

## MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1901.

AL DEMOGRATIC HERAL

Whole No.

Government can take 4 mile

B auf malles fo Carlagetel

the to give one 'good union man'

ses the poor are praised for thrifty, But to secommend thrif The peer is both groineque and insult-We are constantly in the solution of the soton biroda anM .in

s long as "organized workingmen" "Wy may as "expressed workingmen" if permit "new partiant" leaders to do-the the discussion of Socialian in the same the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the same the discussion of the discussion of the discussion of the same the discussion of the discussion o anter an working in for spails and offic sating the Be sublican or Demo what is coming. Still they rely on the branch of capitalium, just so long police, the militia, and the standing army police, the militia, and the standing army For a time they may be safe.

Associates the working age to be trum breat to sixty years, and counting only make workers, 500 persons in this com-try live an the labor of every 100 work-try live an the shor of every 100 work-try live an the shore a system by and work four heurs a day, making the working age to be from which all could work four hours a day. all have a chance to enjoy the pro of their toll, and all have plenty and be happy, contented and prosperous, are called "Amarchists, revolutionist and lunatics" by some of the very peo who would he benefited mo

What had conncience the ruling ches in this country has is shown best by th fact that the wild talk of a degenerate in like Emma .Goldman makes ) tranhie in "its boots." If the peop wire with Emme and we had a demotion at with a Case in-Washingto could understand the thing. As is only showing that the ruling as of this country has a had con-

If every banknote, greenback, treasury ote, gold and silver certificate, United bond, state bond, municipal bond, school bond, improvement bond, corporarailroad bond, personal and pertnership note, mortgage account and on were utterly destroyed, the WEALTH of the UNITED STATES NOT BE DIMINISHED to the mine of a single cent, whereas the dea of a single house or of a single bushel of wheat would be a positive deof the nation's wealth.

a. David Bose of Milwaukee, who the some time, has instructed one of , to say that he is not a candidate cratic ticket for governor art fall, but that he would like to be yer again. The Honorable David has station of being as shrewd a is reputation or occars a politicianich, by the way, is about the same how-oo there must be a great sey in the mayoralty of the than most people know.

"Fifty men of this United Status hav It in their yower to once together within twenty-deer locar and errive at an under studing by which every wheel at trad-and commerce may be stopped from re-And commerce may be stopped from re-verying every every trade blocked and commerce may be stopped from re-verying every every every of trade blocked and every the stopped from re-verying every every every of trade blocked and every the stopped from re-commerce and the blocked and every the stopped from re-trade was affined for the stopped from re-trade was affined for the stopped for the s

to the approach of the capital to the approach of the capital to the approach of the capital to the second result of the second resecond result of the second result of the second rese

nowadays. It was interesting to see the political swash-bucklers at the front in carriages, and the political imbeciles tag

We are constantly advocating a peace -called "Social to ent hes. For a town or fion," because it is the only sensible and inderse is practice thrift would human solution. Yet, we must admit that such a peaceful solution of the industria the show that he can live like a problem now menacing society grous ien probable every hour. The daily newspa pers lead no help. They are owned and controlled by the capitalists, or by men who make "opposition" for the money that is in it. The capitalist class seems to be blind to the danger that is con fronting it, although the most intelligen embers of that class know very well what is coming. Still they rely on the

> The Brussels correspondent of the London Times says that, though the congress on the "white slave" traffic (the traffic with white women for houses of prostitu tion) now assembled at Amsterdam is due to private initiative, it appears that the matter will soon occupy the attention of the European government. The French delegate stated that his governmen would shortly convoke an international conference to discuss means of coping with the evil. The pert congress will, it has been arranged, assemble in Berlin

next year. It ought to assemble in the Tenderioin district of New York and be welcomed by a Tammany mayor. Conreases and conventions of that kind can do little good under the capitalist system where prostitution is the necessary supplement of the boargeois marriage an undred thousands are driven to prost tution every year by dozens of differ ent causes, poverty being one of them A Socialist system only can cope success fully with this evil.

Now remember. Socialism presupposes buing society as a living organism -a growth which developed from the simplest beginning in prehistoric times through many changes into its presen form. Human society renews itself gradually at all times. Socialists point out that the present form of civilized society -capitalism-has outlived its usefulness. that it means misery and poverty to the great majority; and furthermore that the system itself works out its own destruc tion. The concentration in every fieldcommercial, financial, industrial-the

the way we are going. The question is or will be soon. Does this nathereby make slaves out of all the rest; or shall the nation collectively own the the campus. indispensable means of civilized living. manage them in a democratic way for the whole people and make everybody's freedom a reality?



In answer to a question from Kandio m to the striking out of all immediate mands from our platform as more have proposed, we have only this to say: If B is the intention of certain givelence, to make our party only a poor stitute for the S. L. P., we Social Democrats will have nothing to do with

such a proposition. Here are the rest 18:

If the formediate domands were stinck out, our party would be no moder Bocialist party at all, at any rate it would be a Marrist sect at the best. Yes, we could even go a step further and invintain that it would not even have a right to existence in this country, since the S. L. P. is doing very good service as a "Catastrophe party"---as is proved by the many catastrophies which it has

s, there are the Anarchista s'so who are waiting for a "catastrop which, by the way, signally failed to happen when the assamin Czolgom fred his bullets. Yet, from the catastrophe standpoint, the Anarchists are the only consistent ones

Moreover, as I have frequently guinted out in these columns, the evolution ary view which we stand for does not becessarily exclude a "bloody revolution." or even a round donen of themat for proof of this take the "evolutions and ungeoisie against menarchy and feudalism. uprisings of the b

In the world's history there are no sudden leaps, and today, more than 100 years after the bloody abolition of the nobility and the church in France "forever," it was only the Socialists who saved the republic for the French people years ago from heing overthrown by the nobles and the crosser.

Just so it may be with the social revolution, or rather the social revolutions A moral physical and intellectual atrenathening of the projetariat, and the closm alliance with farmers of progressive views, I consider pre-

requisites without which, at least at present, there is no chance for Socialism re, any participation in mational, state or local politics RE-QUIRES IMACEDIATE DEMANDS bf some kind. If these are to be nounced, then in order to act consistently, you must do as the Anarchista do. and renounce all participation in politics and even abstain from voting. Let us recognize facts and not be deceived in regard to fundamental differences by smooth phrases.

The great question of today in this contry is: Mass legislation versus Ass egislation.

Evidently "Mike" Walsh thinks that some union types in Milwaukee prefer to be locked up by a sheriff who "carries a union card.

What a dreadful thing it would have been if, when Adam and Eve were com- voted in favor of infunctions at the las nanded to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, there had been no capital- .ng them all of their medicine that they ist ready to employ them

O'Neill, the chief of police of Chicago, is on the warpath against the poor tramps, whom he calls die and indolent and therefore dangerous. Yet, the idle ient poor are not haif so dangerous to the country as the idie and in wient rich

Inside of five years Socialism. "ialistic ideas, .ril! bave a more firm bold the working people and the farmers of THIS STATE than anywhere ense in the union. The drift that way is rapid sible to sue individuals, and if it is susand is growing stronger every day and tained at the trial the law must be no political grafters and fakirs can slack [ changed before an action can be main en it in Wisconsin.

