

Every Socialist in the country has been... Don't expect all will see the truth when first presented to them. You likely didn't see it the first glance. But they getting the truth before them and the future is ours.

The New York Commercial says there is one cottonmill in Georgia that cleared 25 per cent. dividends during the last year, which represent hunger, suffering and death of hundreds of helpless women and children who have no votes with which to overthrow the capitalist system. Recently the cotton barons of the South are not satisfied with their profits, for a Baltimore dispatch states that all the large mills are going into a trust to be capitalized at about \$100,000,000.

The Democrats are howling that the Republican party is responsible for the trouble, that they have flourished under its protecting care like a green bay tree. The Republicans retort that trusts grew under Cleveland. Both are correct, and both are—as you look at it. Trusts flourished in England, France, Germany and all other countries where neither Republican nor Democratic parties hold the offices. But other parties, working on the same theory, do hold them, and therein is the secret. Our parties are responsible because they support a SYSTEM under which monopoly is logical, inevitable. There are only two systems of society—one based on private ownership of the means of production and the other based on public ownership. There is no middle ground—it is either one way or the other. And since both the Republican and the Democratic parties support the system of private ownership of the means of production, they must not kick against the logical outcome.

### Who Are the Thieves?

You say, the law makes war upon thieves and robbers. But what is a thief or a robber? Persons who claim the right to live without being useful, at the expense of society, you will answer. But what a sinners over your society and you will find that it is swarming with capitalist thieves of all kinds, and that, far from punishing them, your laws are made for the express purpose of protecting them. Society punishes justices in the poor—the tramp is sent to the house of correction, the workman who quits work without having some means starts with his family. But the case is different with the capitalist class. For the rich lassitude is held up as an ideal. Our present economic system awards the pleasure of doing nothing to those who can succeed, by no matter what means, in living well without being useful. You punish as a thief the unfortunate who, having no work, risks imprisonment to get hold of a piece of bread to satisfy his hunger, but you take off your hat and bow to the millionaire monopolist who by the help of his capital has cornered at a bargain some of the things necessary for the consumption of all that he may sell them back at an enormous profit. You punish the criminal who victimizes another to gratify his own taste for idleness and debauchery, but who inculcated in him this taste for idleness and debauchery, if not your society? You punish the man who operates on a small scale, but you support a whole army over-seas at the Philippines to operate on a large scale against a people unable to defend itself. And as for the exploiters who not only shorten the lives of working people by overwork, but who exhaust entire generations and cripple others yet unborn—for such exploiters you have the very highest respect and good-will, and it need be you put at their service all the forces of your society, the school, the church, the courts and the military power. Your justice cannot find rigors enough for the thieves in rags, but it protects those who operate upon a whole class or an entire nation!

Every man, woman and child in the United States owns an equal interest in the post-office—an interest which he cannot sell or give away to anyone else in any manner, shape or form whatever. Even if a citizen wanted to sell his interest in the postal system he could not do so because no one would buy it. It pays no dividends and as there is no advantage attached to ownership except use, and everyone has the use without purchase. The ownership is a competitive sense of private ownership, in distinction. You can readily see the difference and misery that private ownership of the postoffice would entail even if every citizen started out on equal terms and each owned a share of stock which entitled him to privileges which non-owners could not have. Some money would sell their stock and flow into their pockets. In case of death the legacy of the postoffice stock would mean half the inheritance between their heirs. Now so many people are ignorant of the fact that the postoffice system is free to all and on the same terms. A little thought would show that the postoffice system is the only one in which the wealth is shared and the power is equal.

The old parties in Wisconsin are associated and frightened at the progress the Socialists are making in this state. And there is no election on either. Socialists campaign all the time, and do it without pay, and opposition to such men and methods is futile.

With trusts, department stores, syndicates, combinations, monopolies springing up everywhere and in every branch of trade, with the small dealer being pushed to the wall, with wealth concentrating and accumulating in the hands of a few, with the poor getting poorer, the rich richer, with the wages going down and employment getting scarcer, with the great army of the unemployed getting larger and larger, with all this may we not well stop and see whether we are drifting?

Persia went down when 1 per cent. of her people owned all the land! Babylon perished when 2 per cent. of the inhabitants owned all her wealth! Egypt died when 2 per cent. owned 97 per cent. of the wealth! Rome expired when only 1800 people possessed all of the then known world! At the present time 1 per cent. of the people of the United States own more than three-fifths of the nation's wealth. At this rate it will require about twenty years for 1 per cent. of our people to own 95 per cent. of our wealth; and why shall we not then meet with the same fate as did Persia, Egypt, Babylon and Rome?

