SOUTH THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF THE SECOND SECON

Control (and the control of the cont

Exactle, number of semant are directly sugared in some from of agriculture is any other branch of like. These were 22,725,001 persons, 10 years of a large parties paintiff occupations in the United States in 1880, of whom the width occupation in applicaliture; of these 3,004,001 were dry at laborer.

shorers that he those who work for hise are a decreasing of with the chiefe farm labor of the United States. In 1870 continued 48.8 per cent., or nearly one-half, of the agricultural worker 48.6 per cent. and in 1890, 35.8 per cent., or a little more than one-thi at, or nearly one-half, of the agricultural workers; in It appears from the reports on agriculture of the census of 1890 and 1890 the number of rented farms increased from 1,024,601 in 1850 to 1,224,918 in 1890 to 22,27 per cent. of the total farms in 1880 to 22,27 per cent in 1890.

The number of number of farms tilled by their owners increased from

08 in 1890 to \$200, 728 in 1890.

nd farm owners.

Form wages per month by the year or season without board and with board ligher in 1800 than in 1808, with the single exception that wages without in Nevada fell from \$45.18 to \$45.10.

rate of wages with hoard per mouth by the year from 1898 to 1899. smallest changes are in Georgia, Texas and New Mexico, each less than 1 cont. The highest gain was in Minneyota, 10 per cent., followed by Wisconrty 10 per cent.; Washington and Michigan, each 9 per cent.; North Da 25 per cent.; South Dakota, 7.5 per cent.; Wyoming, 7 per cent.

ing the tables for wages per month by the year or season, both at board and with board, it will be seen that in the country as a whole the year 1898 shows higher rates than any preceding year reported since 1875. so will be evident for the years 1894 and 1895, with an increase for 1898. er observation will show that in some states the wages were higher in 1892 than in 1898, and that in some states the rates of 1892 or of 1893, as the case be, have not (even in 1890) been recovered."

In connection with this we also quote correspondence of L. G. Powers of

is bureau on the same subject. He says:

The number of farm schedules in the Twelfth census is 5,786,907, which is 3 to 4 per cent. in excess of the actual number of farms that will be tabulated. unber of farms in 1900 will, therefore, somewhat exceed 5,700,000. In 1800 the census reported 4,564,691 farms and 4,767,179 farm families. Accordingly in ten years from 940,000 to 1,140,000 farms have been added to those enumerated in 1800. In the North Atlantic states—Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode d, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania-the farms in 1880 numbered 96.120 and in 1800 658.569. In the latter year the farm families numbered 660. 107; in 1990 the farms are approximately 670,000. The figures quoted make it er that the number of farms in these states, and hence the number of families of farm proprietors—that is, of owners and tenants—has not suffered diminu in the last ten years, but while the number of families in these two classes he not become less, the total rural population, including also the families of wage m, in nearly all of the states named, has decreased. The decrease has con atly been in families whose heads or chief members gain their support by ing for wages on farms.

se indicates a shifting of farm population. moved from the country to the city and some have left their native states for other sections of the nation. These removals have also been accompanied omic readjustment among the families remaining. The net result of readjustment is the rise of a number of families from the pos in 1890 to that of farm owners or tenants in 1900. Of those thus risne. It is certain that a larger actual and relative number have become farm teneatz than have attained to the more independent position of farm owners. Unestances it can be declared with a large degree of certainty that the actual and relative proportion of farms operated by tenants in the North Atstates will be found when all the data are tabulated to be greater than t was ten or twenty years ago. The percentage of farms operated by tenants se states in 1880 was 16; in 1890, 18.4, and we may confidently expect that 1960 it will be in excess of 20.

So writes Mr. Powers, the chief statistician of the division of agriculture, in United States census bureau And these figures, granting that they are correct or nearly correct, which

they no doubt are, tell a more important story to Socialists than to other people We will take the liberty of telling this story in the next number of our paper.

💰 Capitalist Journalism. 🎜

While the cowardly assassination of President McKinley is still the topic that be the minds of millions of people, it is fitting and proper that we who e the overthrow of capitalist proa should direct attention to the s and mendacious character of espitalist newspapers that, confronted by the cruel and useless taking off of one representative statesmen, are engaged in denouncing each other or desperately trying by exhibitions of sectrages committed by them prior to & We say "outrages" heof all that the Chicago American the rest of the Hearst papers now of William McKinley and Theodor secret is true, then by reason of the s previous attitude toward that paper stands convicted of the stal and shameful treatment ever led to public men in the history of tive of the system under which ity of either McKinley or Rose e selling the American in probe to selling the grath. But why is what is it done for? For dirty and populating just as its formne for? For dirty and populating, just as the contract to come year. Note: has there and there are there gives a more transparent to the population that the contract to the con reits lendston of McKinley, I had previolely accused of near-scribing known to knivery in publish the decision, it at McKinley and unady him the obmeans of agitation consistently the system of which McKinies and of us are merely products. ean has been one of the But the opposite party, the and fullar we without the

terval between the expiration of Mc Kinley's first term and his inauguration to the second, will find another example of the amazing recklessness of these bab blers of patriotism, the capitalist news papers. McKinley was the special object of the Journal's revilement and sbuse and its attacks were designed and intended to provoke hatred and contemp for an individual. If this was done with a view to "business" in the case of the American, there is no reason to belie that the motive of the Journal now any different. Hypocrisy and mendaci / rule the capitalist newspapers; other interest, public and private. subservient to the popularity of a day and the dollars that it brings

Every Socialist should make up his mind to labor unceasingly in the propaganda. The co-operative commonwealth will not come unless we put up a vigorous The ground is broken now, the fight. seed safely planted and we should not up an educational campaign that will astonish the world. We represent the true economy—the solid basis upon which civ-illization must rest, if it rests securely. and no effort should be spared to secure converts to the cause. This can be done by pushing the circulation of The Herald.

The producery rises produced that they devastations on the assumption that they have a right to rule. By legal and illegal methods they have come into possession of the surplus values of labor. By making laws and breaking laws they have come into possession of government. The productory rich proceed with their have come into pensesion of government. There are humans and progressive rich people, but the predatory roling rich of this "free" land are inhuman, and retrogressive, said the become the people realize it and become their own rulers the better hopome their own sulers the better

In a social democracy, where the so cially useful were the masters of their own means of production and distribu d be harmony of indus trial interests, a better future for women and children, adequate provision for de-pendents, a favorable envisonment for the development of the moral qualifier n homes beings no life den-createsty is notice type of mer.

can furnish, or they will remain to definitely at poor in political strength in they are today. The flux, New York.