The farmer and small tradesman have nothing to fear from the triamph of the Democratic party. On the con Social trary it is to their interest to promote triumph. It means the introdution of such social conditions as will bring freedom from exploitation and oppression, torether with the certainty of a decent livelihood to ALL the people.

The university students of Madison | bie? Both the consumer and the Wis, are showing so much muscle this, ducer are necessary, but of the two the pools, department stores and trusts- fail, President Adams in conjunction with Prof. Storm Bull, who is mayor of Madison, ought to set them at work tion want a few private individuals to paving the streets of Madison in their own all the means of production and dis- leisure hours. It would be useful work, tribution, all the means of living, and and give them mach more exercise than "cane-rush" and the scrapping on the

The Merthyr correspondent of the Lon don Dully Telegraph states that one of the most important combines in the steel. iron and coal trade ever heard of in Eng

Columbus trade unionists adopted reso iutions denonncing ex-Congressman John J Lents, a "workingmap's friend." for procuring an injunction against striking brickmakers of Roseville, O. Lents and Gov. Nash are owners of the company. While in Congress Lents was one of loudest howiers against injunctions. He now says that since the workingmen presidential election be is in favor of giv

Justice Blanchard, sitting in specia term of the Supreme court at New York bas refused to enjoin labor unions from sending out alleged i or cotting circulars. and has held that the relief asked for should only be granted at the end of a trial. This decision, which has been sent to every labor union in the country, is regarded by workingmen as the most important handed down for many years as under it it becomes virtually impos ta.ned aga.nst unincorporated associa-100.0

# Why should a man who cats at a well

supplied table forget the man whose toll furnishes the food ! Why should the man who warms hanself by the fire forget the man whose labor in the forest or in the mines brings forth the fuel? Why should the man clothed in the best prodnot to the present wage workers only uct of the loom forget the mail who millioused hands make fine clothes possiproducet comes first in point of time and in point of in portance. Shall the romblooming in beauty and shedding its fragrance in the air, despise the roots of the bush because they come in actual contact with the soil? Destroy and leave the roots and a second bud will appear, as beautiful and as fragrant as the first, but destroy the roots and the bud and bush will perish .- John Mulhoi-

TE. artisans

It is foolish to think that the workers

The operation of the mills of the Nations! Tube company at McKeesport on Sundays, which is supposed to be its future intention, has called forth a wrathful protest from the church people of this soction. Mayor Black, on appeal. But is soction. Mayor Black, on appeal. But is chift, sain ratios and protused to interfere. A man meeting will be held to prevent the operation of the would wreck the appeal he held to prevent the operation of the bow wrstem.

It appears from the published statement of the M. K. & T. Railway company that their net carnings have increased 10 per cent. The annual report of the Kansas labor commissioner, on the other hand, shows that the net earnings of the railway employes of the state, including those of the M. K. & T., have ecreased over 15 per cent. How does this look to you, railroad boys?

It is work that most men want and not things. They are willing to work and will often fight for the chance to get a job at which they have to do five es as much work, and produce five times as many things to get a douar as they used to. It makes no difference to them what the results of their labor may be to their capitalist masters, they just want work. It never occurs to them that they ought to be sharing the benefit of work already done. That sort of enjoyment is left to their masters. They just want more work!

There are men who admit that Socialism is the only system that proposes to give to all men all the essentials of a happy life, but who insist at the same time that there is something more important than this life. But since all that we know of life relates to the presont, and if there is any other the present is of the greatest importance now; it being admitted that Socialiam would give to all men the essentials of a happy life here, there is obvously nothing more important for us to do than to work for Socialism.

You begin to doubt whether gover nen' is worth having and make halfhearted apologies for anarchism? That is because you have worked hard, and somebody else is enjoying the fruits of your toil. If you had lots of property that someone ene created, you would see that government as we have it is really a good thing. But since present forms of government are all seized upon by the rich for their own aggrandisement, and promise no relief or protection ment men who wesh, you should favor a form of government that will own and operate all those businesses now used to ensiave you and enrich you: oppressors. You should. In other words vote for Socialism.

If David 8. Rose, the best mayor that Milwaukee ever had, wants to be gor ernor of this great state he can get the nomination and be elected hands for money or marbles -Janesville Recorder. Dem

No, marbles wouldn': do. The "best mayor" Milwaukee ever bad would have to hand down money and cigars to the "boys" as he did before every election. And it would do no good on the "gov ernor's trip." The farmers have not that fine understanding for a "wide open town" some factory laborers seem to have, nor would the grangers appreciate the fine Italian handiwork Dave has shown for the monophes in our city. Our friend Bose knows his limitations and saw the handwriting on the wall early.

has been breaked of a live a live involving the second of second of the ment can't prevent runs if a terpose after the year has be How mant we arel

The time when a majority of of any civilized nation could a their choice of a wide runse of i industries, with a sure noise of the door, has passed and goes neve turn. There is no soing back to n methods in production. Civ acts and an unfailing marks hinges, not on politics, but an me The problem is how to use the for the good of the greatest numb inevitable thing is combination; of tion is self-destructive.

٤.,

Is Justice of London we find a contribution from the fragmentary ings of Willelm Liebfnacht. trans by Jacques Bontrommet. "Through it is necessary to less greatest amount of free play groups, so that they may sinth views and their needs, and there are the source of the source of two admit the people as the possible to take part in the source it would be footish for the source and for Becalism to leave all to the initiative of the people. "Bocialism must have a demonstra-the people's representatives, and In Justice of London we find a

easy to know, and must su the people's representatives of the different representatives of the "Social-Democracy different from er parties inamusch as for active fimited to some addes of life, der or social life, but it deals with and tries by the reconciliation ences in the state and society of order, pace and harmony. "It is not a party of great ge and feedial lords, and therefore not look after the interest of ers and squires like the Oue party."

· Official

"It is not a party of the middle and therefore it need not served terests of the hourself erests of the bourgeoisie,

"It is not a party of the se "It is not a party of the new casts, and therefore it need not or particular interests of the plant like the Catholic Conter part Christian Bocialist party of "It is the party of the plant out about 200,000 Large is squires, bourgeois and plant." "There is the party of the plant out about 200,000 Large is squires, bourgeois and plant. "There is the party of the practically benedit the parts is here is and thus show a class paper is the only line and of the people is the only line and of the people is the only line and burting anyone, but with a firm of a steady aim, it must carry out it ton."

"Byen the man who now enjoys

tion. "Byen the man who now enjoys legge and monopolies must know we do not intend to bring in sudden violent measures against facts nized by law, and that we are mined, in order to bring about a pa-and easy evolution, to pass from injustice to legni junice with as-friction as possible, and that we are own property and enjoy incomes det from monopolies. "We recognize that it would be just to punish those who have acquin-ertain property, by means of had he hem because the is we were bad. "We expressly state that we do that the state ought to give mean compensation to those who may harmed by the meccausery abolition hurtful laws to the whole of the pa-bring to much the whole of the pa-th of the state towards individual we should carry out our idea we dealing with our adversaries."

