440 a year, in T sin even less. While this profit making is perfectly legal nowadays, and injused considered the cornerstone of our civilinaof an extortion than were the exact the feudal aristocracy; extertion which were also legal in their time and then also considered a corneratone of CIVILIZATION. Marsover, since the working people of

the country do not receive the value of their products how can they be expected bur back these products? In this was the so-called overproduction is created; is no matter how much or how little the workmen of a nation create, they always create more than they are able to buy back with their wages, although on see count of their number they are naturally the chief consumers of a nation's product tion In this way the so-called "n originate. Since the reign of capitalists, about every ten, fifteen or twenty years the trade and the manufacture of a mation comes to a standstill "because there is too much on hand." And the poor working people have to stop work, to starve and go ragged because too much on hand."

If we consider what crimes are the most anti-social, most common, and against which the code of the law is chiefly directed, we shall soon discover that outside of crimes of passion, which are very rare, and concerning which indres and physicians agree that a cortain leniency must be used, attacks upon property furnish the largest conth of crimes or misdemeanors. arises the question to which only this who have studied society in its mets and effects can reply: "Is the pe status of property just? Is an unition of society defensible which of rebbers and the such a number of crimes among civilis men?" If the present regime involves a many crimes as an inevitable reaction if must be very illogical, it must crush out which in itself has never been from and unanimously agreed to, is also he more dangerous and hopeless with torted by caprice and oppression. If this regard to every interest of humanity and fundamental error of our social organisation is once recognized, it will b op that in order to destroy criminals we must destroy the social conditions which a.ready vastly rich to become vastly beget them. Let society once be so arranged that every individual who is willing to work shall be assured of the satisfaction of all his needs; that nothing the moneyed class, unfortunate as its shall fetter his free evolution; that in the social organization there shall be no more institutions of which he may avail himconditions necessary to life, while not see crime disappear. If there should remain a few isolated natures so corrupts or degenerated through our existing medety as to commit crimes for which no other cause than fully can be assigned, such cases will be taken up by selem the few remaining victims of heredity crais. It is more amenable to appeals will be the subject of the physician, of the judge or the executive.

Spain pretty soon. A dispatch from says that Mrs. Charles T. Yerkes, the wife of a main well known in Chicago, has exclude "I'll teach that infants a thing or two!" instituted here jointly against the Inflat Eulalia of Spain and the moted man dressmaker, M. Armand. but it is learned that the princess and the dressmaker are charged with sun to prevent the delivery to Mrs. Yurkes of a number of dresses she had ordered

It seems that when Mrs. Youth gowns, eight in number, were res were shown to the infants as mens of the firm's work. The w fell in love with two of the dir offered to buy them provided M. An mand would not duplicate the American millionairees. M. apromised and offered Mrs. Yorks other modes gratis. But the American woman rebelled violently and refu to accept any of the gowne union whole original lot were delivered to immediately. After two days back and forth she decided to a

redress.

And we do hope the the survey will decide in favor the survey seems of the American every decide, on general survey su

pp or byware. He papers cons alls. If without having system the II. without having system that for by

MILWAUKEE, SATURBAY, AUG. 24, 1901.



TO EXCHANGE EDITORS.

Kindly change the address of The Herald on your lists from 126 Washington St., Chicago, to 614 State St. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Something to Think About.

The landlord possesses the land and will not allow you to use it without pay at of Rent.

The capitalist possesses the machinery and will not permit you to turn a whee

The distributor possesses the products of labor and will not let you carry them away without Profit.

Private ownership of land demand Reat. Private ownership of machinery remaires Interest. Private ownership of dities calls for Profit.

The system is indifferent to the suffer ing and misery imposed upon its victims. victims are the working class, the ers of wealth. From the results of their toll Rent, Interest and Profits are

Socialism would do away with private on of land by rent-gatherers. Socialism would abolish private pos

smion of machinery by interest sharks m would put an end to private trading in the products of labor for profit. Under Socialism Rent, Interest and Profit disappear. All natural resources and productive capital-land and the tools of production—become a social pos-There will then be no Rent Interest or Profit to pay. Every worker receive the full socially-due share of the values his labor creates.

Note to support the capitalist system means of exploitation it. Interest and Profit-and you vote to continue the miseries of the world: vote for your own enslavement and forge stackles for the limbs of your chil-

No higher civilization is possible for the world's wage workers. Capitalism must be destroyed if the race is to advance to the enjoyment of freedom.

m cannot be won so long as Rent, Interest and Profit devour the people's substance. Socialism alone promises a life for the people free from the haggard uncertainties of capitalist pro duction and distribution. Vote for So

New Policy of "Driving."

The English correspondent of the American Federationist writes:

"Recently further attention has been awn to the policy of 'driving' which evails in Lancashire mills. The overprevails in Lancashire mills. The over-lookers are paid by a percentage of the workers' earnings and it is also to the mill owner's interest that his machinery should be driven at top speed all the tim Hence the operative who capuot earn the capuot earn the fired out. This full average wages is fired out. dread alternative is wrecking the thousands of male and female mil lives of mill hands question to the front, What will Lau-

This question of intensive labor is on that has as yet received very little attention from labor organizations. Yet it i one of vital importance. What use is it orten the working day if the boss can squeeze more labor out of his "knads" in a short day than in a long one? A greater amount of labor power is thus fliched from the workingman without any equivalent for it in wages.

The capitalist has many ways of grind more profits out of the workingman This method of intensive labor is a favorite, and especially in America. The supmorters of eapitalism delight in pointing fact that American workmen receive higher wages than workmen of any er country. They forget to add that other country do the workingmen in return so large an amount of labor

So long as the capitalist is a capitalist. so long he will contrive one scheme or another for profiting at the expense of labor. So long as the wage-worker is only a wage-worker, he will be obliged Only when he becomes a partmer in social production and his share in distribution is measured by the value of his product, as Socialism proposes, will be experience permanent relief from the conditions of his present exist-

Workingmen, Consider This.

We wish every wage-worker in the land would pender well these words of Wen-del Phillips, spoken twenty-nine years

half the labor movement for two res-tal die in that it is my only hope the laboration of the all-cidates I was not one whether most of the struggle with the two but republic I have

to private land the private land to private la is struck; for, as I said, there is no power in the state to resist such a giant as the Pennsylvania road. We have thirty-eight one-horse Legislatures in this country, and we have get a man like Tom Scott with three hundred and fifty million doliars in his hand, and if he walks through the states they have no power. Why, he need not move at all. He smokes as Grant does; a pull of the waste smoke out of his mouth upsets the Legislature."

The power of the capitalists has grown mightly since the days of Tom Scott. The only hope for the working class and the world is in the triumph of Socialism. No man in his day knew this letter Wendell Phillips.

Michael Davitt in Milwaukee.

The man who resigned his seat in the English House of Commons that he might be free to pursue a fearless inves tigation of the war in South Africa, and for years before was known and admired by all true friends of freedom the world over, Michael Davitt, Irish agitator and cordial hater of British misrule in Ire land, was in Milwaukee last Saturday The occasion of his visit was the annua Irish picnic, at which he was the orato

During his stay in the city the edito of The Herald had the pleasure and privi ege of meeting Mr. Davitt and learning from him something additional to th iews contained in public speeches, the pinions of this remarkable figure in the world's turmoil on sociological questions nd the spread of Socialism.

He said that as a distinctive movemen n Ireland Socialism at present cut very ittle figure, contrasting strongly with the great activity to be found in the coun ries of continental Europe. There is small group of enthusiasts in Dublin who had separated themselves from the traditions of the country and thus impaired any possible usefulness they might other have in disseminating their revolu tionary principles. This group had little or no influence because its methods were opposed to the racial instincts of the Irish peopte.

The Irish, he said, are unconsciously working out their economic problems of the lines of evolutionary Socialism. land today probably has more of what we call "state Socialism" than any other country in the world, and "municipal No cialism" is a marked feature of social de relopment throughout the British isles.

He declared that he would rather hy n Ireland today than in any city or state of the American union. In the past there were good reasons why the people of Ire land should emigrate to America, bu conditions have changed greatly in revent years, so that the balance of advantage is decidedly in layor of Ireland today. The improvement he ascribed to the fact that county self-government has been won and he confidently predicts that national self government will speedily follow and Irish independence be attained.

Mr. Davitt was pleased to learn of the progress of Socialism in this country, and spoke in terms of high regard of Eugene V. Debs.

Politics afford an opportunity for se ial unrest to get expression, to learn and perfect the art of organization, to educate the people into a knowledge of the causes of discontent. That is why Socialists are in politics.

Things are cheap, they were neve But if you can't put up the price, though they were never so cheap (which as a matter of fact, isn't true) how will you get things? Think of the things you can make compared with the things you can buy.

The idea of the steel trust magnates and capitalists generally is. No pro-tection for the liberty of union men, not even from the government. is the idea that underlies the entire avatem of capitalism. The exploiting class is to be left free to skip the laborer and fatten on the consumers.

The Socialist party is the political party There is not one single proposi tion in its platform that was formulated with any other purpose but to help the laborer and show him the way to free iom and the emancipation of his class from wage slavery. Get in to the political party of labor and become a work er in the cause for human betterment.