Tush! tush! This may be of as far as the so-called "Democracy"—the Bryan party—or the Gold Democrats are concerned. All these people want or can possibly conceive is a chance to make momer, and, therefore, their opmake money, and, therefore, their op-position to plutocracy is certainly nonsensical on the face of it. But for Social Democracy the statement of the New York Sun does not hold good. will satisfy the country that we are the deadly enemies of plutocracy and that we will establish conditions favorable to cultured living for everybody who is willing to work instead. And mark why we must win: We have the ballot and will be very many and they can be only very few; theref easily outvote them. And if that should not count, well-we will be very many and they can be only very few; there fore, we can surely outhang them.

As to monarchy in the Nineteenth century, says an observer: "Monarchy was not in good odor in 1837 in Europe, while in England it was less popular than it had been at any time since the latter part of the Seventeenth century. A large part of England was flagrantly anti-monarchial. When Queen Victoria came to the throne, Lord Greville noticed, as another agreeable sign, that the behavior of the people 'showed some amount of courtesy and interest." Outside the United Kingdom there was little loyalty and India was form with rebellion. In other colonies Great Britain was regarded as a disagreeabl stepmother. The change that has been brought about since then is a veritable revolution.

Well, we hope the Twentieth century will see a "revolution" in this respec the other way.

Profits of labor, and all wealth which is the product of labor, are one and the same thing. If you possess wealth that you did not create, you are in the possession of the profits of labor, and beween your working neighbor's lack of wealth and your excess of it there may be an inseparable relation, if you will The man who lives on the profits of labor that some other man performed is living on what belongs to the other man. That the law calls the prof its of labor property, and helps you get of course, make your holding legal, but it does not make it There are no laws for the men who produce: they are made for the men who steal

You believe in individual ownership of land and capital, you say. But what do you do with the fact that individual ownership has abolished ownership for those who can use the land and have created capital? Do you face that fact, or do you run your head in the sand

is beyond question. Having seized upon government and the lawmaking power. they have had the opportunity to legalise robbery, and it would be wholly their the working poor

The justice of their method, were Head The justice of their method is marked matter. Legality but surged faction. The struggle is between Legality and Property on the one hand, and Justice and Man on the case and Man on the ciber.

So many daily papers betray dense ig-horance when they speak of "the red flag of Amerchy." Such a thing does not exist. Let us make clear to our capi-talistic contemporaries that the Social-ists and Amerchists do not use the same symbolic color—the flag of Socialis ing red, that of Anarchy black. Still, re may be some stray Anarchistic individuals who do not know even the color of their own flag.

Every function which the nation, state or municipality has assumed for the cou constration of the correctness of the Socialist position and a justification of the two demands which it involves: First, the nationalisation of land; second, the nationalisation of industrial capital. The nation assum the function of public postmaster, and nobody questions the benefits to the people. States operate and own railroads and all but the exploiters and wreckers of railroads must concede the advantages to the people. Municipalities have assumed control and ownership of lighting plants and street car service, and no man can be found to deny the good results the people.

When on hear a man arene about the great fortunes of our time being built up by practicing industry and frugality you never inquire why it that your own frugality and dustry have not brought you fortune? Don't you think that you have practiced more frugality and industry than the Goulds. Vanderbilts and Rocket...ers? And doc't you think that your wife has pinched and scrimped more than ever the wives of the Rockefellers and Vander bilts did?

If labor-saving machinery is viewed as progressive, there is but little left for poverty to do but keep up with the pro-Every time a labor-saving machine is put in it throws men out of work. That is what it is for If it didn't reduce the number of employed would be of no value to the owners of the industries. But if the people owned the then the hours instead of the men would be reduced and poverty could pace with progress. But the dear good people are so afraid that they might own something, you know. Rather have some one own it whom they never saw-whose foreman they can vainly beg for work

There are greater crimes and more of them than any for which so-called crimicrime to steal wealth from a man who produces it than for the producer to steal food enough for a meal. One man can stes; a fortune ample for the needs of lifetime-and thereby win applause and gain distinction. Another man who steals bread enough to keep life in him for a day wins contempt and gains the penitentiary Some people think that all sin ners are in jail and all the saints in Con. ruage gress or the national banks. It is a mistake The greatest criminals of our time are the "respectable" skinners of

ANARCHISM AND SOCIALISM.

In reply to a question: Socialism and Anarchism are irreconcilable opposites. They have nothing in common, except their dislike for the present system. Anarchism is described as the abolition of government and all authority. Anarchism intends to transplant the "liberty" at present prevailing in our economic system, also upon the political field and make it the general condition of society. Anarchism wants to establish the supreme God-like autonomy of the individual we see bearing truit in our industrial system—ripening into a Rockefeller and a Morgan as the basic principle of humanity. Anarchism would be the paradise of the strongest, the most wicked and most cunning, and for that very reason it wouldif it could be tried at all—it would soon drift from a terrible rule of the mob to ost oppressing monarchy the world ever saw. It is usless to waste many words about an anarchistic form of society because it is utopian and utterly im But anarchism becomes dangerous to human progress when a ridicuously small misority endeavors to force its opinions upon a more than thousandfold majority by means of the dagger, the bomb and the revolver. I have hardly words strong enough to express my horror and contempt for a man who as-asseinates another, while he is foodly shaking hands with him.

ide from the question of tactics, Socialism is the antipo ism in principle. Socialism prosupposes himan society as a living organism—sgrowth which developed from the simplest beginning in prohistoric times through many changes into its present from . Himan society renews itself gradually at all times. Socialists point out that the present form of civilized society-capitalism—has outlived its usefulness, that it meths misery and poverty to the great majority; and furthermore that the system itself works out its own destruction. The jority; and turthermore that the system steal works out its own destruction. The concentration in every field—commercial, financial, industrial—the pools, department stores and trusts—show the way see are going. The question is, or will be soon: Poos this nation want a few private individuals to own all the means of production and distribution, all the means of living, and thereby make slaves out of all the next; or shall the action collectively own the indispensable means of civilined living, manage them is a democratic way for the whole people and make everybody's treedom of reality?