## THE BERNSTEIN DOCTRINE FOR AMERICA.

# SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

at deal has been said in the Socialist press about Millerand, a leader and in France, accepting a place in a bourgeois ministry as minister and, We admit that we never liked to excuse Millerand. Yet, in the dime"an has always been different from the situation in Germany other country, cinco the traditions of the Socialist movement in France is to the great revolution.

the great mines and all factories, is quite differently constituted from the article of the second s saily in Paris, are mostly engaged in small and industries where skilled labor is required. Under such social condi-tion exciting of Lonio August Biosogni full upon furtile ground. Binn-with its gentleaster of complexity, insurrection and street betties, was a continue of the multi beargoin Jacobiaian of the ground. Marx to continue as Mencicle points out, represent itself even as Karl Marx to farme, which indeed is not surprising, does his Communist manifestor within in 1967, before the experience of Jama, 1968, and Hay, 1971. Then the French Westington's party (Parti Ourrier) was formed in 1981. a's party (Parti Ouvrier) was formed in 1861, one that it agreed with Blangulam is almost

We very equal and by covering or with Blangthen is discen-tion of the second s

land is now in minent. It is t in short, the producers of the natio mation of the extensive steel works and those who work and produce with their collieries of Messrs. Crawshay Bros., limhands and brain, have virtually the same ited, at Merthyr, with the properties, steel works, and collieries at Dowlais and Cardiff of Measrs. Guest. Keen & Co., limited.

When Washington Irving used the

phrase "the almighty dollar" he gave an audesimhle but nevertheless accurate

of the factory, who have lost control over their implements, should antagonize If the working people really want the the workers of the field because they still sheriff and the militia to favor them, retain control over theirs. Any momentary they must elect the members of the Leg. advantage any of these two classes gains islature, the covernor of the state and over the other-for instance, by higher tes of food products-is sure to com the judges of the courts. Sheriffs and militiamen are the tools of the capitalright home by a smaller consus ists, because the capitalists see to it What the farmers and small tradesm that they not only elect their tool as a sheriff-Mike Walsh, for instance-but need in that connection is proper info mation about the inner working of the also other tools as inwmakers, judge and executive officers of the state. resent system and the class struggle in

land.

broad eense

interests in the end.

The right kind of expression for this class consciousness will then come by itself.

minome of the lite and sim of the aver The Social Democrats the world over age American. But, perhaps, we ought the American. But, jurnaph, we outer not to not any geographical or national limits. Capitalism is about the same the world over, separatelly in vivilized(?) coun-tries. A Namiting (Obins) dealer in cu-clos showed boulds a (Minese Joss marked "Heather. 2001" a 35 gold piece labeled "Christian Ideal" That Chinaballere in the ballot, but the United States and Switzerland are today the only countries where the ballot is really Only construes where the parties in really suprome and a political sense all-power-ful if used property. That the produc-ing classes of this country, the workings num and the farminit, have not used the buildt box to their best advantage as put, is not the fault of the ballot box. There-new we must captionly in this country man know, the "civiliand" people.

Barn ver ment eine delle in the second make has a constant and a second second mental second second derre Cartines Prover T 60 Ch 1, 0.017.5 PH Press ing our of the

All Socialists agree on the "final aim." the "end proposition" of social But there is a great deal of difference as to the tactics necessary in order reach that "final" goal-if there be such a thing in buman progress as "finality." The tactics of the Socialists must naturally be different in the different tries.

And the tactics of the American Socialist party-if that party is to live to succeed-can only be the much-abused and much-misund trine.

Bernstein maintains against some of the older theorists of the party, all practical work, political, economical or co-operative, which is in a the trend of time and with the needs of the working class, is & step town "final goal of socialism"-towards the co-operative commonwealthfore, all the force of party activity should be put to this work.

This is the natural method, because the capitalistic state cannot he a fixed unchangeable quantity. The state is the product of tem mental conditions of different nationalities. The capitalistic state is of forent thing in Russis from what it is in England or Switzsetic 2. datid. In he for the first time in history we find an oppressed class with the set

mental sight as the roling class—the right of universal suffrage. It is sheer nonsense to talk of a sudden, bloody revolution here power of the hallot has been at least tried. Can a small motor impose its will by force on a large and in part wellwill be revolutions here, too, later on,-a dosen unheavals are quite but one single complete overthrow is impossible

The true tactics for the Socialist party or Social Democratic party to 1 sue may, the efore, easily be seen.

Morsover, we can leave from the example of those countries which I stitutions and institutions at least somewhat similar to ours Switz Bugind-that the cast-iron at least somewart manuar to etra-swrites Bagind-that the cast-iron tactics in vogas before the time of the theory, and falsely called Marrist taction, have preved just as have as have for the foundation of a strong Bockalist paring-The Redalist party in this scenary, in spike of the change of the m

be a Social Democratic party-a Democratic Socialist party-a party take the so-operative commonwealth as the guiding over and he funda-ciples as the guiding motive, and by means of every kind of weak as nacial reforms, gradually work over our procent capi allette

And the second s We shall b

the beralo anter bit att mus RATE FIRES

- WISCONSIN a 235 Black.

A. S. EDWARDS

erated Trades Counc of the Wisconsin State Pader

sector for the sector of the s arthed for by the bas been sub will follow. Foreign subseri

i number of this paper. If the bee on your wrapper is 169 subscription expires with the week's paper. Please renew

as Milwankes Post-office as Sec Matter, Aug. 29, 1901.

WAUKEE, SATURDAY, OCT. 12, 1991.



Send The Herald to the preachers in of the preachers in the preachers in a trong the economics e pit which they are ignorantly defend-

the great and intelligent voting kings erica, who do the work, think that oper way to preserve a free gov is to pickle it in capitalist jars. It's

..... alium contends for justice and says a matter of no importance to the what becomes of the assumptions mists, industry must and will be miled for the benefit of the indus

inculcation of the idea that Social as a result of "increase of There is a pure fallacy. There is no nce to support it. A low scale of means a low plane of thinking. must be high thinking before de comes.

be government can own and oper a printing office in Manila, why BO wankee? And if a printing shop, ot a machine shop, or a boot and shop, or a clothing shop, or any of a shop where things that the need are produced?

..... blle Socialism does not propose equi there are those who object to it on a ground. And, curious enough, they usually people who are forced to ally accept equal pay under existing Aitions. The tendency of the wage n is to level wages. And more, the and is reduced constantly when comred with the rise in values produced.

There is a "smartle" in your town who ets to socialism because he thinks it es "enforced labor." Ask him if a mble amount of enforced labor wild not be better than a whole lot of Then ask him if end idleness? idleness can be abolished while the at system remains? Labor is made 191.50 mary by the needs of men. Until cease nature enforces labor

There are, generally speaking. ts of people: (1) The set which does not lieve in "putting government at the of everything. (2) The set which believe in keeping "capitalists and prations at the head of everything." 9000 The useful and productive set that to be at the head of everything. the first two sets the third se appendage of everything.

ends meet and keep the wolf Rufus TS.

then one-fourth of what they preduce, they do so only be going into debt. And this is exactly what a large persentage of the middle class have due. The mil-lions who have no property the out a mis-crable existence on starvation wages; the middle class are in bondage, strugging to save their property, and the million aires, without an effort, absorb the wealth of all. Such a system is certain to wreck itself. It must make room for me more equitable in the distribution of wealth.