If you study this problem of labor, the further you go the more you will get be-fuddled over it, until you arrive at the Socialist conception of industrial devel opment and understand exactly what Sc Then the problem will be solved so far as you are concerned. It has been solved as a mental proposi tion for millions of men the world over.

If you have one dollar and every other man has one dollar, there is an equality of means among you, so far as money goes. But if you have one dollar and a few men have a million dollars, there i no equality. An interesting subject for the man with a dollar imagining himsel on terms of political or any other equality with the fellow with a million to consider is: How does any man come t have a million dollars?

What is the matter with John V. Farwell of Chicago? As much as three months have elapsed since he was last heard from and some people are wondering whether he has abandoned his plous distribes against Socialism. It is said that Farwell firmly believes that the poor are blessed because they have a decided advantage in the future life. Like many of his class, he thinks the poor be given a chance in the

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and the second possible and a severage to the section here to be considered to the mean of a series when the considered to the first terms of the party will be published.

This is expressely provided for in the new constitution of the party.

It is, however, of the highest importance that we understand right at the beginning what kind of Rockellism it is that we are fighting for; what our ultimate goal is, and what means and methods we laten to use to reach it.

Names and definitions have often given rise to serious trouble in times of old, constitute because they was not winterly understood, and at other times, ex-

sometimes because they were not properly understood, and at other times, especially in the dirk ages, because on mere prefudens. There it no doubt good reason for making definitious clear, or as clear as possible, especially in cases where the name covers certain principles in politics, or religion, or philosophy, or in morals, and the like. And while we certainly ought not to give mere names the right to take our attention away from more important matters, we ought to see that our sims and methods find peoper expression in the name chosen for a party.

The word Socialism has ceased to express anything very definitely. It has become a collective noun, somewhat similar to the word Christianity. A Catholic, a Methodist, an Unitarian, or a follower of the Russian Greek church are all Christians. Still they each would be very much astonished if they were told that they all had the same kind of religion. The case is very similar with Socialism.

As early as in 1847, in the Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx enumerates several kinds of Socialism, as already in existence. He even calls one group reactionary, as, for instance, the Feudal Socialism, the Clerical Socialism, the Christian Socialism, and the petty Bourgeois Socialism. He furthermore mentions Conservative Socialism, and finally Utopsan Socialism, etc. So much for the time of Karl Marx. It shows that even then the word Socialism was being used to cover all kinds communistic or semi-communistic schemes.

But since then Socialism, we might say anarchistic Socialism, has begun its triumphal march over the civilized world, and, naturally, this diversification has not become smaller, but, on the contrary, larger. And so even within the so-called scientific conceptions of Socialism we can see distinctly two different kinds of Socialism:

1. Autocratic Socialism, which aims to rule nations by a strongly concentrated power, constituted in committees or delegates, which form of government must ultimately lead to an hierarchy or a strong bureaucracy.

2. Social Democracy, which would vest the power in the people at large, with due regard for the rights of minorities.

It is natural enough that there should be such differences in the Socialistic tendencies. Socialism Itself is an economic, and not a political term. It is actually possible for a socialistic state to be consistent with the most fearful tyranny the world has ever seen, for the ruling powers would also have hold of the bread of the people in a vastly greater degree than is the case today. On the other hand, Socialism may and will bring to humanity the greatest liberty it has yet enjoyed, by making everyone the master of his own sustenance, by taking away

the worry for daily bread.

Socialism, as capitalism, is simply a phase of civilization, one being the legitimate child of the other, and just as capitalism has permitted every kind of government, from the Caesarism of a Napolean or of a Russian Caar to the almost pure democracy of Switzerland, so can Socialism. By this we do not mean to say that we fear that any Socialist commonwealth will ever be ruled by a king or an emperor, but there is more than one way to skin a cat, and a dictatorship of some committee or hierarchy of officials would not necessarily be any the less

Our aim is a Social Democracy. That means Socialism and Democracy. means the collective ownership, by the whole people, and also the rule of the whole people, and as much freedom as possible for all of them, as otherwise even the democracy would become the most oppressive of tyrannies. We mean, therefore, to reserve as much right for the individual as is consistent with the welfare of

Our aim being the Social Democra v. we necessarily cannot go any faster than the Demos, the people, will permit. It would be undemocratic for a ity to force its system upon a majority against that majority's will. Our aim being a Social Democracy, we must absolutely try to get at least the larger hal

of the people with us. Constant agitation becomes, therefore, one of our main duties. Constant agi tation and enlightenment, pointing out the tendencies of the times, the defects of the present system, and the advantages of the coming civilisation, whose dawn, no doubt, can be hastened by an enlightened and aimful people

Our aim being the Social Democracy, and the democracy being that form of government which tries, or ought to try, to constantly do justice to all the people as far as possible, we must necessarily take up, assist and carry out all such reforms that lighten the burden of the propie, strengthen their healthfulness, or which are on the road to Socialism.

And for the following reasons: In the first place, experience has taught us that all reforms tribute to the welfare of the broad masses of the people, also add additional burdens to the already crumbling middle class, and in that way hasten its down-Such is the case with the eight-hour law, for instance, with a good many sanitary measures for workshops and stores, and thousands of other things. which the small establishments cannot do without bankruptin themselves. Sec ond, all such reforms as shortening the hours, better housing, better sanitary con ditions, better education, better wages, strengthen the working classes, make them more capable of resisting capitalism, and also better fitted for their mission.

We say all this in justification and elucidation of the term and the meaning Social Democracy, and in order to convince the thoughtful reader that the retention of the name Social Democratic party in Wisconsin and other states is perfectly consistent with close relationship and loyalty to the national party under the less definite name. Socialist party, which, though not as satisfactory to us, is the national party of Wisconsin Social Democrats. The latter can afford to and wait," meanwhile, doing their best for the upbuilding of the general movement

Prof. Warner says in his book on "American Charities:" "In England it has been found that in many parishes rents are increased by the fact that those who live in those particular par ishes can obtain dole from the great endowments." Yet the handing out of charitable driblets is the only "solution" the rich have for social ills. And that is not a solution

The steelworkers are now in a position The something they should learn is the consciousness of the steel magnates' class unbearable and impracticable. — Warren consciousness. There is no hope for any (Mass.) Herald. class of workers so long as they are declared by the idea that their interests are at a flock of ducks and restrained them or that voting the same pary ticket confrom squawking. They had been annoying a nerrous neighbor with their duck stitutes a bond of union between capitainsts and workingmen.

the power of the great combine is arto reflect over their folly. The Republican party is the party of capitalism, set the steel workers supported it. They did it from the standpoint of self-interest, which turns out to be the interes of their capitalist masters. The Socialist party is the only political organiza tion for workingmen. Morgan knows that-why can't workingmen see it?

NOTICE TO COMRADES!

Many pf the states being without a newspaper medium for the publication of state news and official communications, we desire to place at the disposal of the comrades a portion of space in The Herald to be used for that purpose. Our desire is to make the paper serviceable to the workers in every state of the Union. We therefore urgs the comrades to report all news of the movement to That Herald and cordinally invite the state organizations having no medium of publication to use our columns until they have.

lication to use our coverage have.

The state of Winconsin is now well equipped in this respect, having one ling-sish and one German newspaper, and we call upon the comrades of this state to push the subscriptions of both and also he advise up of all that is going on in the movement here.

Let up focialist fail to do his duty.

Editorial Shearings.

Socialism is coming because the present system is breaking down before our eyes. The trusts—the great American brother-hood, limited (very limited)—and the trade unions—a greater brotherhood—less limited, and more equitable in purpose. limited, and more equitable in purpose are both hastening the day of co-perat.or The man who thinks that the rule of business can much longer be "Every man for nimself and devil take the hindmost," at the signs of hasn't looked about him at the si the times. There is nothing to be

ing a nervous neighbor with their duck talk. Quite likely they were holding a caucus of some kind and in their excitecaucus of some kind and in their excitement became noisy and disorderly. Maying they denounced in chorus the rise of edibles, such as potatoes and corn, and the power of the great combine is arrayed against cades unionism. Organized labor men who have supported with their votes the parties of Morgan, Schwab & Co. now have an opportunity to reflect over their folly. The Bepublican party is the party of capitalism.

The sentiment of the age is not favorable to the existence of a party of one idea. The Social Democrats have forged way ahead of the Prohibitionists. They by no means suffer for lack of ideas: way ahead of the analysis of ideas; they have a numerous assortment of irons in the fire ready to be pulled out at white heat. They are now a 3 per cent. party, and no mistake, and since they elect mayors of cities and send representatives to the Legislature, there are a few politicians who think they will bear watching.—Boston Herald.

Happiness is impossible without freedom. Freedom is impossible without industrial independence. Would you rather be slaves, subject to the caprice of a master, or freemen—which? If you choose the former, keep on veting for the old political parties; if you choose the latter, strike for Socialism.—Haverhill Social Democrat.

AGA

THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

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to fence and wall and guard his pile, Fearing the wide Lest, in the safest place where he can set frime one will get it! How tich we also We all shall cry
When by and by
The wide world's evalta lies in the sun
For every one!