We have no doubt about the decision of the people

The florial Democrats the world over believe in the ballet, but the United ites and Switzerland are today the only countries where the ballet is really supreme and a political sense all-powerful it used properly. That the producing classes of this country, the workingmen and the farmers, have not used the ballot classes of this country, the workingsom and the farmers, have not used the hallot box to their best advantages as yet, is not the fault of the hallot box. Therefore we must expecially in this country make use of our demogratic form of government—milks use of the fight of every man to a voin. But we make up essent of the fact that, after we have ubtained the political; power necessary to the above authors individuals as try to allow authors individuals as try to be above authors and a second authors and a second authors and a second authors are to be selected.

WILL SOCIALISM EXPRO-PRIATE THE FARMERS

Bocialist production is the result of development, of concentration and it is bused solely upon large production (grounderles).

But there was no such concentration perceptible in our agricultum. last thirty years.

In spite of a few big bonance farms in Culifornia and Dakots, the value of a farm in South Dakota was, in 1890, \$1,846, while in South Co

Virginia's average farm was valued at \$2,747. Michigan figured in the census list of 1890 with an average of 22,700

Wisconsin's average farm was worth \$3,005; Connecticut's, \$3,115 The average price for the farms of Kansas was \$3,029; in Mass

\$3,158; in Illinois, \$4,062. The figures of the last census are not at our disposal as yet, but a been printed to show that there is no tendency towards concentration tendency is the other way, towards smaller and m'idle-shed farms.

The average size of a farm in the United States was 188 acres in 1800; a ing to the census of 1900 it will be shown that it is few acres less at press.

Therefore to talk about collectivism in land in this country at the same of the country at the country at

time, or for a long time to come, is the height of folly. But the transformation of the present system into the Socialist system DORE NOT REQUIRECOLLECTIVISM in all the means of production at once.

It requires it only in such industries where Socialist production is possible and pecessary.

And collectivism is the FINAL AIM of SOCIALISM and NOT ITS BE-GINNING. Collectivism is now possible and necessary in very many branch

in those that have reached the form of a monopoly or a trust, and have thereby proved that they have outgrown the competitive system. Furthermore, collectivism is now possible and necessary in mining of every description, and in the ownership and management of all the means of trait

tation and in the various public utilities. But in land in our country collectivism is not possible now and will not be to long time to come.

This is a fact, and we, as Socialists, ought not to ignore facts, because they

do not suit our fancy. The question then is, what are we to no? Are we to wait until the conc tion has taken place in agriculture?

For reasons not necessary to explain here, the effect of new inventions in agricultural machinery has only tended to strengthen the middle-sized farm, and therefore we might have to wait too long for concentration. The city proletaries, even if it should unite to the very last man, will surely never be able to take away these farms by force as long as there are over five million individual own-But again I say, we do not have to take them, nor the small industries any description, in order to introduce Socialism.

Says Kautsky (Brfurter Programme, page 150):

It is the large production (grousbetrieb) which makes the Socialist system necessary. Social production requires social ownership of the means of production. But for exactly the same reason that private ownership in the implement by the individual is repugnant to social production by the many, as now carried on in large production—likewise, would common or social ownership in struments of labor be repugnant to production on an individual scale production.

trieb).
Individual production requires private ownership of the means of the expropriation of these would be the more senseless, since it is the like Socialism to place into the hands of workers the accessary means of product in small industries and farms the exprepriation of the means of product in the sense of the would mean that we should take it from the present owners and fortivistic it back to them, which would be nonsensical.

The transition into the Co-operative Commonwealth and farmers. The transition of the small tradesmen and farmers. The transition of the small tradesmen and farmers.

Thus writes Kautsky in his excellent treatise on the platform of the Democracy of Germany.

The platforms of the Socialists of other countries went even farth that. The agriculturist programme of the Socialist Labor party of France tively guaranteeing to the farmers their land under Socialism." (Congre

Marseilles, 1892, and Nantes, 1894.) And the Socialists can very well afford to do this. For as a matter of fact the real expropriators of the small producers and farmers are the capitalists Socialist society will make an end to this expropriation.

But, as Kautsky very justly remarks, the course of economic evolution will be stopped by Socialism. As in the present society, so under the Socialist system, large production will develop more and more and constantly about small industries.

What we want to explain to the people before all things, is, therefore, the THE DO NOT EXPECT THIS SOCIETY TO JUMP ABRUPTLY INTO

Edward Bernstein one of the best writers on Socialism in the German

The Social Democracy has neither to expect nor to wish a near approad downfall of the existing economic system, if such is thought to be the year of a great devastating crisis. I openly declare that I have not much of a great devastating crisis. I openly declare that I have not much of nor use for what is commonly understood as the "nitimate aim, of Social This aim, whatever it may be, is of no importance at present—the movement of all importance to me. And by the term movement I understand not migeneral movement of society, i. e., social progress, but also the political economic agitation for effecting this progress.

If the Social Democracy would in the present state of society actual tain possession of the political power, it would at once be confronted by solvable problem. It could not decree away capitalism; based, not expense with it; and siso, it could not guarantee capitalism; based, not would not possession. Thus the question whether this state of things would not postpone the realisation of the postpone it for generations of the postpone is to generations of the postpone of t

whether this state of things would not postpone the realisation of Social never-to-come day, or at least postpone it for generations to come is instinct of Socialism is understood the establishment of a strictly regular municity state of society, then I have II: the doubt that such seems as distant to me. On the other hand, it is my firm belief that the posterior tion will see the realisation of much Socialism. If not in the patented for certainly in a material way.—Neue Zeit. No. 18, Jan. 29, 1808.

Bernstein is in reality only supplementing what Kautsky said in as we have seen. Both of them represent the true school of Man although at present they are "at outs" on the question of the

We cannot reasonably expect anything but fight and res apitalist class, although even this class suffers from the like and a that are typical of the present system. While some of its m by idleness and over plenty, others wear themselves out in their after more wealth and more profit. Even of that class some may help us by and by, as individual capitalists have done in Germ not and cannot feel sure that such will be the case. I personally little careful before I would trust the movement into the hauds of aire Socialists" of America.