Poor pay and poor food, lack of fresh air and good water, exposure to the poi-son of bad sanitary conditions, all of which have depressing effects upon the

mind and impair the health of the body. are not factors in the improvement of the individual nor a guarantee for higher de velopment. In addition to these the sys tematic exploitation of labor undermines the moral and social nature, as well as the health of its victims, and to talk about the improvement of the race while we go on fortifying by law vested rights and corporate greed, which stand directly across the path of progress, evidences a degree of heartlessness and a deviation from moral principles which it was left for gluttonous capitalism to develop

among men. ال

Nobody any longer believes in the pan acea for social ills that used to be of-fered, namely, the election of "good men" to office. "Good men" and plenty men" to office. have been corrupted by the system they have tried, honestly enough no doubt, to patch up and "regulate." The system makes men what they are. Men are what they are because of the things. ideas, persons and environment by which they have been influenced, and they are corrupted because the system only be maintained by means in themselves corrupt. So long as the sys-tem is here it will find men ready to buy and ready to sell, and the "good will be forced to sell or give up their Utopian ideas of "controlling" and "regulating" public businesses conducted for profit by private corporations. When grab game of monopoly and trust the making shall have run its full cours and collectivism succeeds the corpora-tion, we shall, of course, want the "good but we shall want "good men men, pins something else. That something will be a determination and guarantee that "Thou shalt not steal" shall be literally carried out through laws that are just by an administration of the unconscious elements of the universe for the benefit of the conscious. This will require one social co-operative capital in

place of many sordid competing capi It will require the public own ership and administration of all natura resources and the indispensable utilities of production and exchange.

## WORK OF A REFORMER.

The inventions and labor-saving de-vices which have become possible since setam was first applied to the running of machinery have increased the pro-ductive power of labor thirty-fold. We need not tell the laborer that he is not thirty times better off than his great-grandfather, even though he asks the question, for he has a right to ex-pect an increase in prosperity equal to the increased power of wealth produc-tion.

the increased power of wealth produc-tion. If he has been idle for six months, he will wonder how it would have been possible for his ancestor to be worse off. But should he be lucky enough "to have a job" he will find, on comparing their conditions, that his share is the general increase of productive power has been very small, notwithstanding all the in-vientions destined to lighten his burdens and decrease his toil. Why this ho-creased efficiency of labor has not bene-fited the laborer more, and why it is creased efficiency of labor has not bene-fited the laborer more, and why it is that labor, after creating all the wealth of the world, receives only a pittance as its reward, is the "labor question." But before the labor question can be under-stood, in fact, before people will admit it as a problem demanding solution, an analysis must be made of production and exchange.

abalysis must be badle of process by which exchange. A knowledge of the process by which wealth is distributed is absolutely neces-sary to an understanding of the quee-tion, and if a reformer cannot describe this process he can be set down as a

quack. What are the features of the present system

system? A market nearly always glutted with goods. in which it is easy to buy but hard to sell. A large portion of the workers in en-forced idleness. Periodical panics, bringing bankruptcy to the employer and pauperism to the

WHAT'S THE GRAPT NOW! **.** 

We read in the daily papers: The Typegraphical union No. 23 has inst Sunday defined way between a and the Federated Trades council, which is known throughout the country for the stand it has taken in favor of the Social Democratic party. The printers decided that unless after January 1 the Federated Trades council retracts from

position, no delegates from the union will go to the council. Henry C. Samuels introduced the resolution at the meeting, making a speech detailing the situation. He recited the fact that Social Democracy has been allowed to become a leading factor in the Federated Trades council and that this is contrary to the policy of the Typographical union, as declared in its last vention

Michael Walsh followed him.

Mr. Waish-a man who has been sheriff of Milwaukee county, and also dep-uty sheriff and member of the assembly and who has held many other-offices of trust and profit-besides having atjunded a number of national conventions of the Tppographia as delegate, took the floor is support of the resolution. He denounced the socialistic tendencies of the Federated Trades, and declared that the printers' delegates should be instructed to oppose Socialism in every form upon the floor of that body, and that it it was found that they will not do it they should be withdrawn immediately. Mr. Walsh declared that he favored the passage of the resolution and said that he did not think the central labor body of the city should be made use of as a campaign club by the Social Democratic party.

Mr. Walsh also referred pointedly to the action of two of the printers' delegates in the Federated Trades and déclared that they had misrepresented the union which sent them there by lending their support to Socialism. Mr. Walsh also commented severely upon the Labor day celebration and scored the picnic committee of the Federated Trades for permitting Socialistic mottoes and inscriptions in the park while there were only three or four small American flags used in the decorations. He said that he was glad that the Typographical union had had the patriotism to parade with the American flag without any tags attached to it.

Other speeches in the same line were made and when the vote was taken a resolution was adopted that the secretary of the Typographical union be instructed to notify the Federated Trades council that unless socialistic discussions and socialistic matters are discontinued in the meetings of that body by January 1, the printers' delegates will be withdrawn at that time. It was also decided to instruct the delegates to the Federated Trades hereafter to oppose every socialistic proposition upon the floor and to remove them if they do not do this.

All the delegates agreed to obey the instructions of the union with the ex ception of J. E. Kagi, who got up the Labor day souvenir and had filled it with soocialistic matter. Mr. Kagi decided that he could not act as delegate to the Federated Trades any longer under these instructions and immediately signed. His fellow delegate, F. E. Neumann, was referred to by Mr. Walsh in his speech and made to feel uncomfortable for a time, but when he took the denied that he had ever furthered the interests of Socialism or of the floor Social Democratic party. He agreed to obey the instructions of the union and will remain as delegate

After the discussion was ended it was voted to authorize the president to appoint a committee of three to visit every union in the city on their meeting nights and inform the unions of the action of the printers.

R. E. McLean, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, com mended the printers on the action they had taken with reference to socialism. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. McLean was tendered a vote of thanks,

only two members refusing to vote upon the question.

So says the report in the daily papers.

It is needless for us to state the fact that unionism has never been so well served in this city than at the present time. Unionism never began to have a beom in Milwaukee until the Federated Trades' council became socialistic: that is, until the majority of the delegates from the trades unions of this city be came ardent Socialists.

And should delegates of bona fide labor organizations not be Socialists? It only natural that they should be. The delegates to the Trades' council are usually chosen from

intelligent members of their respective unious. Being intelligent, they very soon find out that the economic weapons of trade organizations-the strike and boycott-have proven themselves to be inadequate for the defense of laboring men. and that they surely cannot bring about the emancipation of the proletariat from wage slavery.

These delegates see clearly that the economic struggle must be supplemented by political warfare; that the ballot must be used by the workingmen as a class, for their own benefit, not for the benefit of the capitalist class and their politicians.

These delegates also understand the trend of time, the failure of competition, the meaning of production on a large scale, the trusts, the new economy and to what it leads.

Understanding all this, the delegates become Socialists

But it is just this understanding of the situation that is not to the liking of the capitalist class. Neither is it to the liking of the political crooks and fakirs who have posed as professional "union men" and have received money and spoils and offices from the capitalist class for their treason to the life interests of working class.

The average printer reads so much "copy" in an incoherent and neces sarily meaningless manner during his working hours that he cares little to read books and pamphlets in his leisure hours, and, therefore, he rarely knows much about economics. And only the older members of the Typographical No. 23 remember that Mr. Samuels was always a willing tool of his employers in the la bor movement. In 1894, for instance.