(6)村、南门河河、河南

Finding that what we most would own No man alone Can use; all, using, leave the store Enriched the more!

The earth our garden—sea to sea Pleasure-ground free! Ail man's glad fruit of varied powers Openly ours!

Each one exulting in the thought Of joy unbought; Born to the throne, each kingdem found Horinoa-boundi

Inclusive wealth! Where each is guest
To all the rest!
All co-possessors of the common weal.
Which none can steal! Courteons we offer the uncounted store— There's plenty most! Giadly we labor for an easy while To swell the pile

Rich, safe, forever free from poor, Our peace secute,
And each man as his fortune's worth—
Owning the carth!

Charged to Capitalism.

A woman in Birmingham, Ala., last week gave away her little baby to an entire stranger in a railway station. First she tried to find work by which to support herself and her little ones. But no one would employ a woman burdened with two small children. Then she attempted to place the younger of the two babies in the Mercy home. But the home was full, and, by the way, did you ever notice the suggestive fact that bomes and asplums of this sort are always overcrowded?

Then she adopted an ingenious method to discover some woman with kind and motherty feelings. She left her little baby boy lying on a table in the waiting room of the railway station. The first woman who listened to the child's cries and took it up and soothed it, was approached by the poor mother with an offer to give the child away for adoption. The stranges lady accepted the offer, and boarded the train with the little one who had thus so suddenly changed hands, while the mother turned away to battle with the world for the support of her other child.

The charge is sometimes made that Soadopted an ingenious method

The charge is sometimes made that So-The charge is sometimes made that Socialism by some mysterious process would break up the home. Nobody has ever explained just how Socialism would do this, or what possible connection there can be between a more orderly arrangement of our economic life, and disorder in our domestic life.

Socialists on the other hand charge the capitalistic system with the crime of actually breaking up innumerable homes, and spoiling and degrading far more than it actually destroys. The unhappy moth-

nd spoiling and descriptions. The unhappy mother actually destroys. The unhappy mother who was obliged to give up her little nfant was only an aggravated case.

The want mothers are obliged to leave auf-How many mothers are their little ones neglected at home, suf-fering physically and morally, while they

tering paysically and morally, while they toil in the factory or ahop to increase the profits of the capitalist.

The bome is already fast breaking up. The Socialist has the only remedy for arresting the ruinous process.

Emigration From Europe.

The following statistics regarding emigration from various European countries to North and South America since 1880 are quoted from the Italian journal Economista by the Revue Scientifique (July 6): From 1881 to 1882 the emigration to the United States reached fis maximum of 730,000 yearly; then there was a decrease, and the number fell to 332,000 in 1885, to return, after alight scintillations, to 585,000 in 1881 The number has since that time steadily discintillations, to 595,000 in 1891. The number has since that time steadily diminished, and in 1897-98 it was reduced to 230,000, although in 1898-99 it rose again to 311,000. For the Argentine Republic the number of immigrants was 41,000 in 1880. In 1885 it reached 100,000, and in 1889 the movement had become a veritable craze, the number of emigrants reaching 290,000. After this maximum it fell off, and in 1890 it had returned to 100,000. It fell to 52,000 in 1891, then rose to 80,000 in 1895 and continued to increase gradually till it reached 110,000 in 1899.

The Eleventh Commandment.

The capitalist class blasphemes against holy writ by denying that men plow, and sow, and reap, that they may eat; build that they may inhabit; weav and spin in order that they may be clothed. It not only withholds its assent to this biblical proposition, but for such a protracted period has it enforced its will that only that which it can sell shall be produced, that this absurd dictate is now numbered as the Eleventh will that only that which it can sell shall be produced, that this absurd dictate is now numbered as the Eleventh Commandment. It is the Socialist who is accused of outraging morality when he asserts that no "righta" of private property should be allowed to invalidate man's natural right to live by labor and to enjoy the full measure of well-being he can secure by co-operation with his fellows. "Thou shalt not work unless thou create a profit for thy master," is for the capitalist all the law and the prophets.—J. Hunter Watts.

Editorial Opinions of Convention.

What in our estimation will prove to be the most important and historical convention ever held on this continent in the development of the labor movement, was that of the national convention held in the city of Indianapolis last week far the purpose of organising into one body the various factions of Socialists who have hitherto been wrangling over various matters of details and tactica, but who are agreed on timdamestals. That the convention did not fail in its mission is now a fact of history and one that the delegates may justly be proud of.—The Toiler, Terre Haute. delegates may justly be Toiler, Terre Haute.

The new party starts out under most auspicious circumstances. The middle-class reform parties, which have confused the workers with cleverly-worded platforms and far-fetched -theories, and the old Socialist Labor party, which has disgraced socialism by alding septialism in attacking trade unions, have been signally repudiated by the laboring class and are rapidly disntegrating, thus clearing the way for a splendid movement against capitalism.—Clevelend Citizes.

1.4 in New York and mide a poor the Social Democratic party whereupon the seceders from the cialist Labor, party organized to into the Social Democratic party beadquarters at Springles. In headquarters being at Chicago, turbance was kept quiet till mapaign was over, when it revitate was dear man could heat it. January last we held a convention Chicago and decided to invite it organizations to a mational convention to the control of the contr

and the independent Socialist organi-tions of various states and territories, affiliated with either party. Even For Rico was represented. Complete union was accomplished as a real political party organised. The or machinery was abandoned, and state organization is to manage its own state organization is to manage its own affairs to suit itself, without outside its terference. Each state and each fact tory is to elect a member of the national committee, with power to remove him.

terrerence. Each state and each designatory is to elect a member of the national committee, with power to remove him any time. This will prevent any times scheme. There will be no national error but all Socialist papers will be left trely upon their merits.

Leon Greenbamm of St. Louis, who meed to live in Topeka, a relative of the med to live in Topeka, a relative of time employed, was elected national serving of the new party, and St. Louis was designated as national headquarter. Our national committee, of which I am a member, has to submit the action the convention to a referendum of our party, but that will not take long, and we have no doubt of the result. We changed the name to "Socialist party."

The existence of a united American Socialist party is an accomplished fact, and it is thoroughly American in every respect.

and it is thoroughly American in every respect.

Debs turned down? He has held no office in the organization for over a year and has stendily refused to hold any. How could he be turned down? He is as big a man in the movement today as he ever was. His hold is not upon an organization, but upon the Bocislists themselves. He has just returned from a tour of the Dakota Chautauquas. At Aberdeen Chautauqua the immense crowd he drew broke Bryan's record, and Bryanhad the largest audience gathered there up to that time.

Now that we have secured absolute state autonomy, we are going to do bushessee.

Now that we have secured assume that autonomy, we are going to do business here in Kanaa. We are going atterness here in Kanaa. We are going after our poor, ionesome Populist brethrist who have no political home. I have let ters from a lot of them who are commetted to us. I had no office in the party after to us. I had no office in the party after to us. I had no office in the party after the constitution of the party after the constitution of the constitution o

THE MAIN PROBLEM. By CHARLOTTE TELLER.

This is the age of material things. The problems of today are the problems of production of wealth and its distribution

production of wealth and its distribution among those who work and those who do not work, says the writer in the Chicago American.

There are great ideas and problems outside of this main one, but men have little time to consider them. When men are sure of food, clothing and shelter they will have time for religion and art.

Some people believe that the problem of the soul must be settled first. Perhaps they are right.

And there are those that believe that when men have learned to work TOGETHER for material things they will have already solved the problem of righteousness. They may be right.

But look where you will today, you find the fiercest struggle is the struggle.

But look where you will today, you find the fiercest struggle is the struggle for wealth. For wealth nations so to war; for wealth men roin each other in business, and women marry. The ideals men work toward are material ideals. The ideas passing quickly from lip to lip, the ideas men understand quickly are clothed in the words: Wealth, profits, position, capital, labor, industry, competition.

quickly are clothed in the words: Wealth, profits, position, capital, labor, industry, competition.

These words rouse ambition and imperactivity; they stand behind throuse and sit in the Legislatures. These words prop up the churches, support the home; on them cities are established.

Wealth is greater today than God, if one measures its power by the number of altars, devovees and sacrifices.

Profits are more to men than peayers. Competition makes brotherhead impossible.

Competition makes brotherhood impossible.

The fields of industry stretch far heyond the confines of the kingdom of God. Yet men shift their allegiance from one set of ideas to another very slowly. They how before words which their fathers honored with reason, because they had fought for the meaning in them.

"Democracy" sounds hellow when men yote to disfranchise the negro.

"Equality" has bitter mockery in its

"Equality" has bitter mockery in it when one man is dependent on another for his daily bread.
"Freedom" becomes a myth when children work ten hours a day in the fac-

dren work ten hours a day in the factory.

"Brotherhood" in forgotten when the
strong take from the weak.

And "Justice"—who is there that has
known what it means? Men who pretend allegiance to the principles these
words express, and at the same time uphold the realities which they could destroy by a was belief in God and Justice—those are the men who long years
ago were called "whited aspulchers".