The following dispatch made its rounds through the daily press last week: "New York, Aug. 24.—A circular was issued today by the National Association of Brewers, making the announcement of the commencement of war to the knife on the National Union of Brewery Workmen, beginning September 1. The brewers ask owners to assist them in bringing, first, a general movement against the unions of brewery workmen; second, to bring pressure to bear on the government to withdraw the new tax on beer, with the assistance of the state organizations of brewery owners. The circular concludes with the announcement: 'We will take action September 1.' On the other hand, the workmen have sent out an appeal asking their members to stand together. It is estimated that 20,000 men will be locked out."

According to this dispatch there would be a new industrial war in sight. But we do not believe it. Beer is an article that differs in one essential point from the products of steel mills or machine shops. Beer is bought and consumed by the working people directly, while machines and steel rails are bought by capitalists. See the difference? Any beer can be boycotted most thoroughly by the organized laborers of the country. And besides that—our great beer manufacturers are not such fools as not to see the great advantages accruing from dealing with an organization instead of an unorganized mob. Most of the great brewers are satisfied with the unions and would rather deal with them than with unorganized workmen. The brewers also want the working people as a class to earn good wages so they can buy beer, and they are in favor of trade unions.

Therefore we would say to members of the brewery unions: Do not be scared on account of that silly dispatch, but trust to God, and keep your powder dry.

### About Price and Production.

An article may be apparently no less cheap or even much cheaper than it was twenty years ago, and yet its price may have risen enormously relative to its average cost of production, owing to the average cost of production having been reduced by machinery, higher organization of the labor producing it, cheapened traffic with other countries, etc. Thus in the cotton industry, machinery has multiplied each man's power of production eleven hundred times, and Sir Joseph Whitworth was quoted by the president of the Iron and Steel Institute of England as having declared that in Nottingham one lone machine can do the work formerly done by 3000 loomweavers. We are told in the report of Carroll D. Wright (on hand and machine labor) that under the hand-work process, the printing of 100 rolls of wallpaper, twelve colors, cost \$42; the inventive genius of workmen made machines by which this work is now produced for 14 cents in wages. It formerly required 240 hours of labor, now it requires only fifty-four minutes! This will give some idea of the displacement of labor by machinery, and why the prices of things seem lower than they once were. Suppose, then, that an article which cost, on the average, 5 cents to make in 1880, was then sold for 6 cents. If it be now selling for 3 cents it is apparently half as cheap as it was. But if the cost of production has fallen to a cent and a half, which is by no means an extravagant supposition, then the price, considered relatively to the cost of production, has actually risen fourfold, since it is now twice the cost, whereas the cost was formerly one-sixth of the price. In other words, the surplus per article has risen from 15 to 45 per cent. It is 300 per cent. It is the expression of the fact that the value of the article has risen and the cost of production has fallen.

## WE CONGRATULATE THE FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL.

For many hundred years the ruling classes of Europe taught their dependents, the working people, that the noblest human sentiment was "love of their native country." By this the rulers meant the love of institutions, which preserved their power over the working class, and defended them against encroachments from the government of other lands. And so deep did this seed lodge in the minds and hearts of the common people, that the peasants in the country, and the workers in the towns, were always ready to take up arms against those who were born on the other side of some arbitrary geographical line, and to rush to glory or the grave in defense of institutions in which they could have no possible interest except to overthrow and destroy them.

The poor clods who thus, from servile deference to their masters, the possessing classes, exposed themselves to suffering and death, never for a moment stopped to ask themselves the question of what concern are all these matters to us? Why should we French or English or German common people fight among ourselves or against each other about the claims of Stuart or of Orange; or Bourbon or Bonaparte, of Lutheran or Romanist? Or, why should we, the common people, fight and bleed, and die for the purpose of acquiring markets for the millionaire manufacturers, while we could use these products to much better advantage ourselves, or for our wives and children?

Singularly enough, such thoughts for ages never occurred to the working people. They had always toiled and suffered for matters in which they had no real interest, and for them it was considered dangerous and sinful to think of anything else. They had been told that "law and order" demanded that they should be exploited, and that it was the will of God.