Yet, common sense ought to tell even the youngest journeyman printer that "Mike" Walsh, who in spite of his well-known "weaknesses" that bring Mr others to the poorhouse, became a rich man by holding office as high-beadle, entchpoll, etc., for the capitalist class and who is a steady candidate at almost every election for almost every office-that said Mr. Walsh is NOT the PROP ER MAN to lead the Typographical union. No. 23, or even to voice its sentiments. In no other country in the world could a man like "Mike" pose as a representative of a labor organization; in fact, there are very few unions left in this town where he can do so. Mr. Mike Walsh has been at this game for a long time. Political "faking" is his life profession-typesetting is only a sort of a side line. He is one of the typical labor vote traders of Milwaukee. He is an gry because the Socialists are spoiling his trade; he cannot deliver the goods.

It was Mike who "commanded" the delegates of the Typographical union, No. 23, to withdraw from the meeting of the Federated Trades council in 1893 because he did not like its attitude favoring independent political ac-tion, "Mike" having a private "non-partisan" graft in view. Mike Waish started an "opposition" central body in this city at that time, but in less than a year the affair went up and the Typographia. No. 23, was glad to be taken back into the Pade

Great leventions Since & a part the World's Law Interes - 1 .... larger, and dality pur marine boats of the Q is 10% Yest long. Mo which cannot

Nine great inventions have come to the ront since the Ohicago exposition, vis.: I. Wireless telegraphy, III. Telephoning under the sen. IV. The Aray. V. The high-pressure, twenty-mile sun.

IV. The Migh-pressure, twenty-mile V. The high-pressure, twenty-mile VI. The small-bore rife. VII. The baby incubator. VIII. The santomobile. IX. Acctylere gas. Of these, in the order of military im-portance, may be named first the submarine vessel had its inception long before 1898, a man-of-war having been sunk in Charleston harbor during the Civil war by a Confederate submarine boat, but the defects up to 1893 were almost so radical as to preclade its general me. It is the work that has been done since that time that has brought this marvel-ous invention to an ediciency that may be regarded as complete, even if no further progress were to be made. But while the general idea is correct and the powers of the submarine boat of today are fully developed if we consider but the question of their power to de-stroy the greatest of existing sea arma-ments, it is the history of all invention that every hour of experiment and prac-tice will bring perfected design and in-creased excellence.

that every hour of experiment and prac-tice will bring perfected design and in-creased excellence. The student at the Pan-American who views these great expositions as stepping stones of the world's progress, will specin-late with special interest upon these de-signs for submarine offensive ships. Two years ago the Cosmopolitan pub-lished an imaginary sketch of the French government, helpless to compete with England in battleships, undertaking the construction of a powerful fleet of sub-marine boats. In a war unexpectedly declared by the French, their battleships were put forward to attack the English channel squadron, while in fact they were intended simply to cover the advance of a submarine flotilia numbering several hundred boats upon which the French phaced their reliance. Before the two fleets of battleships could come to close quarters, the hidden submarine fleet had silently passed beyond the covering ves-sels, and after rising for a second to the surface, proceeded to the work of attack. But a few moments was then required to torpedo and sink the entire English chan-nel squadron. At that time the condition of subma-

but the invention of the submarine submare is the invention of the submarine boat in the invention of the submarine boat in the invention of the submarine boat in a value of the most costly battlehip as value as the old-fashloned wooder man-of-war wherever the concealed vessed could come within reaching distance.

as will erable as the out-lambed wook-en man-of-war wherever the concealed vessel could come within reaching dis-tance. The policy of investing hundreds of millions in battleships incapable of grea-speed, vulnerable at so many points, has been an incomprehensible one to the lay mind taking cognisance of the problems involved. It was understandable only from the belief that the wealthlest and most powerful manufacturing interests of the country were forcing the hand of the navy d.partment. It also seemed natural that many officers of the navy stood committed by tradition to the large ship, and were unable to contemplate without violent prejudice the substitu-tion of the dark, cramped, in every way inconvenient and at every moment dan-present quarters. Taking the paycho-logical aspect of this matter more com-prehensively in view-the long months of unavailing effort during the Spanish war to secure a proper investigation of the service as the "Monitor" at the begin-ning of the Civil war, boards of officers appointed to report on the "Holland" seemed to put every obstacle in the way of a favorable consideration and during a period of nearly a year refused to make a single personal test under water -how finally the test was made after the most violent and continued criticism on the part of the members; and how, even up to the present day, no hearty or generous acknowledgment of the scien-tife merits of this submarine invention has ever been made on the part of any maval board. board.

has ever been made on the part of any naval board. Meantime France, in which no great armor, shipbuilding or gun factory inter-cets exercise influence over the govern-ment, has considered the question on 'ts merits and has brought its best scientific minds to bear on submarine construc-tion. The results are as might easily have been guessed. In fact, the practi-cal demonstration goes far beyond the prophecies of even the most sanguine. They are best told by quoting the fol-lowing cablegram to the Now York World of July 20:

S. Mo. 2 10 which cannot operate miles but are so transport can be jonded abound cruiser." But a more inconceivable for that of building battleships in the such results as that attains "Gustave Zede" has never be "Gustave Zeds" has never been re ed in history." Officers traheed in the use st cen arms and means of defense have conjuries been alow to acknowledge uperfority of more selentide inclu-Men fought with howe and swords after the investidu of gunpowin. In those days there was no public, in those days there was no public, in those days there was no public, in omake known, the advantage et inventions, and no board of selenti ly-trained officers to whom wars and the duties of impartial study. The navy of today owes it to its re against the direction of its schools of struction by interests that to the gas public seem very largely mersandle

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against the direction of its scheels of com-struction by interests that to the second public seem very largely merasurile and schiah. The navel board declining to recognise the merits of the "Goustays Zede" will be the isughing stock of fun-ure generations, going down into history is either inconceivably studid or insti-gated by motives of politics. This is the point to ke kept clearly in mind: that the \$5,000,000 expended in single battleship would mean 100 sho-marine boats—a flotilla powerful ensure to destroy our entire navy as it today exists.

marine occasion of the second tion of the world's resources gathered at Chicago in 1898, there was not even a single horseless carriage, as the arms in understood today. Not only that, but the subject of automobiles had not then come to be seriously discussed. Eight years have passed, and, ho, the horse-drawn vehicle has siready come to seem like an anachronism, and the stracts at New York and London and Parin are filled with a new form of vehicle. French automobiles have made a rus across France and Germany at a rus-that rivals the fastest railway trains. Express matter is moved in self-provel-ing wagons at a rate that is only me-thar to one-quarter the cost of moving by horses, and small, serviceshies wagon-ettes, carrying but ten passengers, claim that they cannot only move their living freight without delay or stop dissect in of the destination, but at a cost lower even, owing to the absence of vast out-ing for plant, rails, et cetters, than that of automobiles, extensive as they are give but an imperfect conception of the strides which this new industry is mak-ing. The phenomena of wireless telegraphy, telephoning under the sea and the X-tay are all in the line of what might haye

ing. The phenomena of wireless telegraphy, telephoning under the sea and the X-ray are all in the line of what might have been reasonably expected from the progress made in electrical development up to 1893. The high-pressure twenty-mile gun, which puts the greatest cities under tribute from vessels that are prac-tically below the horison, is also in the line of that evolution of the gun which Jules Verne predicted more than a quar-rifle, firing its shot with high initial ve-locity, is in the nature of an unexpected development. For many years the evolu-direction of large bore and heavy metal. The efficiency of the small caliber had been suspected by a few military, scien-tific minds prior to the Boer war. But if concealed in sandpits on the hillisides, to demonstrate the marvelous efficiency of this new art. So scattered as to leave no target for artillery and very little for even rifle fire, these Boers in their sand-pits, long practiced in marksmanship, were able to pick off the English troops at such great distances as to render their artillery almost ineffective and to lead to almost certain death the ven-turesome brigade which sought to charge over the exposed territory. The first result is observable in the English service. The saber is relegated