This is the age of material things, and
it has its own lunguage. Theologies are
being ind ander and economics are straled, Questions are saked whose transemay make the age of industry a time for
reliffing geominant:

Weath? Who produce it? Who
absold enjoy it?

Caspinit and labor? Nood they be upposed?

Trunt and meanualism? To wint an

Danita

may value of his product. The life wage system means, under all attances, the thorough exploitation working class. It is impossible to it this exploitation without abolishing the system steel.

the system itself.

If wares rarely reach the highest it which they might even under these managements; more often they are not to be nearer to the lowest possipant! This point is reached when wares do not even supply the works with the harest necessities. When workingman not only starves but you replantly, all work is at end.

The wages swing between these two treases; they are found to be lower the war that necessities of the workman, the snopply of labor in the labor area, and the slighter the capacity of workingman for resistance.

There was a time when skill and

There was a time when skill and strength were requisites for a working-man. The period of apprenticeship was the time, the cont of his training considerable. New, however, the progress made in the division of labor and the system of machinery reader skill and strength in production more and more superfluous; they make it possible to substitute unakilled and cheap workmen for skilled one; and consequently, to substitute unexpendently to substitute unexpendently. stitute unskilled and cheap workmen for skilled, ones; and consequently, to substitute weak women and even children in the place of men. Already in the early mages of manufactory this tendency is perceptible; but not until machinery is perceptible; but not until machinery is introduced, into production does the fittedness ambitation commence of womperceptible; but not until machinery in introduceds into production: does the wisdenale exploitation commence of women and "children of frender age—an exploitation of the most helpless among the helpless, who are made a prey of shocking maltrentisms and abuse. Thus machinery develops a new and wonderful quality is the hands of the cipitalist. Originally, the wage-worker, who was not a highest of the family of his employer, had to earn wages high enough to

defray not only his own expenses but these of his family is owner to enable him to propagate himself and to bequeath his labor power to ethers. Without his process on his nart, the heirs of the capitalists would find no proletarians ready made for exploitation.

When however, the wife, and, from early intancy, the children of the workingman are able to take care of themselves, then the wages of the male weekingman can be safely reduced to the level of his own personal needs without the risk of stopping the supply of fresh labor power.

than men; and their introduction into the ranks of the workers increases wonder-fully the quantity of labor that is of-tered for sale in the market. Accordingly, the labor of women and children not only lowers the necessities of the workingman, but it also diminishes his capacity for resistance in that it overstocks the labor market; owing to both these circumstances it lowers the

The labor of woman in productive pursuits betokens the total destruction of the family life of the workingman, without substituting for it a higher form of family relationship. The capitalist system of production does not yet generally destroy the single household of the workingman, but robs it of all its bright, and leaves only its dark sides. The activity of women today in industrial pursuits does not mean to her freedom from household duties; it means to her an increase of her former burdens by a new one. But we cannot serve two masters. The household of the workingman suffers whenever his wife must help to earn the daily bread. What present society puts in the place of the individual household and family which it destroys are miserable substitutes; souphouses and day gurseries, where the offsis of the physical and mental sustenance of the rich are cast to the lower classes.

Socialists are charged with an intent to abolish the family. We do know that every system of production has had a special form of household, to which corresponds a special system of family relationship. We do not consider the existing form of the family the highest possible nor the last utterrance upon the subject; and we do expect that a new and improved social system may yet develop a new and higher form of tamily relationship. But to hold this view is a very different thing from striving to dissoive all family bonds. Those who do destroy the family bonds. Those who do destroy the family bonds. Those who do destroy the family bonds who not only mean to but who is fact do destroy them right under our own eyes—they are, not the Socialists, but the capitalists themselves. Many a slaweholder has before this torn husband from wife, and parents from grown-up children; but the capitalists or contemplating the abolition of the family simply because they, basing their opinion upod the fact that the "family" has ever been one of the re-

Sense of the system of production, fore see that further changes in that system must also result in a more perfect sys-rem of family relationship.

IV .- PROSTITUTION.

made for emploitation.

When however, the wife, and, from early inflancy, the children of the workingman are able to take care of themselves, then the wages of the male well-signan can be safely reduced to the level of his own personal needs without the risk of stopping the supply of fresh labor power.

Over and above this, the labor of women and children affords the additional advantage that these offer less resistance than ment and their introduction into the ranks of the workers increases wonderfully the quantity of labor that is oftered for sale in the market.

Accordingly the labor of women and decreases a supplemental that the sale of the s

er hand, do we see today?

The irrational system of modern production tears the sexes apart. It builds to perfect the sexes apart is builds to perfect the sexes apart. It builds to perfect the sexes apart is builds to perfect the sexes apart. It builds to perfect the sexes apart is builds. It perfect the sexes apart is builds to the sexes apart in the s

ing" condition.

Prostitution is as old as the contrast between rich and poor. At one time, however, prostitutes constituted a middle class between beggars and thieven; they were then an article of lazury, which society indulged in, but the loss of which would in no way have endangered its existence. Today, however, it is no longer the females of the slums alone, but working women who are compelled to sell their bodies for money. This latter sale is no longer simply a matter of inxury, it has become one of the foundations upon which production is carried on. Under the capitalistic system of production, prostitution becomes a pillar of society. What the defenders of this social system falsely charge Socialists with, is the very thing they are guilty of themselves: Community of wives is a feature of capitalism. Indeed, such deep roots has this system of community of wives cast in modern society that its representatives agree in declaring prostitution to be a necessary thing. They cannot understand that the abolition of prostitution. So deep are they sunk in intellectual stagnation that they caunot conceive a social system without community of wives.

But be it noted, community of wives has ever been an invention of the upper layers of society, never of the proletariat. The community of wives is one of the modes of exploiting the proletariat; it is not Socialism. It is the exact opposite of Socialism. ng" condition.

Prostitution is as old as the contrast

To be Continued.

Compulsory Arbitration.

them.
It is difficult enough to win a strike now, however great the grievances, but at present strikes are at least lawful and

Zola's "Labor."

Secretary Root is the man behind the throne. It is this man whose ingenuity is carrying the Republican administration through all difficulties. It is this man who is shaping the international policy of this country.

Recretary Root is an able and very active man. While the great mans of the American people are interested in the case and a quantum property of the administration in a transport of the standard quantum of the administration in a transport of the standard property of the standard

Section 7 or has increased 5 to 22 in the district of disease. Hemselving this is 4.2 in the district of disease. Hemselving this is 4.2 in the district of disease. Hemselving this is 4.2 in the last histinate of the prowing power of the Collectivist heavy in Germany. The Social-Democratic party in the empire. Its power has continually increased in the last thirty years. At the general elections for the Heichstag in 1871 the Socialist candidates police 124-655 votes; in 1881, 311,961; in 1890, 1,427,298; in 1893, 1,787,788; in 1898, 2,100,000.

About one-fourth of the total signature.

1871 the Socialist candidates polled 124, 1655 votes; in 1893, 1,787,728; in 1898, 1,-1427,298; in 1893, 1,787,728; in 1898, 2,-100,000.

About one-fourth of the total electorate voted for the Socialist candidates of the last elections. Though this may be partly explained by the economic evolution which has taken place in Germany since 1871, by the wonderful industrial development of the country and by the econocentration of capital, the success of the Socialists is largely owing to the splendid organisation of their party.

The German Socialists long since understood that the success of their party depended, to a large extent, upon the financial independence of their leaders. The Socialists have succeeded in making their party a wealthy one. Every member contributes to the party fund; a portion of this money is used to defray the expenses of the local organizations, another portion serves for the Socialist propaganda in the provinces, and the remainder is sent to the executive committee. The total amount received by the committee last year, including proceeds from the party organ, the Vorwaerts, amounted to \$65,000. All the party officers are paid regular salaries, As the members of the Reichstag receive no salary, the Socialist deputies are paid dinarks a day out of the party funds. Those who are not reedents of Berlin and who go to the capital editirely for the purpose of fulfilling their mandate as representative in the Belchstag are paid an additional sum of 25 marks a month. The managing editor of the Vorwaerts receives a fixed annual salary of 7200 marks out of the party funds, the other editors being paid salaries ranging from 2400 to 4200 marks. The authors of ficial Socialist political pamphlets likewise receive payment for their works. Besides these the party keeps up, at great cost, a trained corps of professional Socialist agitators, whose duty it is to bring over new recruits to the Socialist ranks. These agitators are sent forth periodically from the great industrial centers. Thus, for instance,

One of the greatest difficulties which

ceived to preside at Socialist gatherings 600 days a year would hardly be sufficient.

One of the greatest difficulties which the Socialist leaders have to meet is to secure suitable halls for their gatherings. The police exert great pressure on restaurant keepers to prevent them letting their halls to Socialists. In garrison towns soldiers are invariably forblidden to enter any restaurant or public house frequented by Bocialists. This is known as the "military boycott," to prevent which certain innkeepers in Saxony have gone so far as to hang up signs above their entrance door with the inscription. "Militart Bocialists forbidden to enter." On the other hand, the Bocialists, likewise, resort to boycotting methods. They inform the restaurant keepers that if they refuse to left their halls for Socialists meetings every member of their party will boycott their restaurants. In all the large manufacturing centers the Socialists have been successful in their boycotts. Thus, formerly, in Berlin, they had only one large hall in which to hold their meetings. By a well-managed boycott they have now secured as many as they require.