But the wage-workers, artisans and farmers—in short, the s nations—those who work and produce with their hands and breis

It is foolish to think that the workers of the factory. they still retain control over theirs. Any mementary advantage and trol over their implements, should antagonize the wes classes gains over the other—for instance, by higher prices of the sure to come right home by a smaller consumption.

What the farmers and small tradesmen need in that fermation about the inner working of the present system and The right kind of expression for this class consele

The lower middle class has a hard time of it fighting out The lower middle class has a lard time of it fighting espitalism. Thus far the members of that class have been the easy proposed velter, whether by high tarift, by free trace, or set of sliver, or by any other humber. The one thing of which the ratified phave a clear understanding is the absolute nectuality of evaluations of labor if they want to preserve their system of production that is not socialism, but that it is not socialism; but their particular branch production is implementable to large to be their particular branch production in socialism. But we must come as class conscious according to the most production of the pr

A. S. EDVARDS.

Pager of the Polarabell Trader Counties and ot the Wiscometa State Page

ne or firmentation.—One year, a suita yearth. No people set to any one "I without anong substricted, year () then it we been interested for by a set so till will toller. Freetyn gibesty-

Mather, Aug. 30, 1982.

E.WAUKEE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1901.



A labor paper is a far far better advertising medium than a secular daily relatively to the number of subscribers. anily relatively to the number of subscribers.

"A labor paper, for instance, with 5,000 sub-scribers, will bring bet-ter returns to the mer-chants advertising therements advertising therein than would a daily of 10,000 subscribers."—Princers' Ink.

OCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD IS THE ONLY LABOR PAPER IN MILWAUKEE

HERALDRIES.

Suffering and misery and crime go easing and the government still lives Washington!

A business system in which only five at of a hundred succeed is claimed to be worth preserving!

Reduce a man by cold, hunger and negt to the level of a brute and you neve of be surprised if he becomes brutal

The article on "Socialism" in this issue Victor L. Berger is from a lecture de vered by him at Oshkosh some time ago .00

There is only one landlord by divine mankind, only one land question— can it be used to the best advantage?

The fortunes of the rich are limited eatr by the work and forbearance of the secr. and the more the poor work and forbear the more the rich possess.

The only difference between capitalist extertion and highway robbery is that the one is legalized and made respectable by stom and law and the other is prohibit

There they go again! Down at Terre the farewell address of a local inister to workingmen is announced to be given "in the armory." by Bev. W. M. Tippy, a true friend the working class.

an't politics that consigns the workto destitution and the shirkers to luxit is the capitalist system of indusand wages, which divides the workproduct in the proposition worker and nine to the shirker. iset in the proportion of one to

one-thing that always distrube the and treated in the human stomunly, expitalism would be safe; read, capitalism is in danger.

class catch fish another class out One riass makes fine clothing, aneless wears it. One class builds ness, another class lives in them. One One class have the vote, another

periodence of poverty and sound makelies are directly traceable to pri-evenessials of those things which no colonic comerted, so individual pre-tons seel no individual operator; things socially conceived, socially pre-

中 福 lithe fabber in the world will never try the wage slave who is intelligent that he has an equal opporto You might as well tell he can get honey by states of a vinegar barrol.

> of its grouperties, as his probefore or the month of the mont

the first the fi stocks at a profit, whi starre in the midst of elepty.

If an men had land to use, houses to eccupy, dother to wear, food to eat, and machinery and tools with which to produce food, make clothing and build house, wouldn't you expect a legening of crime and more social harmony? Well, that is the condition of society hich Sociellam advocates.

There is no short cut to the millenium. There is no "king's road" to the Co-opera powealth. It is a matter of conomic development, constant hard work, innumerable reforms and a great deal of fight.

Now call it what you please, evolution or revolution.

The people who create wealth by labor are so used to having the rich take it from them that they are slow to learn how they could become rich themselves by exchanging service for service, and adding something to the social inheritance, instead of adding surplus values to private fortunes. The rich, like the politicians, thrive on the people's superstitions, and 'his hoary superstition that the rich must have all the wealth so that they can have all the power, has surfeited one man and stripped a million.

Ja Torturing Czolgosz. Ja

In the press reports from Buffalo published by the Milwaukee Sentinel find the following:

md the following:

"Supt. Buil has no intention of permitting Cholgous TO BE SO TORTURED THAT HE WILL LOSE HIS MIND. TORTURE HAS NOT BEEN APPLIED TO HIM TODAY. BUT IT HAS NOT CEASED, AND WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE POLICE ARE CONVINCED THAT THEY HAVE OBTAINED FROM HIM EVERY BIT OF IN FORMATION THAT HE POSSESSES."

It will be observed that torture is merely hinted at; it is actually being spresorted to. It is a fact on Supt. Buil's a own statement. The statement is plain and definite. The torture is to be "continued," too. There was one day when torture was not "applied." That brief respite is followed by the application of torture, not to the point where the crim-inal "will lose his mind," thow merei

who is intelligent that an equal opportunity of a vinegar harrel.

The award of the suward of the country.

The suward of the su

Warren (Mass.) Herald: Freedom onech must be preserved but it right and in the name of freedom when it workers putting an end is the free life a a chosen public sevent of the read Advocacy of public muster is individua Advocacy of public mander is individual latic tyranny.

The best protection against these shedsing crime is to keep the ballot box our and uninfluenced by the delice, and us the power of the ballot box our all input tice, and bring in the region 67 the people under economic freedom.

tice, and bring in the reign of the geople under economic freedom.

The Worker: No man who understands the social system in which we live and who is capable of reasoning from cause to effect could suppose that the killing of the head of the government or of any number of public officials or even of the great capitalists who dictate the actions of those officials could right the wrongs of this system, or give liberty to these whom the capitalists and their official agents exploit. On the contrary, such attempts can only put off the day of the social revolution which is to bring Lagor's emancipation.

Missouri Socialist: It is unfortunate Missouri Socialist: It is unfortunate that there are many unituded minds in which the impression still remains that there is a connection between Socialism and auarchy. This impression cannot be effaced in a moment, but time will telt, and as the Socialist party proves its principles by its works this foolish idea will be cradicated. Already the capitalist press is forced to take notice of the distinction, and the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in a lengthy editorial, explains that "Socialism and auarchy are as far apart as the poles."

as the poles."