turesome brigade which sought to charge over the exposed territory. The first result is observable in the Emglish service. The saher is relegated to the place of a parade ornament, the lance has been pronounced useless and even the utility of the bayonet is brought in question. A much more seri-ous military question remains to be an-swered. Naturally officers educated in the military schools are shy of discus-sion which would question the usefulness of field artillery. But of what use is field artillery, which can only waste large and expensively-carried annumition over the field where a man occupies but an square feet of ground out of 200, the chances being that the shot fired will find lodgment in one of the 194 square for the particular square feet upon which movement becomes rapid and putter must be urged, these guns may be the inglish artillery "impediments" is a light artillery "impediments" is a

tary of the

of Chicago, in the disguise of a lived and worked four months as a ther at Fort Sheridan. Her 3-year-old was taught to call her "Mr. She sat with soldiers at mess times a day. So intense was the ild's interest in the struggle that she gave her mother away. It's a ifal system that forces the mother fine lend to such straits, isn't it? 

te monopoly is the owner of we live under, the master of power, hence, also master of power. The mighty manufacercial and transportation already formed and forming will stion in a town meeting Neither they be influenced by any puerile stalism of the "good govern and "good man" order. They are esters and masters they will re tong as the system remains.

..... Nobody denies that the principle of co ration is good. Everybody admits it "the practice of a principle that is requires the employment of all the essential to practical success. Costion on a national scale in the pro tion and distribution of wealth would the all these factors into play and be Socialism. The logical business poverament in the world is to accom this result. All bad government has destroyed by co-operating with the The only government that will enwill be based on the principle of co miles for the good of all.

> petall price of things produced by this prior of things produced of about four times what the labor-re for professing them. The pro-d charge any size the priority of the communes get more

Why is not the demand for labor and products steady and why are there more laborers than places? Is the surplus of labor in the market due to artificial conditions, or are there too many laborers?

Is the surplus of labor in the market due to artificial conditions, or are there really too many laborers? It is the present system of production, or, to speak more clearly, the restric-tions of the present system that cause the evils just mentioned. The la-borer receives in wages only a fraction of his product. The smallness of wages as a quantity keeps the laborer poor. This is self-evident. But the por-erty and enforced idleness of the whole working class are because their wages are small as a proportion to the whole product created. This is not so clearly seen. Ruppose a journeyman baker makes 100 loaves of bread and the wages he re-ceives therefor will buy only serenty loaves, thirty are left. A few of these he employer takes for his own use, and the remaining ones wait for buyers. The journeyman can buy no more because his wages are all gone, and the baker boss tells him he cannot re-employ him until the rest of the loaves are sold. This is an illustration of what is go-ing on in every trade and at all times. Under consumption and not overpro-duction. Not having the means to buy the products that are glutting the market la what causes the depression and helps us to understand the saying: "Three seasons of abundance will ruin a farmer." The extra products find no market.

working class are poor because

market. The working class are poor because they have created too much wealth, and just as poor as though they were in a country where very little he produced. Neither Babeials nor Cervantes ever dreamed of such an absurdity. The commercial world wants new markets, hoping in this way to find an outlet for surplus goods, but it is not absolute surplus. It is a relative sur-nius. We would have a perpetual mar-ket for all we can possibly produce if it were only equitably distributed. We need not look abroad for new markets when we have a large, half-fed and half-clothed population who are anxions to comme more and who would glady give quivalent for all they get. What preportion must the workers re-

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A municipal election is nearing and Mike is trying to repeat the game. Therefore, before "declaring war" on the Federated Trades council, the members of Typographia No. 23 ought to remember the past and think of the future. Moreover, they ought to ask urgently: "MIKE, WHAT'S THE GRAFT NOW?"

ceive before they can buy from the gen-eral stock as much as they have put in-to it? The question almost anticipates the answer-they must receive a wage that will buy the full product, and the tax on salaries, 142,268, or restore the equilibrium between the de-mand for and the supply of products. Given this condition and overplus of goods and idle workers will be imposi-cessitates such changes in the methods as will give to labor the full product. Not only because ethics require that it be done, but also because economic as a far enceiving sal-cressity demands it, and in the most im-perative manner. As long as a social the tendency is for it to be thrown more and more out of balance, until the very existence of so-ciety is threatened, all our energies should be put forth to show wh ret evil lies and how the equilibrium an be restored.-Miners' Magazine.

wealth, as well as increased productivity; seeing the comparatively large number of very wealthy people, too, it does not seem that wealth is becoming so very widely diffused after all. There has, doubtless, been a considerable increase in the pro-fessional and "cierical" or official class, but not out of proportion to the increase of population, and the chief increase of the more poorly paid among them and those most nearly approaching to the proleta-rist. It is significant, too, that only about a third of a million people pay in-come tax on profits.

## The Diffusion of Wealth.

The Diffusion of Wealth. We are often told, nowadays, that Marx's theory of the concentration of wealth is all wrong, that is at the con-intrary wealth tends to become more wide-by diffuned every sear; that the general the working classes are very much bet-the working classes are very much bet-the working classes, it would not be difficult to show that even where here is some slight improvement they are count, there has been no material ad trand that taking all circumstances into ac-count, there has been no material ad-trand that taking all circumstances into ac-count, there has been no material ad-trance in the last thirty years. But the chief source from which the optimists or event, there has been no material ad-trance on the last thirty years. But the chief source from which the optimists of "profits" and 360,051 on "galaries." That is to asy, taking the population of the tas to asy, taking the population of the tas to asy, taking the gondation of the tas Leonard D. Abbott, New York: Inclose fifty cents for my subscription The Heraid, which I read with pleasu and interest." of the month at Kalast's Helt, h

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lowing cablegram to the New York World of July 20: "Battleships to go: submarines rule. Remarkable feat of the 'Gustare Zede' npsets calculations for the French navy. Sails from Toulon, eludes fleet at Ajac-cio, torpedoes battleship and escapes without being scen. "Paria, July 20.—Atter seeing the sub-marine boat 'Gustare Zede' sail 175 miles from Toulon to the barbor of Ajacelo, Corsica, elude the vigilance of the French fleet, torpedo the great bat-tleship 'Charles Martel' and cross the Mediterranean to Marseilles (225 miles), all this time unobserved, the French minister of marine, M. De Lannesan, has decided to delay the building of ser-eral monster warships already voted by the national congress. "All the naval experts here are profound-by impressed by the recent progress in sub-

"All the naval experts here are profound-ly impressed by the recent progress in sub-marine vessels and navigating. They de-clare that the huge ships are doomed. "M. de Lannesan intends to present to the Benate and Chamber as soon as the Congress meets a bill to modify the naval expenditures. providing for con-structing, in place of large warships con-templated, forty submarine craft of the 'Gustave Zede' type (159 feet long), but

light artillery "impedimenta" is a tary heresy of the worst description The question also comes up in en-tion with the small-bore rifle a whether the most powerful military tion of the furture will not be one will has put in the hands of every climan gun with ammunition enough so that may learn to whoot fairly straight. If very curious how investion is being about a leveling of classes. If, indes-the clinen with a rife and a half de-strings of ammunition, leaving his were shop without previous military instr-tion, as did the Boer, can become most virile of soldiers, then the reput of the future will be arfs from vise because military superfority will with the clinen. Acetylene gas is No. 9 on the life.

with the cithen. Acetylene gas is No. 9 on the lat-is of. sufficient importance to be ately discussed by Lieut-Col. Has the United States Engineer, Corpsi-as chief of the lighthouse service im-most important harbors of the country has had occasion to study the subje-thoroughly and can speak with such is thority as the public will be glad to a cent. cept.