But even after the hall has been secured the Socialists are not at the end of their troubles. Though the laws concerning public political meetings vary in the different states of the empire, they are invariably severe and are applied in the harshest manner possible. Notwithstanding that the famous "Ausnahms-Gesetz, the "law of exception against Socialists are always treated differently from other citizens by the police. To begin with no Socialist meeting can be held in any state of the empire without the presence of two or three police officers in uniform. These officers are seated on the platform next to the speaker of the evening, and are accompanied by a stenographer to take down the substance of every speech. As a rule, the representatives of the law first attempt to prevent the orator of the evening from speaking by informing the chairman of the meeting that there is an apprentice in the

the official, "and consequently I dissolve the meeting." Nothing then remains for the Socialists to do but leave the hall But, far from attaining the desired results, such acts of intolerance on the part of the government simply add fuel to the fire of discontent among the working classes and increase the ranks of the Socialist party. In winter time it frequently happens that the police dissolve the Holling classes and increase the ranks of the quently happens that the police dissolve the meeting hall is too cold.

But the Socialists have other means of spreading their doctrines besides public meetings. The "Genossen" (comrades or companion), as they term one another, meet at various singing and social clubs, generally at small restaurants belonging to a member of the party. These party restaurants, "as they are called in Germany, are to be found in every city and town of the empire. At Munich there are a dosen or more such restaurants, the principal one of which is kept of the party of the party of the senting of the party funds. Today a former workingman dismissed by his employers for his active part as a Socialist leader. Deprived in this maner of his only means of livelihood he started a small restaurant with money about twenty-five Socialist veteram are habituse of this restaurant. The noon meet, consisting of soup, meat and two vegetables, costs 12 cents, beer included. Adjoining the dining room is a library, mocking room, where many of the habituses spend their evenings reading the Socialist newspapers, the Vorwaerts and Leipziger Volksseitung kept there on the find in Germany with a total mean separation in the general a wife knowly the cost of the find in Germany with a total mean separation in to open a second a wife knowly the second secon

The most appreciant thing is desire as declined as fideal at an agree in the human attended. If the impitalist time spould manage to him sweaping into the world minus the part of the human anatomy, there were to question their schemes of both plants. The stimute is in caring cause of revolutions. Its elimination as a factor in the me the working class would contribute immensely to that era of which most cipitalists seem to desire.

However much we may disagree as to the origin and destiny of the hu race, we are forced into a common, universal agreement that the herron faction the affairs of men is Hunger—the Stomach. To live we must eat, and the growth and development of society and civilisation is based upon this primare demand. Hence, organisation for the production and distribution of food many ever be a matter of highest importance in the perpetuation of manking because men have stomachs. Civilization had its beginning in hunger panes

The great fear of the steel strikers in their present struggle arises from th possibility of hunger overtaking themselves, their wives and their children. If the strike is lost it will be due to Stomach. If the steelworkers were merely all "hands" without stomach, no necessity for a strike would exist; and if the stomachless slaves wanted a strike for their diversion, they could stay out with perfect composure and whip the steel trust to a finish.

As it is, every one of them being a fool eater in common with the men of millions with whom they are contending, the whole matter is reduced to a valuant consideration of the staying powers of Stomach.

Under these circumstances it will not be amiss for them to consider whether their chances for success will not be improved by "giving the stomach a rest."

There seems to be only one way to do this; it is to sleep.

About the beginning of the last century a distinguished French philanthropist. advised poor people to sleep as much as possible, because they lacked means to keep awake and live properly. We are told that this strange theory is now being ested by many persons in Russia. The people who are giving the working class of the world an example of the newest way to win strikes live at Pakow. district south of St. Petersburg, and the reason why they have adopted the grac tice of sleeping is because their crops have failed for the last few years. It is a queer state of affairs in the economy of nature that although crops may fall and the means of sustenance be cut off, the stomach never fails to crave food and in strike times especially the demand is quite likely to exceed the supply.

people in the face they advised them to make their remaining scant stock of food last as long as possible, and to go to sleep during the winter. The suggestion was adopted. The members of each family stretch themselves on cots around the large store and sleep, sleep, sleep, day and night. Once in the twenty-four hours they get up and refresh themselves with a morsel of hard bread baked last entume and a drink of water, after which they lie down again and snore calmiy.

The stomach being a fact and not to be ignored if men will keep awake, there eems here to be a practical suggestion to the working class, especially in strike

ants, but will persist in keeping awake, it may be suggested that they throw of their mental stupor and recognize that the stomach, being a fact in nature and work being necessary to live, any system that denies a man the right to week without compelling him to live on barely enough to provide food for the stom ach, while a small class fattens on the fruits of his toil, is iniquitous and opposed to progress and the interests of humanity.

They will then be awake to some purpose and become Socialists.

BEN ATTERBURY.

The National Platform

The Socialist party of America, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organisation of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

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Formerly the tools of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the beginning tailists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the workers, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The poisseasion of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalist class and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class and want in a class and want in a class and want in a class of accidents, lacks and to increase the share of the working class to the capitalist class and to increase the share of the working class to the capitalist class and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class and to increase the share of the working and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capital

and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruc-tion of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and en-hance their supremcay at home. But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to So-

developed capitaliam are leading to So-cialism, which will abolish both the capi-talist class and the class of wage work-ers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of soabout this new and higher order of so-ciety is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the up-holding of the system of private owner-ship of the instruments of wealth produc-tion. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the calutalist ete overthrow of the calptalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

in the product of their labor.

3. State or national insurance of woming people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age, the revenue therefor to be derived from the government.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose, in order that the workers may receive the product of their toil.

their toil.

5. The education of all children in the age of 18 years, and state and m the age of 18 years, and state and food

niotpel aid for books, clothing and 6. E. aal civil and political rig-men and women. 7. The initiative and references portional representation and the re-recall of representatives by their

But in making these demands as some in the overthrow of capital and in the stablishment of the co-operative common wealth, we wan the people against the public ownership demands made by containing the capitalist appropriate appropriat

The Movement Abroad.

The Australian Socialist league has is The Australian Socialist league has issued a manifeato in which it says. "In order to give practical effect to the principles of Socialism through the ballot box, the members of the Australian Socialist league have decided to enter the political field, recognizing that only by these means can the working class obtain control of the governmental machinery and the alms of Socialism be realised." When it was organised the league adopted the preamble of the Chicago wing of the S. D. P.

New Zealand is taking over coal mines

D. P.
New Zealand is taking over coal mines
which, Premier Seddon says, will supply
fuel for the state-owned railroads and to ruel for the state-owned railroads and to consumers who care to purchase. The profits of the industry will go partly to-ward increasing syages, chespaning con-ard adding to the public revenues. Capitalist papers are keeping very quiet as to the result of the late general elec-tion in Helland, but from recent fluto-pean gapers it is learned that the because

ist vote increased to 80.279 from 18.0 four years ago, and that the is will probably dect five to air of parliament on the necessary belief. The official report of the Social Processes of the party for the last 303,000 marks, of which 50.800 marks of the party for the last recent objections there, and the scribed for the foundation of paper at Amsterdam, I hancing was also given to Austrian me Socialist papers. Porbidden Proft sweet and team

A CHILD OF THE TENEMENTS.

AVERY C. MOORE.

Tags was hunger and Tags was crying. She knew more about hunger and tears than anything else, for Tags was a child of the tenements. Every day since she could urmanish and been like the preceding bug-lear gettland some days she was hungrier than others.

For unanting like-twelve-years Tags had axis and gettland time she had never been four blocks away from the big ugiy building, in the heart of the great city, where she was born. She knew nothing about father and mother, for Tags was only 2 years old when they had, because of each other. Since the Tags was only 2 years old when they had, because of such other. Since the Tags was only 2 years old when they had, because of such other. Since the Tags had lived much the same as do the young of wild animals under smillar circumstances. When people were not looking she would run in and appropriate a few bites from the meager stores of the of the many tenants of the big beliefles. Connectimes other clusters but the party tenants of the big beliefles. Tage was hungy and Tage was cry fleeting landscape through the car winng. She knew more about hunger and dow oblivious to all else.
tears than anything else, for Tage was
"Tickets!" again called the conductor
a child of the tenements. Every day as he touched the child on the arm, but a

sob was the only response.

"Where are you going?" asked the conductor.

"Ain't goin' nowheres."

"What is your name?"

"What is your name?"

"Where do you live?"

But Tags' only answer to further inquiries was a flood of tears. The conductor knew that the child, so out of harmony with her surroundings, hardly belonged to anyone in the car, but he made inquiry of all nevertheless. Failing to secure any information concerning her, he told the brakeman to put her off at the first stop and notify the operator. And so Tags was put off at the next station, which had no visible effect upon her feelings. She trotted alongside the train until the engine was reached. It was dark and cold outside and the light and heat that came from the engine cab proved so inviting that before very long she was cuddled up by the side of the boiler in front of the firemen's seat and 'rast asleep. The fireman, who was taking water, had not observed har nor had the engineer, who was olling his engine.