Appeal to Reason: "No words can express the borror of the insine act of a brutal Anarchist that struck the chief of the nation and plunged the whole people, regardless of party or creed, into mourning. The telegram announcing the assassination of President McKinley came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, and so utterly incomprehensible was the act that it could not at first be believed. President McKinley had no enemies. He had been a consistent executive. Those who differed from him politically had the highest respect for him. There had never been an executive who had more the respect of the nation, who used his office with more regard for the law, than President McKinley.

Editorial Shearings.

San Diego Chieftaiu: The fruits of the unity convention are being felt. A special election was held in Sedalia, Mo, and the enthusiastic Socialists, pleased with the outcome and the outlook, got out and hustled, with the result that their vote was increased from 101 last fall to 524. The Hepublican and Democratic parties got scared, threw off the mask and combined polling 976 votes. There is no difference between the hypocritical oid gaugs, especially when they are confronted by the class-conscious Socialist party.

And Richt has Cong deep bases With termole, to receip and sigh. Our sprane clear, Must reach Thins set, and so very high.

Our organist
With foot and not
Makes muste by the chard.
If while we pray
A waits he'll play
It's all for Three, O Lord.

When Gabriel blows
His trump and knows
The roundup is at hand
We to thee pray
That on that day,
First by the throne we stand.

— F. Finste

PROHPECY FULFILLED

The following prophecy was made by Henry Ward Beecher more than a score of years ago in an address delivered at St. Louis. Mo. It is interesting reading in the light of present conditions:

"I must, however, make haste to say that among the dangers of the times is one which has developed out of the accumulation of enormous and consolidated wealth. If I stand in the city of New York and look southward I see a railroad, the Pennsylvania Central, that runs across the continent with all its connections. Its leases and branches represent a capital of some hundreds of millions of dollars. If I turn my eyes to the north I see the Erie, where many hundreds of millions lie. It still further to the morth I see the great New York Central, that represents hundreds of millions of dollars. These three roads represent thousands of millions of consolidated capital. Now, suppose there was some great particularly many the sease prevent unional question which decoanded that the President of the United States should be a man and the Senate should be composed of men playing into the hands of the great lational railroads consolidated capitalists, what power is there on the continent that could for a moment resist them? It is not a great many years unee it would seem atractions to the suggested that thought. But Legislatures have been bought and sold antil we think no more about it than of seeings so many sheep and cattle. Does anybody suppose that if it were a national interest that these vast corporations were seeking to subserve there is any legislation on this continent that could not be crushed or bought out by this despot, compared with which even slavery itself were a small danger? One of the greatest humiliations as a nation that it which it is fallen upon our Congress. When we see the slimy track to be a public sentiment created on this subject or we will be swept away by a common ruin. "I tell you that the shadow that is already cast upon the lind is prodigious. I do not believe in the Nesologist, in the International, nor

and the control of th

in the length of the electron construction at the prescript, product on the construction at the construction of the purpose of construction operating repairs and rebuilding due to the purpose of construction, operating repairs and rebuilding due to the construction of the city has built the measurement of the city for the summan of the city and the purpose of the city for the summan of the city and the furnished upon the arrest of the city during the part of further years is number of lights verying from a number of lights verying from private corporations of the verying the cover 1867 and 1801, the average number of lights operated by the city for each year has been taken at the average number of lights operated by the city for each year has been taken at the average number of lights operated by the city for each year has been taken at the average number of lights operated by the city for each year has been taken at the average number of lights operated by the city for each year has been taken at the average number of lights operated by the city for each year has been taken at the rate (the city see and the service would have paid for tented lights during the corresponding year.

This service would have only the city for each year than service would have only the city plants an item of interest on the

ied lights during the corresponding years;
This service would have cost it? City \$2,507,111.

We must also add to the total cost of the city plants an item of interest on the difference between these two amounts from year to year. It would not be fair to charge interest on the full emonat first charge interest on the full emonat first to charge interest on the full emonat first to charge interest on the full emonat first it had not invested money in its plants for construction and operation it would have been a similar favestment. The difference between the amount the city has pair on account of its plants and that which ranked lights would. They would have been a similar favestment. The difference between the amount and operating the lights, from year to year, as shown by a comparative sable, consequently to the total cost of maintraining and operating the lights we should add interest on this extra investment over and above what rented service would cost. This amounts to \$189.901 during a period of thirteen years.

Inasmuch as we have taken care of the depreciation in the bulk sum we can peoperly eliminate a further charge for any specific year. The difference between the amounts as given for the coat of rented service (\$278,990) plus the interest on the extra investment (\$189,961), on account of the municipal ownership, shows plain by that the plants, as they now exist, have cost the city \$468,961.

The following is what the city of Chicago has to show for this extra investment:

Over 125 miles of conduit and cable system, as serviceable as

might have been in paid by comparation anything us. Greenling grains has been on what a farme against his beautiful and on the comparation of the paraticular and the comparation of the plants of the plants for the plants to the thirt we want on the property it has negatived in constitution beautiful to the plants to it will have accounted for constitution of the plants to be the constitution of the plants as they now exist.

All available rearra here is plants as they now exist.

All available rearra here is constituted in the constitution of the prices which wented fights would not prices which wented fights would not be prices. It considers the constitution of the prices which wented fights would not be the constitution of public light systems.

This is a practical business statements.

municipal ownership of public lightens systems.

This is a practical business statement of the results obtained by the city, and should sreceive more consideration than the theoretical satements of private one porations which have never in a single instance published the figures showing the itemised cost of producing an aveilight under private control. In order to show that the city is not producing an aveilight at the costs which are published they find it necessary to add a Talse literest charge and a false theoretical depreciation charge, so that the cost is the city may nearly equal the price which they charge. Their asgument should have no further weight with the general public until they produce the spection and criticism the items that make up their actual cost of producing light of a similar kind, and on the warms hasis.

Now many well, the labourer's work, or his working time, is hought in the open market. But any the time when he is young ethnic and healthy, is it bought. When he is rich at when he gets all, the simpleyer has no use for him, and will not buy his time. Therefore, sur as cealed free worker is decided worse of these worker is decided worse of the war. Therefore, sur as cealed free worker is decided worse of the four time. Therefore, sur as cealed free worker is decided worse of the South helder the war. The white worse of the south before the war. The white worker as anythilet size more more conceased about the welfare of his house for a his dog, than shout the wilders conceased about the welfare of his house, for a his dog, than shout the wilders conceased about the welfare of his house, for a his dog, than shout the wilders come in some langs industries, not even by the number of his the.