Not until forty or fifty years ago there arose in Europe men of great science and deep understanding, who raised a clarion note of protest against these conditions. Marx and Lassalle, Engels and Liebknecht pointed out to the working people that the interest of all the working classes, French, German, English, American, were one and the same. These men exhorted and entreated the working people of all nations no longer to let themselves be divided by arbitrary geographical lines, by rivers or mountains and by the conflicting interests of their masters, but to regard themselves as of one class, one brotherhood. These men called out: "Proletarians of all the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. No longer fight the battles of men whose very interest is to keep you slaves; but fight for yourselves, for the right to the full product of your toil. Join in the struggle for the abolition of class!"

The working people of Germany were the first to heed the call. They declared boldly: If the old "law and order" demanded their exploitation and their misery, they were going to establish a new law and a new order. And they threw off the long-cherished superstition that they were slaves of the rich and powerful, by the Will of God. They determined that if—that had been the will of God in time past, then God should make a new will, and that they would help him make it; and that they, the working people, would be the executors of the new will of God.

Progressive workmen of other enlightened countries of Europe, France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, England, etc., were soon of the same opinion.

And so they formed great unions in every civilized nation to protect themselves against the aggressions of their former unrestrained masters. Trade unions in England first. And they did not stop at forming mere trade unions; they also united in great political parties to seize upon the political power. So successful have these workers' political parties become, that in Germany, for instance, the party of the workmen, the great Social Democracy, has polled by far the largest vote of any other party in Germany; and were the law of Germany the same as in the United States, namely, that officers could be elected by a plurality of the votes polled, the Socialists of Germany could probably today elect the chief executive of the nation, become the masters of the military power; and enforce their just demands above all opposition.

The first of May each year has been fixed upon by the working men of Europe as a day when they should universally and publicly protest against the industrial system which oppresses and crushes them. On that day, by parades, public meetings and eloquent harangues they voice their protest and demand shorter hours and "reform." And they do not stop at these. Their cry is "reform it altogether," abolish it and in its place give us universal co-operation, the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution, the Co-operative Commonwealth!

These, the workmen in Europe, extend sympathies across the sea to the American workmen and say to them: "Unite with us. You of America who work with hand and brain for wages belong to the proletariat; the same as we do. The rate of your wages is fixed by the same economic laws which govern ours. You cannot by the old methods long carry on the unequal struggle with labor-saving machinery and all-powerful combinations of capital without being reduced to a condition of the direst want. You also must make a supreme effort to seize upon the political power. You are not hampered as we are by laws which restrict the powers of the people. In your country the ballot is supreme and you have no excuse for not seizing upon power immediately, since you are in the great majority."

But alas! the American workmen have heretofore closed their ears to this heroic cry from across the sea. The American workmen had been taught to believe that they were "better men" and "more intelligent" than the laborers of Germany or France, and therefore, they should be more willing to be exploited by the capitalist class, and queer as it seems, many American workmen believed it, and believe so still.

We Americans have another Labor day. The first Monday of September. On this day trade unions meet and parade. And in some cities they meet and parade before reviewing stands filled with scheming and corrupt politicians, whose every instinct and interest is with the enemies of the working class. These politicians in their speeches to the workmen congratulate them that they are not like their brethren in Europe, rebellious against their employing exploiters; that they refuse to entertain "foreign ideas," and that above all things that they are not Socialists. And in some cities the American workmen listen and wag their heads approvingly, not knowing what grotesque idiots they are thereby making of themselves.

But mark! that sort of thing has passed for Milwaukee! On Labor day no scurry politician reviews or addresses the marching workmen in this city; no silk handkerchiefs are waved at the men from the palaces of the rich; no salable labor leader approves; no traitors to labor's cause sanctions the labor demonstration of the Federated Trades Council? Why? Because the men who join in the procession are making their demonstration, not as servile cringers at the feet of capital, but as men who are heroically demanding the recognition of the rights of their class. Not the right to a few cents more per day of the product of their labor, but to ALL the product of their toil.

Our Milwaukee organized workmen know that men can gain the full product of their labor only by their becoming the owners of the tools with which they work. Hence they inscribe upon their banners the demand that the land and the tools with which they work shall be the property of all the people, and that the product of labor working with these tools shall belong to all the people who labor.

We congratulate the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee on the magnificent and progressive position it has taken among the trade unions of America.

Shall we destroy the trust and take a step backward in civilization? Shall we destroy the telegraph and have the work done by messengers? Shall we destroy the railroads and have the work done by teamsters? Shall we destroy the machinery and have the work done by hand? No. Let us retain the trust, the telegraph, the machinery, the railroad, the department store, but let the people themselves own, operate and control them. Let us not destroy, but harness the trusts. Let the people own the land, and why not, pray? What right have you to tell the I cannot live on their own when I can not even give means to support to my other? I want the same thing and they not upon the earth that I want.