The conductor walked up to the engineer, handed him a "clearance," gave the signal and, as the smoker came by, swung on and entered the train. design conservation of the children and divide a scant lunch with her, but me frequently she depended upon what he has been from the percent of the percent nd any trouble in carrying with hothing was scarce where Tags

It was 9 o'clock. One hour more and the "Overland Limited" would have completed the first relay of 140 miles. Buddenly the fireman's work of mechanically possing and closing the firebox door was interrupted by an emergency application of the air brakes and the cry of "jump, Tom," from the engineer. Both men leaged from the engine and a few seconds latter the engine ran through an open switch and rolled down the bank into the ditch, followed by the forward baggane ear.

The passengera all escaped with a severe shaking up, as did the engineer and froman.

resemble the desired receiping in a manual. Presently the inviting to a manual recountry stopped her. I want tall of good things to the with her finger in her the first of the rot a long time watchers are also a manual the side of the state. A man with a piece of hand came out, followed by the last the ment as the side of the state of the side of the sid rere shaking up, as usu to the fireman.

When the engineer reached his engine he found the conductor looking for him amid the wreckings. Instead he found the crushed and bleeding form of Tags. In her hand was tightly held the apple that had falles from the Italian's wagen ro-was a tweet a

There is no doubt, says the New York Journal, that the proper way of settling labor troubles is through arbitration. There is no doubt that if very rich men were scrupulous or legislators honest, compulsory arbitration, binding upon workmen and employers, would be de

But when you speak now of a big employer you mean usually a trust or some individual controlled by a trust.

Trusts are corporations without hearts

or souls.

Their rulers are men of violent proj-udices, especially antipathetic toward labor unions.

Everybody knows that of legislative

Everybody knows that of legislative machines or of legislating men the majority are subject to corruption by direct bribery or indirect influence.

With compulsory arbitration on the statute books we should very soon see the trust bribling legislators or officials to spooint subservient arbitrators.

Workmen refusing to submit to bribed arbitrators would be outside the pale of law, and another disadvantage would be added to the conditions which confront them.

at present strikes are at least lawful and recognised.

They would be unlawful if persisted in after the compulsory arbitration law, and the right of men to strike would have to be fought out all over again. It is discouraging, but it must be said that while money rules absolutely, as at present, men who want their rights must not put themselves at the mercy of any set of arbitrators whom money might subsequently buy.

In his new and latest book, "Labor," Emile Zola sets the hero Mark to building a model village on the communistiplan near by a capitalistic manufacturing town where the population is hardened by coarse work, degraded by drink, eaten by vice. The effort at improving the condition of the workingmen is misuaderstood and met with ingratitude. Many object to the restrictions on liquor in the new village, and it is urged that he means to take the bread out of the mouths of the workers. Bepreach is followed by riolence, and the outlook becomes very gloomy, but in the ead the commune triumphs. It is published by the Harpers. the Harpers.

Great attention is given to news of the steelworkers at the by the trades uniform of Engined. George Barnea, secretary of the Annalgamated Society of Engineers, the best organized and wealthlest union in that country, is rejected as saying:

"If there is one lesson above another to be learned from this strike it is that without a most highly concentrated organization and without wealth behind it were must go under to employers. To svery industry, steelworkers or any other, in this country or America, I should nay organize, organize, organize, and with organization see that you have funds to maintain your organizer, and the secret less in the strength of our organization."

Bay View Mills Closed.

Bay View liftle Closed.

As a result of the visit of Secretary M. F. Tighe to Milwaukee, the steel-workers of Bay View lodge of the Amalganized association have proven true to the union and the works are closed. By this action 1500 men are out of work. The arguments of Secretary Tighe and Vice-President Davis of South Chicago proved too potent for the majority of the union, and when the vote was countred it was found that 137 were in favor of breaking the contract with the Illinois Steel company to 38 against it. It was then decided to make the vote unanimous and the meeting closed with a congraitation of the evening had temporarily thrown him. Tired as he was, he sprang to his feet, rushed across the platform, fry grasped the charter which hung on the wail, and turning toward the steelwork ers, said: Vote to adjourn and I revoke ers, said: Vote to adjourn and I revoke ers, said: Vote to adjourn and I revoke ers, said: Wote to adjourn and I revoke ers,

them for their developments.

"The action of the Milwankee steel workers is a blow that will stagger the officials of the steel trust. They believed that a job would buy the loyal men of this beautiful city, but it did not. This light is whether the possession of money gives the right to a man to crush independence in the American workmen."

Labor Activities in Japan.

The June issue of the journal of the department of labor for New Zealand contains several extracts from recent issues of a Japanese labor organ, going to abow that legal protective measures for labor, factory legislation, socialism and kindred matters are coming in for lively agitation among the workmen of Japan. Thus, in a single issue of the paper in question, we find an article exposing the hardships imposed upon girls employed in a large Tokio muslin factory, another giving an appreciative account of a practical demonstration in communism afforded by a community living on one of the small islands off the coast of Japan, and another describing plans for a great gathering of wageworkers in Tokio, which is expected to arouse labor throughout the country to the "pressing med of organisation." There is now pending before the Japanese Diet a bill embodying a full acheme of original factory legislation. It is all of considerable significance. No fact is more inseparable from modern industrialism than labor unionism.

What the "Amalgamated" Demanda.

It is well to bear in mind the truth in is—as well to bear in mind the truth in e strungle between the Steel trust and e Amalgamated association. In behalf the latter, this is what President laffer says: "We do not sak assistance of the mancturers in unlonising the plants nov

itfacturers in unlouising the plants now being operated nounlion.

"We simply ask that the three companies—the sheet steel, tinplate and steel hoop—sign the scale for all mills, whether nonunion or union, thus preventing discrimination in favor of the nonunion plants during dull times.

"We ask that all agreements now in sorce between the companies and themen, binding the latter not to join any labor organisation, be canceled by the companies.

labor organization, be canceled by the companies.

"We ask to be let alone on the matter or organization.

"We have never been arrogant in insisting that men join our organization or leave the union mills. The statement that we wish the companies to bind themselves to employ only union men is a deliberate falsehood.

"We do not ask even recognition of the union in the organization of nonunion mills, further than the signing of the state.

union in the organization of nonunion mills, further than the signing of the scale.

The representative of our organization in each mill, is the mill committee. We do not demand that the company's agent recognize this committee, even in the non-union plants. That is a matter we allow employee of every plant to settle for themselves.

themselves.

"The thing that we insist on is THAT THE MEN BE RELEASED FROM THE CONTRACTS NOW BINDING THEM TO BELONG TO NO LABOR ORGANIZATION, AND THAT THEY BE ALLOWED TO JOIN OUR ASSOCIATION WITHOUT BEING DISCHARGED, as has been the rule herstofore in the noannion plants of the American 'Sheet Steel company."

A Scene Without Parellel.

Thomas B. Gregory gives the following graphic account in the Chicagoramerican of the meeting between M. J. These, secretary of the Amalgamated sancialities, and the steel workers of fouth Chicago, when the charter of the local union was revoked:

The recalcitrant union men filled the local union was revoked:

The recalcitrant union men filled the local union was a silence that the local union was a silence that these Tiphe and Vice-President them lavie mount the platform; have accounted them with send without a local, affects with send, the

enruestness of his soul almost choking his utterance, the Becretary begins his appeal to his fellow workmen.

He reminds them of the long and terrible struggle that they have had against organized capital, and calls to their attention the sufferings they have endured while bartling for the rights of man. He appeals to the head, the heart, the past, the present, the future, and strives to show them how futile all their efforts will be unless they stand together and march all one way like a band of hrothers! And then, shaking with emotion, with outstretched hands, he begs them to reconsider their action of last Sunday and cast their lot with their brethren.

brighten.
Once more silence fell upon the strange assembly—the silence which proclaimed too audibly the fact that there would be no reconsideration of Sunday's

claimed too audibly the fact that there secret lies in the strength of our organization.

Jelist Mills Clored.

Contrary to the action of the South Chicago men, the steelworkers at Joliet responded to the appeal of Secretary Tiphe and voted unanimously to join the strike.

The strike affects 7650 men employed in the mills of the Illinois Steel company and American Steel and Wire company and American Steel and Wire company and American Steel and Wire company and steel and Wire company and steel and Wire company and steel and wire company so follows: Illinois Steel company and steel and wire company and steel

shoulder to shoulder with your breun, renn, and silence prevailed. Workingmen looked into workingmen's eyes and said nothing, but only thought of wives and children, of bread and clothing and abelter.

"The situation was too painful to be longer endured and some one moved to

"The strange meeting was over! The curtain had fallen upon a scene the like of which is without a parallel in all the story of the world!"

Trades Unionism and Labor Notes

The librarian of Congress is securing from general secretaries files of the official organs of the American trades

The Japanese cooks employed in Ra-cine were discharged because the serv-ant girls objected to working in com-pany with them.