I said the workers are also subject to competition, and competition has a fear-ful meaning here. For, on one hand, it compels the employer to try to get his labor ar cheap as possible, while on the other hand it compels the laborers to compete with each other in order to live.

The magnifacturers and employers of the entire civilized, world how get the labor of their working people for a price much below the productivity of that, labor. Before emptablish production, i. e., in the Middle ages, and in some industries even unto the present time, that was different. The system of small industry prevailed then everywhere and rested upon the private ownership by the producers themselves of these instruments of labor were then pairty, dwarfish and poor—and for that very reason as a rule they belonged to the groducies themselves.

Introduction of Machines.

of deflication is to service.

So no expect of me a minute of want will be going on twitten or want will be going on twitten. I will not do that any save man in Washington's or meaning time could have given ing the lawfl gather try to lost as I can prove yet activations, why, for so all at sateral reasons, the of one evillations must be if the deflication. I mean action of the white race—is to I will say nothing about the indict society, the so-called co-cumular wealth.

Labor People Are Danmed.

In over-targe part of the population is very part that does all the hard in both manual and mental—is now med to a hell which is without hope without exemption. They are used to live a laft of suffering, of spinotance and of constant tor. They are dammed to live scantily is today to temporary, to be hadly budly dressed and budly housed, what is worse they are dammed to as insecurely that any little including bring to them the essualty of a case is more of them the essualty of the budly dressed and them the budly bring to them the essualty of them out of work," a casualty that any little including bring to them make prostitutes of vives and daughters and thiswester some. And, queer enough, while have protect a pair of mens—while these laws also protect alliannies and oven a murderer—alliannies and for charity," or he talarye, if he wants protection is to commit a crime, steal, rob or be a common drunkard. Then he is stated—he is sear to jail or a my of convection." Truly, this state than is hell.

The thing all. For by the mere fact Introduction of Machines.

Since the Fifteenth century, and especially since the power of steam was utilized, these limited implements of production were gradually enlarged, united and constantly improved—the common tool of the Middle ages and even some instruments that were tools of fifty or twenty-five yearn ago—were transformed into the machine of today.

In the place of the spinning wheel, the hand loom, the smith's hummer, there appeared the spinning machine, the machine of the same chanical loom and the steam hammer. Instead of the single wor handop, there appeared the factory that combined the united labor of hundreds and of thousands.

At the same time production itself was transformed from a series of social combined acts. (Engels). The yearn, the cloth, the metal articles which now compout of the factory are the joint product of many people through whose hands they had to go successively before being ready. No single person can say of them: "This I have made this is my work." But still, until new, these social tools and social products are treated the same way as they were at the Ume when the tool was an individual tool, and the product was created by the individual.

when the tool was in mairronal cool, and the product was created by the individual, ..., ow, you see, that the present new mode of production remains subject to the old form of appropriation, although the new form of production does away with the very conditions on which the old form mas based.

In times of old the owner of the simple tool appropriated his own product while most the owner of the tool appropriates the work of others, i. e., he, expressive the wark of others, i. e., he, ex

The state of the control of the cont chart while they become to mining the real of secondary. In mining, the mast of secondary is a mining to the secondary of the

huminess of scattered companies in the various fields of industry. Since then hardly a day passes without the organ-isation of one or more trusts. While there is no doubt that some of these trusts are not warranted by the natural

The Moveus

The fifteenth national congress of the Social Democratic party of Negway was recently held in Christiania, Eighty-three designing were penselled, representing forty-three organizations. The report of a year's work showed that deeing that time thirty-eight organizations political hedden and trade unions—had it came affiliated with the party, which we comprises one hundred and fifty affiliate to the form of the processing of them, with a new form of the party of the party

Pravo Lidu, published at Prag. has a checulation of 12,000.

The fourth congress of the Socialist saries of Argentina was held in Busmon Alives last mouth. Argentina being still a new and undeveloped country, deveoud thingly to agriculture and cuttle raising, the limst have not been so sharply far win in a the Dulind States and Busope, and the Socialist movement in atill small and the Socialist movement in atill small and the sacialist movement in atill configuration of the congress was develed to the time of the congress was develed to the farming of the congress was develed to the sacial farming day. The sales was a sale of the congress was develed to the farming of the congress of the congr

LABOR AND EDUCATION

By CHARLOTTE TELLER.

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Arte Maria De la Carte de la C

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Dayton Capitalists' Union.

refered Citisen: The Hanufactur-ametation of Dayton, O., which is need of all kinds of cipitalists who based for the purpose of destroying wasters, and which forced artikers waster and is now attempting to con-the little houses and building asso-funds of organised workers out-famings entits, is playing still an-card against the laboring people mediated the wealth that is now be-sed to oppress them.

card segment the laboring people mediaced the wealth that is now be seed to express them.

Byton capitalists are now formal and the prostical daily grees of that city is advertise and bosoning the thing in the most limit manner possible.

The houses and their orgains already set that the new "malon" has a memorable of over a thousand wage-arners, themed it is only a frew weeks old.

These coupleyes have effective in Computing Scale company, the Davis Scale Rachine factory and other nonlinear concerns that were granted incurations of the Computing Scale company, the Davis Scale Rachine factory and other nonlinear concerns that were granted incurations by the court, that openly apply in blackitet lash and leave no stone unread to smash organisms tabor.

The new organization is to be known in the "Union Labor league," and it openes to aim "to secure union of labor lorons in order that the breadwinners can meetre adequate protection without searct to strikes or boycotts."

The members of the new "union" are compalled, among other things, to sign an agreement to not go on afrike moder are decreased and of ill complaints, to substitute all dismiss and to remain at work pending almantament, of all complaints, to substitute all dismiss and to remain at work pending almantament, of all complaints, to substitute all dismiss and to remain at work pending almantament, of all complaints to substitute anything and signed in anything and signed in anything and signed in the complement to any other things in that the complement to anything and signed in the complement of the period of t

eggle of Allied Mechanics.

have received from the Interna-esseintion of Allied Mechanics as letter relating to their struggle Mational Metal Trades' asso-of employers, from which the folof employers, from water to taken: Metional Metal Trades' associa-tational Metal Trades' associa-tation in their local organization in

ensation eard contains among ensation; "Do you object to not menual on men?" the had any self-respect," defailen "he he minon or nonwho had any self-respect. It is selected in the property of th

ate Union and Labor News. Minel Hoop company is a from its houses, owing

Annals with at Oak-

The Breun, Majoret are a charge 1/000,000 labels per life in the control of the c

are sent back?