Sketch of Rev. Fr. McGrady.

Sketch of Rev. Fr. McGrady. Fr. McGrady was born in Lexington, Ky., June 6, 1863. Having completed his course of studies, he was ordained in the cathedrai of Galveston, Tex., In 1887. During the first six monules of his ministry he was connected with the cathedrai in Galveston. In the eary part of the following year he was as signed to the pastorate of St. Partick's church in Houston and later on he was assigned to St. Partick's church in Dal-las, Tex. In 1890 he returned to his na-tive state and assumed temporary charge of the Catholic congregation in Lexing-ton. His mert pastorate was Oyathiana, E Ky., where he labored for four years and in the summer of 1895 he was an mointed pastor of St. Anthony's eiturch, Bellevne, Ky., and he still holds that position. . The poverty of the masses, which in-creases with the march of civilination, in had early made a low imprevention which mind and in MST he harm is state concernies, best undertained to the tex-neme, he partick the undertained to the tex-neme. May state the text of the text order of the masses, which in-

Branch No. 1 S. D. P. meets on the second and fourth Thursday evening ....

cept. school, which stirifuried the economic II of the age, to the inevitable inw of cam petition. His perplexity was particle relieved by reading "Morela Magians However, shout this that has be began be then themshe that the "Bingie The was the gamaces for fac erris of rack society. Furwing his studies is the ism, he began to see that the aircraw advanced by Hearry George for the se mon overschip of land, applies products of social factors and the ism, he hearn to see that the second for: that all the wealth in the state all the progress for the second into it that all the wealth in the state all the progress of the second the common property of society also perceived the fulfity of the Ther movement to beau the while crystalism had indicated the while second to the second the the second to the second the second to the second to the second to the second to second the second to the second the second to the seco ie fili

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What They Say of Us.

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wi show the realized to day two mining the railined track into the said their hair stiffened and dast. Their store were Dirt circle to their shaby their shoes were racred

but. Dirt etnek to their shabby and their sizes were raged. I feet simulate from time to the the time and size. They were set, and, what was were, they many. Their heads were dirry; a fee plached their stomachs, of a freight rais by a crasky and the many miles. This was the any time feet could show the ware looking for work.

Tamp they had reached since the the wine tooking for work. The wine tipple one sat wearly a pops the end of a railroad the and d himself with his tattered hat, the other veconnoitered for the bone. The day's run was over, and during unachinery was stilled. Black willed leally from the boller's contexts. The air was close, and whit field swiftly.

tramp met a man leaving the en-

The boss of the boss?" The boss What do you want?" The boss peered at him critically. When'd you work before?" Coid Eten, Missoori. Shert down two atta ago. Been hooing it ever since. Here's a pair of us. On the hog for

"Where's your butty?" "Over there on the railroad, by the dama," with a jerk of his arm. "The boes surveyed the darkening land-eagle for a moment before he spoke. Henitation increased his importance. The tramp waited patiently. "That got work for one man. Fellow of furt resterday. One of you can have his place until he's all right again, unless something else turns up. Whoever wants it ean show up in the morning. Can net what too's you not at the store. I'll eave word ionight." "He marched off without looking back. The tramp searched his head thought. "here's your butty?"

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rs was pold by the man a broke out as you'd

"Guess you'd better hitch up here, Jack." Jack was married and had a waiting wife and several children back home. The other man was single and had no family ties. "And whatne you goin' to do?" "Guess I'll make tracks further on. Hate to leave you, but two of us can't fill one joh." There was silence again for awhile. With the desth of any lights began to glimmer here and there throughout the camp. One cluster indicated what they knew must be the company boarding bonse. There was rest and something to eat there. The bollows in the hagyard faces deepened with the darkness. Above them the mine tipple was fast becoming an enormous shadow. "Nope. You need it more'n I do. You're Mary mot the kids to think of. You doo't know when you'll get another chance. I'll make out all right." Pete rose and stretched himself pain-fully. Then Jack also arose and swore lustily

fully. Then Jack also arose and swore lustily

Thiry. Then Jack also arose and swore lustily and with deep feeling. "You will, eh? Well, I don't know so much about that. What d'ye take me fer, anyway? Ain't we come down the pike together fer two months, eh? We've beat freights, dossed in box cars, got pinched, chewed skilly and legged it in the chain gang \* \* they said we was buma." He swore again, more elo-quently than before. "And we've tamped ties and starved together. We sin't go-in' to split now. Think I'm goin' to take that job and see ye hoof it by yerself? Not much, I ain't. \* \* Damned it I do! Mary wouldn't like it any more'n me. She's acratched along so far: her'n the kids'll hold out a while longer." He waved his hand toward the camp. "See that bearry over there? We'll hit it fer somthin' to eat, get a doss, and lef 'em charge it to ther bloomin' company. We'll pound gravel again tomorrow." Before sun up next morning two men were again counting railroad ties to-Before sun up next morning two were again counting railroad ties gether.

# SOCIALISM VS. BY # # CORINNE S. BROWN, CORINNE S. BROWN, Chicago. # #

All progressive movements suffer from being misunderstood. Ordinary vocab-mary is barely adequate for the expres-sion of new ideas, and when the ideas are translated back again by the or-dinary vecabulary in which mea think, it is small woader that imperfect com-prehension is the result. The prevailing instance of this confusion of understand-ing is the absurd confounding of An-archists with Socialism. Anarchism and Socialism.

archists with Socialism. Anarchism and Socialism are both the-ories recognizing the present social injus-tices, basing them upon economic inequal-ity and suggesting complete changes in human relations for their abolition. There the resemblance stops. As the-ories they start from opposite bases, their arguments rest upon opposite bases, their and their logic leads to opposite conclu-tions.

sions. The basis of Anarchism is the impor-tance of the individual; its premise is that the individual must have the fullest personal liberty to pursue his own im-pulse to attain his development; and its logic leads inevitably to the pitting of one man's will against the wishes of the many. The basis of Socialism is the sol-durity of the interests of all men. Its premise is that the development of the individual is best attained by securing the weifare of the aggregate. Its logic leads to the co-operation of all men in securing whatever is needed for the advancement of each one. of each

tiveness to the wrongs and injustices arising from unfair industrial conditions, with no comprehension of the way out Socialism, conally ices, points a way out through industrial

arolution. An Anarchist is a person of incom-glets mental development; he is a man with a fatish, namely, a personal lib-erty impossible of attainment. He cor-responds to the man who persists in working at perpetual motion, ignoring the permanence of gravitation. A So-cialist is one who recognizes that his personal liberty is curtailed when he en-ters into human relations, that these re-lations grow more complex as society ad-vances, and that man's development is gromsted by this very complexity. ignoring A So-that his