Two lodges of the Amalgamated Asso-ciation of Iron, Steel and The Workers at South Chicago were expelled and their charters revoked for refusing to strike.

Seven hundred unorganized women employed in the Smith carpet works at Yonkers, N. Y., suffered a reduction of 23 per cent. and their hours were in-creased from ten to twelve per day

The famous Typographical union No. 6 is agitating the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Edward Mctilynn one of the greatest friends organized labor ever had.

The largest wood-working plant in the

Fourteen negro laborers empaced in building a telephone line through Cla-borne county. Tennessee, were surround-ed in camp at Bacchus by masked men and forced to fee for safety. The work was suspended. Negro workmen are un-

union carpenters can piace it on the buildings in two crites. It gives employment to 190 union millinen

Fourteen negro laborers empaced in building a telephone line through Claiborne county. Tennessee, were surrounded in camp at Bacchus by masked men and forced to fee for safety. The work was suspended. Negro workmen are unpopular in that section.

Miss Emma Lamphere of Guesborg III., general organizer of the Retail Clicks' union, is in Chongo for the pure pose of organizing men and women clerk in the stores of Chicago. She expects to remain for several weeks, during which the city and urses a sensation work.

LEON GREENBAUM.

National Secretary Socialist Party

Support for the Sarkers.

Support for the Sarkers.

Support for the Sarkers.

Support for the Sarkers.

In an address to Socialists, issued from St. Louis under date of August 15. the National quorum of the Amaignmated Steel Workers in their present strike. The main points of the address are contained in the atores of Chicago. She expects to remain for several weeks, during which the method with the above in the following suggestions and time she will speak in various sections of the city and urses a sensation of the section of the company of the Amaignmated Steel Workers in their present strike. The main points of the address are contained in the following suggestions and advice:

1. We urep upon each and every comrade in the mainted in the animal quorum. It remain, on behalf of the mainted parties. I remain, on behalf of the mainted of the mainted of the main spanic of the Boccalist strike provisions of the new constitution.

The Socialists of Kansas City, who isst spring organized into an independent behalf of the mainted of the stream of the Sarkers.

National Recretary Socialist Party

The Socialists of the section of the transform of the united forces and to the maintenance of the support of the Amaignmated Stream of the coming of the united forces and to maintenance of the support of the Amaignmated Stream of the coming of the united forces and

Cleaks' union, is in Cheange for the particular of Chicago. She expects to remain for several weeks, during which time she will speak in various sections of the city and urge a general movement to the city and urge a general movement to ward organization.

Premier Seddon of New Zealand has decided to operate a coal mine in the interests of the state. He will supply the state owned railways and any consumers who care to purchase state-mined coal. The product of the industry will be retained to the people in higher wages, cheaper coal and lorreased public revenues.

Steel Workers to the address are compositions and of New Jersey as nor.

A state convention of the Social Demonstrate of the State and nominate candidates for interests of the state. He will supply the state owned railways and any consumers who care to purchase state-mined coal. The product of the industry will be retained to the people in higher wages, cheaper coal and lorreased public revenues.

Swe recommend that popular and head of the industrial supplies the men of the Amaigamated association their moral, political and supplied association their moral popular and all consumers above.

The main points of the address are contained in the following suggestions and nor.

A state convention of the Social Demonstration of the Social Demonstration of the State and nominate candidates for state offices.

List will be retained to the people in he doubt of the duty of all Socialists, every contained association their moral, political and association their moral popular and all consumers of the Socialist party of America have been located at room 427, Emillie building, St. Constant of the state and nominate candidates for state offices.

3. We recommend that popular and adverse members of the state convention of the Socialist of the state of the Socialists of the state of the st

The call for the seventeenth annual convention of the Indiana Federation of Labor has been issued, the same to meet in Brazil on the 24th, 25th and 26th of September, 1901. Many prominent men and women have been invited to address the convention, among whom are Eugene V. Deba, Samuel Gompera, John Mitchell, Sarah A. Crossfield and others.

Bitatistics in the New York state labor bulletin show that the ads in the columns of the New York Sun are growing beautifully less, while six other New York commanded association.

Some residing in localities affected, to mose, food and clothing, or giving accias entertainments. So we use the boycoits of the Amalgamated association be rigidly uping beautifully less, while six other New York commanded association by the Courades of the Amalgamated association be rigidly uping beautifully less, while six other New York and the Couladist

The Committee of the Co

The American Federation of Labor, according to a Philadelphia dispatch, has issued a circular letter to all its affiliated unions throughout the United States attacking Wu Ting Fang and the Chinese race, and urging the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion act with such additions thereto as will include all Mongolian labor in the provisions of the law.

With wild whoops of exultation, be-tween 3000 and 4000 men employed in the great pipe mills of the National Tube, company at McKeesport, probably the largest individual plant of the combine, rianed out and joined the strike Angust 14. The movement began by boys spread to all the men, and not a wheel was turn-ing in the plant at night. It was a great wickory for the strikers and the town was wild with excitement over it.

centracts.

The new printing office to be established in the Philippines by the government will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000. It will be one of the best for the money in the world, it is said, and smong other apparatus will be four type-setting machines. What attitude organised labor will assume toward this covernmental innovation is not known. It has successfully resisted all attempts to have linotypes installed in the government printing offices at Washington and all composition is done by hand.

Monday moving of this week brought.

largest individual plant of the commonstrance out and joined the strike August 14. The movement began by boys spread to all the men, and not a wheel was turbing in the plant at night. It was a great victory for the strikers and the town was wild with excitement over it.

Twelve representative Scottish workmen from Glasgow will investigate labor conditions in America. They were selected by popular vote under the auspices of the Dundee Red Letter, a leading Scotch magazine. They will make careful inquiry into engineering, mining, railways, manufactures, building and other trades in order to learn the best and latest American methods, with the

SOGIALIST PARTY NEWS.

Office National Secretary, Room 427, Emilie Building.

Office National Secretary. Room 427, Emilie Building.
St. Louis, Mo., August 10, 1901.—To the State, Territorial and Local Organizations Concerned in the National Socialist Unity Convention neld at Indianapolia, Ind., July 29, 1901.
Dear Comrades—The National Unity Convention of the Socialist party, which convend at Indianapolis, Ind., on July 29, 1901, elected the undersigned as national secretary, with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. The convention adopted a constitution for the party which provides, among other thinat, for a national committee, consisting of one member from each organized state or territory, and it èlected a quorum of five national committeemen, residing at St. Louis, to and it èlected a quorum of five national committeemen, residing at St. Louis, to supervise and direct the work of the secretary. The national committee has the power to remove the national secretary, the quorum of five, or the party headquarters, and whatever the management of the party's affairs at headquarters, the same must be satisfactory to the national committee, which represents the party throughout the country. The convention also adopted the following:

party, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass.; the Social Democratic party, with headquarters at Chicago; the So-cialist party of the state of Texis; the

with headquarters at Chicago: the So-cialist party of the state of Texis: the Socialist parties of the states of Ken-tucky, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, hereby surrender their separate and in-dependent existence and merge and amalgamate into one organization. The great object of the convention hav-ing been accomplished I am directed by the quorum to address yeu, advising you that the national secretary and national quorum of five have assumed office and are now ready to transact such party affairs as may properly come within their jurisdiction. The national committee-now has under consideration designs for charters suitable to the new party, which will be issued soon, and furnished free charters saltable to the new party, which will be issued soon, and furnished free of charge, in exchange of charters of commer Socialist organizations, one form or charter being for state or territoria organizations and another for local where such state or territorial organizations where such state or territorial organizations do not now exist. According the constitution adopted, the revenue of the national committee is to be computed on a basis of 5 cents per month for each member in good standing, to be paid by the state or territorial organization where same exist, or by the locals where such state or territorial organizations have now the perfected. The amount said ment to the memory of the late Rev Dr. Edward Mctilynn, one of the greatest friends organized labor ever had.

The third biennial report of the New Hampshire bureau of labor gives figures to show that the average wage of 18,845 employes of industries covered was \$345.42, or about \$6.85 a week.

The British Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the most powerful and wealthiest trades union in the world, recently issued its report for 1880, showing a membership of \$7.072 and over \$4400,000 in funds.

The largest wood-working plant in the To this end, comrades, you are now The largest wood-working plant in two state of California was last year erected by the unions of Ran Francisco and is Socialist revolution and complete the now turning out material as fast as 2001 work so anspiciously begun by the unity union carpenters can place it on the convention at Indiangolis. With greet-buildings in two critics. It gives employ-union at Indiangolis. With greet-buildings in two critics in the matter all poors, fraternally goors, I.EON GREENBAUM.

Total Secretary Socialist Party

be too strongly inculcated in the minds of our striking brethren. We must also admonish them that the ONLY HOPE for the emancipation for the WORKING for the emancipation for the WORKING CLASS is by the working class itself, through class conscious political action, in the folds of the great international So-

cialist movement."

In accordance with the suggestion, The Heraid will gladly act as custodian of contributions, acknowledging the same in its columns and remitting from time to time to the national secretary.

To Indiana Socialists.