The great strike of the machinists for the nine-hour day is nearly over as a national movement, and the workers can claim a victory. Reports received at headquarters in Washington indicate that the men won in 75 per cent of the shops where demands were made, not 15 ter cent, and in 10 per cent of the shops the struggle still continues.

With drawn revolvers, two officers one a cont, and incomplement the there as it to be a regular officer on the police force as on the top aest of a can and granted as nonunion workmen into the Monon gabea tin plant at Pittsburg. When the rig made its appearance with the armed guard pandemonium reigned. When the cab started on its return bourhey the former proceedings were repeated.

The Southern capitalist, like his North ern brother iters the workingman. At Columbia, S. C. the owner of the Gran by and other mains at that point posted notices that the time tost on Lator day must be made up by tweive hours over time. The order stated that all who refended to work would be suspended for one week. This arbitrary action was

most part merely philosophers and the one week. This arbitrary action was contrary to the STATE is aw and also not in accordance with the rules of the union—hence the isborers protested—and several hundred walked out Manager Whaley is reported by the Associated press dispatches to have and "We do not propose to have any unionism in our business. The mills in Seuth Carolina have agreed to enploy no union labor whatsoever. I will close down every uniil before I will employ a union man. All of my operatives will be required to sign an agreement that they will sot belong to a union.

The Baltimore & Ohio railway import ted negro laborers from the South to take the place of strikers at Washington, lad. The first sign of approaching winter was given in Chicago Wednesday inght by the human berometer, says the American. In every police station in the city members of the army of unemployed sought shelter. During the summer months they had been absent from the stations, but Wednesday's cold rain brought them back. Fifteen men, many of whom were regular gneer's last winter, and they of the law."

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an agreement that they will not belong to a usion.

The Baltimore & Ohio railway import ed negro laborers from the South to take the place of strikers at Washington. Ind. The first sign of approaching winter was given in Chleago Wednesday night by the human barometer, says the American. In every police atation in the city members of the army of unemployed sought shelter. During the summer months they had been absent from the stations, but Wednesday's cold rain brought them back Fitteen men, many if whom were regular gnests last winter, applied at the Harrison street station for iodding. They were wet and shivering. They had not been seen about the station has we for months. At the Cottage Grove avenue station there were four and at the Thirty-fifth street station there were eight. West and north side stations were also applied to for sheiter.

Tacoma (Wanh.) Evening News: There may be a disposition on the part of some people who have not followed the question to confine in their minds the doctrines of so-called "necialism" with the destructive policy of anarchists. Of course ng one who has given any thought to the frust social and componic questions which are now preming for a solution which are now preming for a solution which are now preming the confusion of mina, but to many newspaper readers the terms "necladism" and "narchy" may have much the same significance.

The principal part of the property of the prop

Two University Professors.

Speaking of the Anarchist attack on the President, Prof. Albion W. Sma-and Prof. O. L. Griggs, of the University of Chicago bave given their views. The former said. "Anarchists who voice opinions ten!"

"Anarchiais who voice opinions tering to violent measures forfeit by the set any right of demanding recognitions citizens, and I should approve of islation which would make it lawful send such disturbers of our public wifare out of the country," he said. "I not wish to be understood as approvid checking the freedom of speech merely philosophica, adherents of a archy, however.

"The majority of the Anarchists and in favor of violent measures to most part merely philosophers and forms most part merely philosophers and for its who recognize that they are taking of an impossible state of affait

What Capitalists Are Doing.

What Capitaints Are Doing.

A local coal trust with a single directing head is in the process of organization in Chicago. Ten million dollars, it is claimed, it as been placed within the reach of Francis S. Peabody, senior member of the Peabody Coal company, to be used in buying out all the middle class dealers of the city. This result accomplished would mean the establishment of a trustiant would have absolute control of the price of coal in Chicago and the West during the coming winter.

Along with the news of the intended consolidation of American and Belgian giass companies comes news of the formation in Heights of a fake union of sprike-breakers, association among the plans workers, under the patronage of the masses, on the same lines as are bring fellowed by the capitalists in the machine trace in the commy. Capitalisms after trace in the commy. Capitalisms as the control of the machine trace in the machine trace in the control of the machine trace in the ma

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The Socialists of Maryland retain the name Social Democratic party through the present campaign. Information can be obtained from Samuel R. Angel, 1011 E. Baltimore street, Baltimore.

PARTY NOTICES.

ATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bidg. 8t. Louis, Mo.

HE SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.-1844 William street, New York City. (The Party's Literary Agency.)

ALIPORNIA STATE COMMITTEE—Secretary, John M. Reynolds, 422 Sutte atreet, San Prancisco. Meets on first and third Fridays in the mouth.

ONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE—W E White 220 Exchange street, New Haven, secretary, Meets second and fourth Stunday of the month at Aurora Hail, 135 Union street, New Haven. ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE Secretary R A Morris, 314 E. Indiana street, Chicago Meets second and fourth Fridays in the month, at 65 North Clark street.

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEE tary for Walter T. Roberta, 2214 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

MAINE STATE COMMITTEE Secretary
N W Lermond, Thomaston.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Squire E. Putney, 4 Belmont street. Somerville: Assistant and Francial Secretary, Albert G. Clifford, Mount Au-burn Station, Cambridge, Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTED—Secre-tary, Clarence Neely, 917 Johnson street, Saginaw, Mich. Meets at 121 N. Baum street.

MINNEROTA STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Geo. B. Leonard, Room 535, Andrus Bldg. corner Nicoliet avenue and Fifth street, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI STATS COMMITTEE Secretary Wm J Hager, Room 7, 22 North Fourth atreet.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE Becrectary John ' Weigel, Trenton, N. J. Meets third Sunday in the month, at a p. m. at Newark.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Secretary Leonard D abbott, 64 E. 4th a New York Meeta every Monday at 8 m at above place.

ohio STATE COMMITTEE Secretary W. in tritchlow 1145 W. Third street, Day-ton Meets every Monday evening. ENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary treasurer, J. W. Quick, 6229 Woodland avenue, Philadelphia.

VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE Secre-

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary Joseph Gilbert, Box 627 Seat the Meet first Sunday in the month, 3 p m. at 220 (mion street.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE Sec-retary E H Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

FRIENDLY CONTEST OF WORKERS

As announced in last week's Herald, we are prepared to give a Pres Scholaranip in Stoll's College, Han Claire, the cash value of which is \$50, to be one sending in the largest number of subscribers at 50 cents a year to this paper. This wansual off, we are able to make through the generosity of Mr. R. O. Stoll, priscipal of the college,

TO INCREASE THE CIRCULATION

of The Herald and aid the cause of Socialism. Should the winner be unable to take sidvantage of his good luck for funancial reasons alone. Principal Stoil agrees to find imployment for him during the year. In order to give our constates and friends ample time to make the canvass, it has been decided that the contract shall remain open from

SEPT. 15th TO DEC. 31st, 1901

And the result will be announced as soon thereafter as practicable. The winner can go to the college at any time that suits his convenience and have his close of a Scientific, Classical or Musical Course. This is a splendid opportunity to help the cause by helping yearnelf at the same time. To aid you in making the cantumb tre have had printed a quantity of pestal card orders which will be sold at 50 cents each. If the winner desired is may transfer the enhancing of a friend or member of his pump.

in a distance of the latest and 31 1 1 1 1 1 /

be called the Socialist party of America.

All beneches of the Social Democratic party with handquarters as Chicago. He all beneches or locale of the Social Democratic merty with headquarters, at Socialist, Mann; all branches of the Socialist Labor party, with headquarters, at Socialist Labor party, with headquarters, at New York, and all unaminates Socialist online are transfer organized price to Isly 25, 1901, and subscribing to the national partymen of the Socialist party of America, adopted August 2, 1901, will be entitled to representation.

The basis of representation will be as follows:

1. Each branch, local or club will be entitled to two delegates, who shall have credentials signed by the servicity of the branch, club or local and destring to send delegates may choose members of other branches, clubs or locals to represent them. Such representatives to have credentials as provided heretofore.

It is the earnest hope of your commit-

to have credentials as provided hereta-fore.

It is the earnest hope of your commit-tee that every organization will be repre-sented by their own members as matters will be under discussion which will re-quire careful consideration and discus-sion. Fraternally,

James B. Smiley, J. A. Ambros, Peter Sissman, C. T. H. Westphal, E. Bichter, Charles Halibeck, James B. Smith, W. J. McSweeney, C. M. Stangland, Philip S. Brown.

Total received and forwarded Amaigamated Association to .841.64

Rev. Father Thomas McGrady lecture in Fancul hall, Octobes 14, der the auspices of the Boston Sec. Press. A new Socialir: pape, the Undercents-come to our table from Redian Cal. It is published by the is branch.

cal. It is poblished by the toest branch.

The Pacific States Socialist is a new paper that stands for the cause. It is published at Portland, Or., and shows up well.

The Prohibitionists of New Cashe, Pa., frazing the growth of socialism, have declared that public ownership "the one remedy for the debasing influence of corporate corruption funds to current politics."

The municipal ticket of Indianapous Socialists is as follows: Mayor, George Mulls; city clerk, L. F. Tuttle; policy index Charles Thomass Caston, J. M. Ray George Mueller, D. B. Mahoney, Out Hoffman and A. Bogge.

The following is the Socialist ticket in Massachusetts: Governoe, George H. Wrenn of Springdeld; lieutenant-governor, Charles W. White of Rockary; terretary of state, Alouse H. Demset of Middleboro; treasurer, Wendell P. Bas worth of Brockton; attorney general, Charece E. Spellman of Westfield.

The Socialists of San Francisco has mominated a full ticket for the consing worth of Brockton; attorney general.

Chrence E. Spellman of Westfield.

The Socialists of San Francisco have nominated a full ticket for the coming election and will make a lively empaign from now till november 5. The ticket is as fellows: For mayor, Charles L. Ames; suditor, N. C. Anderson; treasurer, Oscar Seifert; tax collectes, Ludwig Berg; recorder, Emil Bonch; coroner, N. J. B. Schults; city and county attorney, Cameron H. King.

At the last meeting of the Frankish Association of Pressmen, New York, Comrade Joseph William Dooley afterduced a resolution to add to the regular order of business for each meeting a flucusion of economic and social questions. The motion was seconded by Coursele Moschowitz and unanimously adapted. At the next following meeting, September 10, Coursele Duoley opened the discussion on "Child Labot."

Bocial Democrats of Kings county, the borough of Brooklyn, N. X., nominated the following ticket: sheriff, Henry Studt; county clerk, seph William Dooley; register, Wil aherin, Henry Studt; county cer seph William Dooley; register, W Koenig; surrogate, Alexander E county judges, Peter E. Barrowe Thomas A. Hopkins; borough pre Peter J. Flanagan; coroners, Dr ham C. Hager and L. Lackenin police magistrate at large, Thom Cuno.



Extraordisary-Sensational. COME AND RE ELECTRIFIED AND THUMBERSTRUCK BY

PROF, ABBOTT, THE BLECTRIC WIZARD See him fearlessly playing with Lightning — ART GALLERY OPENS TONIGHT—ADMISSION 10 CENTS—See the Electric Pountain—The Grand Staircase—The Goddess of Light—The X-Ray-Wireless Telegraphy. ADMISSION......250

GRAND CONCERT WITH DEDICATION OF FLAG AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE ...

.. 25th Anniversary of the .

SOCIALISTIC MAENAERCHOR
SURBAY, OCTOBER 13, 1901,
WESTSHIPE THE WALE, ALL OFFICE HE
APTER THE CONCERT, BALL.

Tickets to be had at the following places:
Adolf Hermans, 550 Reed St.
Jacob Eckelmann, 1050 Tenthula Ave.
John Ocerfet, 70 1 Wintchage St.
Pred Weingart, 4th and State Sts.
Adolf Lange, 717 Lath St.
Bmil Franc, 720 Walnut St.

STOLL'S COLLEGE,

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO ONE PURSUE TO POSSE A SECOND STREET OF THE PURSUE OF TH DEBS PUBLISHED C TERRE PAR