A little machine which throws 1000 bolts a minute is on exhibition in Minneapolis. It has been brought to this country from Switzerland. The purpose of the machine is to thread needles that are placed afterward in an ordinary hand for making the Swiss or French lace. The device is about 1000 bolts a minute. The bolts are about 1/16 of an inch in diameter, and the machine is about 1000 bolts a minute. The bolts are about 1/16 of an inch in diameter, and the machine is about 1000 bolts a minute.

That the tendency of the time is toward combination and concentration of capital is evidenced by the immense growth of trusts, department stores, and the like. There seems to exist in the public mind today a bitter hatred for these, yet were the subject fully comprehended, not only would the public mind be softened, but hatred would be turned to admiration and approval in certain respects. Trusts and department stores are founded on economy. They save labor, time and energy, and why should these be wasted? Two men may enjoy the heat from one stove as well as one, and each may receive no less heat. Two or more may enjoy the comforts of one light, or the shelter of one roof as well as one. It costs about \$1 to print 100 circulars, yet 500 will cost but a few cents more. If one wanted 100 of those circulars, another 100 and another man 100 would it not be wise for them to unite and have them printed by the same man, the same type and the same press, rather than waste the time, money and energy on three separate orders?

If the department store can save time, labor and energy by uniting a hundred stores into one, why should it not do so? And so with the trusts. But,—and it is a very large but,—what is to become of the smaller dealer? Is he to starve? Sooner or later the small dealer in his retail store, the corner shopkeeper, the struggling widow, the industrious shoemaker, the artisan, the laborer, all, all, must get into a trust or into a department store, else get into the public poorhouse and become a public charge provided we permit private ownership of these public monopolies.

And there is the key to the situation—waste nothing. Is it not foolish for a shoemaker to labor twelve hours in making a pair of shoes for \$6.00 when a factory can make the same shoes in one hour for \$3.00? Waste nothing! Utilize every labor-saving invention, every machine, every device that will save time, labor and energy, and we are following out the natural law that leads to wealth, happiness and progress. But at the same time we must take away the cause resting upon modern production, by abolishing private ownership.

Socialism stands for economic justice, it seeks to deprive no man of that which rightfully belongs to him. Whatever values are the real product of any man's efforts, these values shall be his. Whatever values are the joint product of the whole people, these shall belong to the whole people. If out of the life, and the necessities, and the ever-increasing numbers of the multitude, there arise great values in natural wealth, the natural wealth created by no man, its values arising from no other source than the presence of and the necessities of the multitude, then to the whole people shall these values belong.

### Profitable Politics.

Richard Croker, the Tammany chief, has again been the center of interest in America of late, i. e., since the recent development of a police scandal of unusual magnitude in New York. "Respectable" papers all over the country are begging the respectable business men of New York to get together without reference to party and to elect "business men" to office. Business men—that means men who trade, men who buy and sell, men who gamble with stock, grain, coffee, pork, etc. But the administration of the city of New York has been suffering from too much business, too much trading, too much buying and selling in office since a good many years. What New York needs now is to let business and business men alone for a while at least.

New York is badly in need of a workmen's administration, of an administration by men who know nothing or have no liking for capitalistic ways of doing business; an administration of men willing to work for the people, not to buy or sell them. As a business man, Mr. Richard Croker is of no small ability. He has shown this by the fact that he was able to live like a prince and amass a big fortune without doing any work or having any visible means of support. That he is a business man well worthy of the admiration of even the shrewdest, i. e., most respectable banker or broker, is shown for instance by the way he placed his bets at the last presidential election, so as to make money no matter which way the election went. He did it as follows:

Croker on Bryan in September.		
Stocks to \$100,000	Sept. 30	\$100,000
Croker on McKinley in October.		
Stocks to \$125,000	Oct. 30	\$125,000
If Bryan had been elected Croker would have lost		\$25,000
Profit.		\$25,000
McKinley was elected and Croker won.		
Loss.		\$25,000
Profit.		\$25,000

And such a man as this the "respectable" capitalist papers of this country do not consider a business man? Truly, capitalism is deteriorating.

THIS is to call your attention to the fact that the Social Democratic Herald is now published every week. It is a free paper, and is one of the best in our country. It is published by the Social Democratic Party, and is one of the best in our country. It is published by the Social Democratic Party, and is one of the best in our country.