The Indiana delegates to the national unity convention held a conference on the afternon of Thursday, August 1, at which a committee of seven members was elected to submit plans for reorganization of the state. Following is the committee: Hamilton, Indianapolis; Adams, Brazil; Skora, Evansville; Blenko, Kokomo; Keppler, Bichmond; Wefel, Fort Wayne; O'Neal of Terre Haute. Comrade O'Neal was elected secretary of the committee. It was decided that the present state committee be continued until their successors are elected. The branches of the 8. D. P. (Chicago branches and Springfield locals) are urged to immediately take up the question of reorganization of the state and suggestions and recommendations to be submitted to the secretary of reorganization committee at the earliest possible moment, so that said committee may submit to a referendum fote of branches and locals a plan of state organization based on the suggestions made.

There are thirty branches and locals in the state and many cities and towns yet to be organized before the winter mouths. All communications regarding state organization should be addressed to James O'Neal, 831 N. Third street. Terre Haute, Ind.

Father McGrady is engaged to make tour of Massachusetts in September. Comrade Philip S. Brown spoke at the Socialist temple, Chicago, last Sunday

A "unity" pienic will be given at Berg-man's grove, Chicago, Sunday, Septem-ber 8.

comrade Wilshire spoke at Dayton, Ohio, following the convention, also at Chicago. Chicago.

Comrade Lux of Washington is visiting places in the middle West prior to his return home.

his return home.

The announcement is made that the Challenge will be removed from Los Angeles, Cal., to New York city.

Father T. McGrady of Kentucky is engaged to deliver the principal address.

gaged to deliver the principal address on Labor day, September 2, at Saginaw Mich.

Mich.

The party cancuses in Massachusetts will be held August 30. All Socialists should participate and initiate a new record of victories.

The president of the Building Trades council at Seattle, Wash., H. C. Baker, has publicly declared that he will vote the Socialist ticket.

the Socialist ticket:

The town of Clinton, Mass., has a Socialist band of twenty-two pieces which contributes harmony to the work of the comrades in that section.

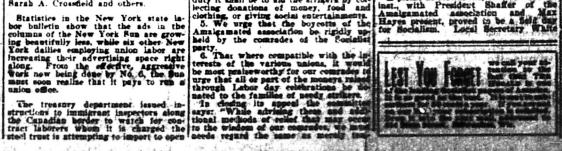
nois to bring about an amalgamation of the two parties, in accordance with the provisions of the new constitution.

Itional secretary, as above.

The San Diego "Chieftain" expresses great satisfaction with Comrade J. Stitt Wilson's work of agitation there and elsewhere in California. San Diego comrades have decided to hold a public meeting on the last Monday of each month at Federation hall, 723 Fifth street.

street.

A picnic at Newcastle, Pa., on the 10th inst., with President Shaffer of the Amalgamated association and Max tayes proceed to be a 548 day top Socialism. Local Secretary White



be the hardest kind of a lighter for that principle.

The following resolutions were passed by the hallong convention of the American Film Gleinworker's union, held at Atlantic (City, N. J. Last months:

"Whereas, a movement is now on foot organise the class-conscious workmen of this country into one political party, having for its object the amelioration of the working class; and

"Whereas, the Social Democratic party has used every effort to bring about such a movement; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we convey fraternal greetings to the Social Democratic party, wishing these goldspred in the stolle work they have under taken on behalf of the wage-earners of this country."

Labor Day in Milwaukee.

The committee of the Federated Trades' council of Milwankee, having in charge the arrangements for Labor day celebration, consists of Paul Huebner, marshal of the day; Neis Anderson, chairman; J. E. Kagi, secretary; Gustav Esche, treasurer; John Beichert, Jacob Hunger, John L. Reisse, Thomas M. Reynolds, M. L. Johnson, J. J. Brandt, Frank Bouneas, Sylvester Keefe and Louis Laverens.

Brandt, Frank Bonness, Sylvester Keefe and Louis Laverens.

All of the national and international labor organizations have been invited to participate and are expected to be represented. Secretary Kagi expects that there will be from 15,000 to 20,000 men in line. The procession will form at Jefferson street and Juneau avenue and march to Schlitz park, where there will be speaking, music, athletics, dancing and a general good time. The committee is not yet prepared to announce the full list of speakers. Among them will be A. S. Edwarda, editor of the Herald, and probably H. G. Wilshire of California will speak. The committee will publish an elaborate souvenir prokramme, without advertising, which will reflect great credit upon the labor organizations of the city.

Propaganda on the High Seas. Comrades Pritchard, MacClain, Bar "The Marseillaine"

Comrades Pritchard, Maccimin, ber and Dunn sang "The Marseillaise" on the high seas while covered by guns held by hirelings of the capitalists class on a police boat last Sunday night. The on a police boat last Sunday night. The above comrades were out armed to the teeth with Socialist papers for a general bombardment on the capitalist enemy by spreading the light among the striking fishermen who were out on patrol duty, and when about nine miles out to sea they were overtaken by a police patrol boat, and evidently the officers, from the way they were chuckling among themselves, thought they had landed a big catch. But, alas' the pulice were doomed to disappointment. Having grappled the little Socialist craft and made her fast to their own boat they sent two of their hirelings on board to search the boat and men for firearms, while the others, under piot-house protection, covered our comrades with their comrades entertained their guests with a few songs and short speeches, includ-ing "The Marselliaise" and the "Jubilee comrades entertained their guests with a few songs and short speeches, includ-ing "The Marselllaise" and the "Jubilee of Labor." The search having been completed by the police and not even a pocket knife found aboard the little Bocialist craft they left her, beartily ashamed of themselves.—The Socialist, Seattle, Wash.

Milwaukee Besket Picnic.

The central committee of Milwaukee has completed arrangements for a basket picnic to take place at Sneider's park, Thirty-fifth and Vilet streets, Sunday, August 25. The picnic committee has made every arrangement for the entertainment of those who will attend. There will be music, danging, games, prizes and last, but not least, refreshments of all kinds, and everything else that conduces to a hot old time. The price, which includes all the refreshments to the full limit of other capacity, is 150 central per single man, or \$1.00 for the family. Let everyone bring his sweetheart, wife, children or some old chum and make this the jolliest time of the year.

PIUNIC COMMITTEE. The central committee of Milwauke

Blind to Conditions at Home.

Blind to Conditions at riome.

The Chicago American prints a sensational article on the conditions of labor in Mexico. Its facts are said to be furnished by a gentleman who is a German by birth and an American by adoption, now traveling in Mexico. He says that the operators of mines have upreared a monastrous system, in which the principle of the right of the laborer is said to have no place. As for any hope of relief, for even the most flagrant abuses, from the civil courts, that is cut off, as it is alleged that the rural judges receive stipends from the companies despite its being prohibited by the laws of Mexico, and thus become mere ceatures

spite its being prohibited by the laws of Mexico, and thus become mere ceatures of clay in the hands of the wealthy operator or his representatives.

As may be expected under such conditions, crueity flourishes, crueity which smacks of downright barbarism. If a laborer proves recalcitrant he is treated most summarily.

The housing of the natives is most wretched—mere huts, mud huts of the type the original Briton may have lived in. Even for this mockery of a shelter the pairry sum of 10 cents is collected for rent.

in. Even for this mockery of a spectral the paltry sum of 10 cents is collected for rept.

"The company's store system alone is most outrageous," writes the informant. "Every native is compelled to spend from 50 to 80 per cent. (ameliter mes 50 per cent., miners 80 per cent. of this hardgot wages, ranging from 50 cents to \$1.50 per day, in merchandise, whether he be in need of it or not, on the same day on which he has earned them, or, failing to do so, find his 'boleta' (ticket on the company's store) canceled."

This gentleman who was born in Germany and adopted America probably pursued the last course for the purpose of exploiting American slaves. At any rate, the conditions he finds in Mexico are no worse, according to his own account, than exist in many states of this union, both North and South.

Reorganization in Illinois-

A meeting of the Hilmois state committee of the Social Democratic party (Chicago) was held August 15 and a committee of five elected to confer with a similar committee of the Springfield wing for the purpose of perfecting the union of the parties. The committee consists of Philip's S. Become W. A. McGweener, Charles Hallbeck, & Ambron and C. T. H. Wentphal.

Commute Wintplant of Chicago wellow to Gart a Cologation of Street or 1993 or Chicago consender will come to Mil-ration Street, public to street the Sci-cel Democratic picture on Canada

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done over the line, who, as duction of operators.

Dr. B. J. Gatting, who, as famous rapid-fire gan bearing has turned his attention, too machinery and proposes to me existing agricultural methods. ling is the inventor of a which he asserts will accompany trive standards at the

Branch 17, Milwaukee, Seld an intercetting meeting August III, Comrade Br.
H. C. Berger in the chair. One new
member was elected. Herman Bake of
899 Louis avenue. Hany features of
the new constitution and the parties of
the new constitution and the parties were discussed and Comrade Bus features of
the new constitution and the parties were
wention. Comrade Du Benger urged the
cause, and on motion the designing appenses to indianapolis were ordered paid.
The next meeting will be held finial
evening, September 6, at Baks Fra
Turner hall.

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