What would be the difference, or whether a foreign foe were to conquer this country and levy a tribute on the people of several hundred millions a year, and the trusts doing the same thing? Are the people not despoiled just the same? If you would have reason to defend your property against the one, why do you vote for a system that makes the other possible?

If I were a detective and were asked by my chief to apprehend the ring-leaders of the dangerous classes in the republic, I would not go to the Tenderloin district, I would not go to the Bowery of the East Side, I would not go to the Almshouse or the insane asylum, or Blackwell's Island. I would not even go to police headquarters. I think I should station myself at the door of the chamber of commerce. Or still better, I think I should have put myself on the curb, and wait for the crowd morning parade. I believe I should have had an opportunity there of finding at least some of the men who, quite innocently and ignorantly I assume, are really the leaders of the classes that are most dangerous to a republic.—Ernest H. Crosby.

What would be the difference under a Socialist system? There surely will be no tribute on the people. There will be no reward for the efforts which make of one man a millionaire and at the same time produce a thousand paupers. There will be no incentive for women and children to make shirts for 25 cents a dozen. There will be no incentive for men to run political office for material gain to individuals. But there will be an incentive for all mankind to live honestly when we know that the full reward for labor will belong to the laborer. When labor is not robbed of their inventions they will have much more of an incentive to invent labor-saving machinery. Under Socialism there would be no incentive to degrade our fellow men, but there would be an incentive to elevate him, for the simple reason that his elevation would be to the advantage of society.

### "Spirited" Campaign Ahead.

Money, money, money—that is the goal and body of capitalistic politics. Means and ends, men and women count for naught by themselves. Their measure of value is money for the politician. Edith B. Fisher, a journalist who of present writes for the republican "Standard" writes for the democratic Journal, expresses this very beautifully in the following paragraph:

"The time has gone by to treat this movement as a joke, or as the political property of any man or set of men, as it has been by men who have been so long in the state that substantial Republicanism in every locality represented on the national stage stand ready to aid the movement with work and money. They are not political officeholders, either, who are to be a deep interest. They are the men who have always furnished the backbone of the Republican party in their localities. The man who ought to know what is ailing about said to me on Saturday night: 'If Charlie Pfister and the railway corporations don't contribute a dollar, Russell can raise all the money he wants.' As a matter of fact the money to carry on the work of the new Republican league is being raised by appealing to Republicans in each county in the state for contributions, and there is not the least trouble about getting ready and satisfactory response. One county was told what its proportion was to be, and its representatives said: 'It is not enough, we'll double it.' In another county a well-known manufacturer said: 'I will take care of my county and you can have my check for \$1000 any time you want it.' This is the spirit in which the new league is met by the people. It is evidence that the movement meets with the sort of approval that means success."

Isn't that beautiful? This \$1000 ought to succeed, undoubtedly. But at the head of "Half-bred" and the La Follette crowd, stands like a Napoleon, also a millionaire with a \$1000 credit. And so we may expect a very "spirited" campaign in Wisconsin next summer.

A student of the industrial conditions and lives of the people dependent upon the steel trust in South Chicago, says: "Pools of stagnant water collect through the summer months; open ditches are clogged with dirt, garbage and refuse; privy vaults and cesspools overflow the surrounding ground after every rainfall. Decomposing animal and vegetable matter—from kitchen waste and dead animals—fills yards, streets and roadways, and vacant lots. Cleanly, healthily living is impossible on the whole, fifth-polluted soil. Infant mortality is 70 per cent. higher than the average rate for all wards, and 100 per cent. greater than for the third, the healthiest of all wards."

The annual report of the Commissioner of prisons shows that thirty-six per cent. of the men in the state are now in our prisons. There are now more than 10,000 men in our prisons. There are now more than 10,000 men in our prisons. There are now more than 10,000 men in our prisons.







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Land and Machinery.

There is some confusion in people's minds as to what is meant by the term "land" which is so frequently used by Socialists.

What Socialists Mean by the Term "Land."

Everything we possess or use comes from the "land." Men are constantly at work transforming the "land" or "raw material" into finished commodities.

Socialism Worries John Bull.

The British "Bee-hunting" government is becoming somewhat concerned at the spread of the Socialist propaganda in the ranks of the British and laborers employed at the royal dockyards and arsenals.

A Pliant Tool of Capitalists.

I would like to tell a little story about a trolley company. To show how great monopolists treat the common laboring man.

Nothing to Fear from Equality.

If it is from equality, not from inequality, that we have anything to hope, we certainly have nothing to fear from it.

Editorial Shearings.

Some of our friends tell us that the whole thing depends on "brains and ability." Then why don't they let the skilled robbers, who had the "brains and ability" to undermine the Rocky Smelting works, keep the swag?

The Movement Abroad.

Local elections in France resulted in gains of the Socialists, but the returns are slow coming in.

RALLYING SONG.

Air—"Auld Lang Syne." Come, brothers, raise a hearty song. The fetters of old hate and wrong we cast aside today.

Lincoln on Labor and Capital.

The following is an extract from Abraham Lincoln's annual message, read December 8, 1861. Read it when you have comprehended its full meaning.

TRADE UNIONS.

In the philosophy of the universe there is no such thing as an accident. Things may happen out of the ordinary course of events.

Editorial Shearings.

Talking of property reminds me that I was talking a few days ago with a local real estate man who did not think prosperity as pervasive as surface indications would lead one to believe.

Editorial Shearings.

Never was the class struggle more clearly set forth than in the great steel workers' strike now in progress. Every agency of capitalist class, including the press and the pulpit, is at work in the interest of the capitalist class.



CROSS SECTION

STRUGGLE OF FALL RIVER MILL OPERATIVES TO LIVE

Four men who were brought from the East to work in the Star Tin Plate plant, Pittsburg, Pa. They said that the situation had not been represented to them properly and they declined to work.

SURPLUS PRODUCT BOUGHT AND STRIKE PREVENTED

Fall River, Mass.—Matthew C. D. Borden, millionaire owner of the Fall River Ironworks mill and American printworks, through his local agent, August 22, put a question on all wage cutting efforts by entering the Fall River market and buying all the regular goods belonging to the mill at the rate of 7-16 cents a yard.

Some Talk of Arbitration

There is a tendency among all the local leaders to discuss the possibility of arbitrating the steel strike. On every side it is heard mention of Gov. Stone as an arbiter.

Trade Union and Labor News

Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, will shortly send an expedition to Milwaukee to prepare a report upon the conditions of living among Milwaukee working people.

When the Cause shall call upon us, some to live and some to die!

MANUFACTURING CONGRADERS

All S. D. P. organizations, whether in the past connected with Chicago or Springfield headquarters or independent of either, and all Socialist organizations that believe in political action and intend to support the political party now known in Massachusetts as the "Democratic Social Party," are requested to send delegates to a state convention to be held in Boston, Sunday, September 8.

Discipline is Maintained

A special meeting of Local Hudson County, New Jersey, was held last Sunday to take action on the case of Morris Elchman, who was elected as justice of the peace in West Hoboken last April on the S. D. P. ticket, and who, it was believed, had hardly realized the seriousness of his breach of faith with the party when he committed it.

General Notes

The Socialists of Seaside, Mo., are active. They are making steady gains. The first number of the Comrade will make its appearance September 15.

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The Buffalo Nut and Bolt Works have been closed for lack of steel, owing to the strike. Columbia Typographical union of Washington, D. C., expects to give \$1500 a month to help the Amalgamated.

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SOCIALIST PARTY NEWS

American Films Out for Socialism

Comrade Editor: Having some news that may interest your readers I take the liberty of addressing these few lines to you, hoping that what I write may be of some use to the members of the Socialist party in America.

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When the Cause shall call upon us, some to live and some to die!

SOCIALIST PARTY NEWS

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SUBSCRIPTION BLANK. Please find enclosed 50 cents, for which send THE SOCIALIST DEMOCRATIC HERALD to my address for one year.

SERMON WITHOUT WORDS

TWO women sitting on a bench in Lincoln Park, Chicago, one day recently noticed a man near them rise from his seat and approach one of the waste baskets into which a gay party of picnickers had a few moments before thrown the remnants of a lunch.

Milwaukee Labor Notes

The trouble between the woodworkers and the boxmakers of this city has been laid before the American Federation of Labor for adjudication. A letter was addressed to President Samuel Gompers by Paul Huebner.

Federated Trades Council

At its last regular meeting the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, by a vote of 44 to 43, decided not to unseat the boxmakers at the instigation of the woodworkers.

A BOOK THAT WILL BE READ

THE PASSING OF CAPITALISM

THE MISSION OF SOCIALISM

DEBS PUBLISHING CO., TERRE HAUTE, IND.

DIE WAHRHEIT

MERRIE ENGLAND