THE FAMILY PROBLEM

There are two important characteris-tics of society which have never before existed. One is that machinery now enables us to produce all we need in any quantity, the other is that the things necessary to life and comfort are made by men working together in large num-bers. Socialism would apply this prin-ciple of sociality to the distribution of necessaries as well as to the making of them. How can this application be made? Only by the common or social ownership of the machines and tools by which these necessaries are made and distributed. In plain language, the peo-ple through their government must ac-quire possession of the machines and dis-tribute the products according to the work performed.

ple through their government must ac-quire possession of the machines and dis-tribute the products according to the work performed. Anarchism reasons that as social pro-duction is resulting in so much injustice, social ownership would result in more; not seeing that the second condition would correct the evils produced by the first. Anarchism exaggerates the superiority of the individual: Socialism acknowl-edges the supremacy of socialism technowl-edges that individuals mold society. Anarchism declares that all prog-ress must be made through such organ-isation. Anarchism declares that char-acter makes conditions: Socialism that conditions make character. Anarchism holds that the rule of the majority is a usurpation of the rights of the minori-ty: Socialism maintains that the rule of the minority would be a greater usurpa-tion, and, as the majority will prevail, hope lies in its eslightenment. Anarchism asserts that the ballot is of no avail, that legislation is tyranny; So-cialism that the ballot is the one and su-preme weapon, and that through legisla-tion changes can best be effected. An-archism is retrogreasive to the workers can political power be secure, and that political activity of the workers can political power to secure. Anarchism is retrogreasive, while elaiming to be radical; Socialism is radi-cal, became it is progressive.

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Hail to the hero! Decked out in blue, red and gilt, as in

OVERPRODUCTION ... SOCIALISM An ever-production of corn. The much of everything is grown. The much of everything is grown. The smart people bern: A enrying yield of wheat and bread, Of gotatoes, outs and yre. Home sud hominy, have and eccs. And home-made pumpkin gie.

THE ROSAL DEMONDATION RATE AND

Too much to sat, too much to wear, And cattie on too many bills, Too many agriculture: tools, To mony ploughs and drills; There's is surplus new of chething, Of every grade and kind, Toe many books and papers, Too much of though: and mind.

Too many men to do the work, Too many women to weep, More daylight than the people Too much aight for sleep. Of Benedicts a surplus, An ever-anply of wives, Too many bods and biosems, More bees than there are hived

More sunshine and more abadow, That is needed for the dell; An over-production of gravestones, More colling than we can sell; An over-production of ignorance, A sight too many schools, Too many poor, too many rich, And lots too many fools. -Keir Hardie's Labor Leader.

WORKING-CLASS POLITICS.

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more fully as to the means of ending embryo. Yet what is here to them. The "have nothing" masses of plainly expressed is the idea Paris, during the Beign of Terror, were able for a moment to gain the mastery, into an administration of the and thus to lead the bourceois revolution direction of the

AND SCIENTIE By FREDERICS SNOT



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**BUSINESS MEN OPPOSE** SOCIALIST CONVENTION

Opposition to the flissouri Stat Convention of the Socialist Party Develops at

Sedalia.

Sedalia. Hure's a good joke, says the Missouri ficialist. It is in the form of a dis-patch to the St. Louis papers, and was published hast Wednesday: "Bodalis, Mo. Sept. 23.—Same weeks and the business men of Sedalis formed a different set to be the discouragement of baycotis and the unbuilding of home industries. A Socialistic element has ob-isized a footbold in Sedalis, and the si-linnes attributes the vecent labor trou-bled to the fact that Socialists have been investig to the fact that Socialists have been an-nounced that the state convention of the Socialist party would be held in Sedalia in October. Last night the alliance held a meeting and adopted the following "Believing that Bocialism is but a hot-bed for snarochy, be it

eving that Socialism is but a hot-

in order of the section of the fact has the owned the property. The policeman returned to arrest the section of the fact has the clinear alliance of the solutions: "Believing that is occupancy of any public building in said or any socialistic or Anar. The section of the clinear alliance of the solution we are the solution of the solution we solution the solution of the solution we solution the solution we solution the solution we solution the solution we solution the set the solution we solution the solution we solu

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this ground in order to pre-

we easy, then, to attack the this ground in order to pre-series. But the state coa-Bocialist party of Missouri in the city of Sedalia on ober 19, 1901, and the "of Bedalia can chalk to the principles of Socialism counded to a finish and their eyes will be opined with reference to the amount of wisdom contained within the member-ally of the "citizens' alliance." After the above was written the fol-lowing communication was received: "Bedalia. Mo., Sept. 26, 1901.-Editor Missouri Bocialist: I enclose news clip-ping from a local paper which fully dem-oustrates the attinde of the "eminently respectables" towards the Bocialism mov-ment in Bedalia. You can readily see that the comrades of Bedalia are not re-posing on a bed of roses. Arowedly this organization (the citi-sens' alliance) was organized to crush or it requires no "second sight" to discern its real objects, everything is being done by it to check the growth of Bocialism and are being made that those who take a prominent mate in the movement will be (are already) boycotted(!) and "run out of town," to use the phrase of some of the members. However, we are not the least airmed. But we welve the tarto. "Whom

out of town," to use the parase of some of its members. However, we are not the least alarmed, but rather welcome the issue. "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." And with Bhakespeare we cau say. "Lay on, Macduff, and damned be he that first crics, Hold, enough." The comrades can rest assured that the state convention of the Socialist party of Missourd will be held in Sedaila accord-ing to the programme and the delegates who assemble hers on October 19 will re-ceive a hearty welcome. The enemies of peace and order in Bedaila are compara tively few in number. Unr citizeon, as a

the mayor. After I had been speaking about thirty minutes a dram corps ap-peared, the work of two Republican politicians, and tried to break up the meeting and incite the growid to attack me

politicians, and tried to break up the meeting and incits the growd to attack the. "Instead of attacking me, the crowd turmed on the drum corps and drove it away. The minimum has been and the mayor and instructed them to do so. It has class induced a policeman to order me to easy cades the protesse that the mayor had instructed them to do so. It has time turned out that these two man rel-ephoned to the mayor that there wis dis-order at the meeting, and the mayor nat-urally told them to stop the disorder. "The mext morning a number of Demo-crats and Republicans, who were in-crats and Republicans, who were in-crate and Republicans. This been treated, raised a fund to pay for a have it, as he had heen threatened vio lence by the Republican leaders. This being the case I did not go near the hall. though fully 1500 men were waiting to get in. "I went to the house of a man I never and before to talk Boeinism with him. " when some of the crowd ceeing me, foi-lowed inside the yard. While I was talk-ing to the men a man rushed in with a doliceman and ordered him to arrest everybody on the place, as he owned the property. The policeman refused to ar-rest me, but I insisted on being ar-rest of I was taken to the town hall, where I received from the mayor a tele-phone meange to come to his house. I "The mayor told me that he had been informed that I was creating a disturb-twas.

we hold meetings that a suit for damages will be brought against their municipality in case any injury is done to our leaders that the police could prevent."

CATHOLIC PRIEST CHAL

## LENGES ARCHBISHOP.

Father McGrady has sent the follow-ing challenge to Archbishop Corrigan of New York: To the Most Bey. M. A. Corrigan, Arch-bishop of New York

To the Mont Rev. M. A. Corrigan, Arch bishop of New York. Your Cirace While sincerely grieving over the murder of President McKinley with the great body of socialists in America, I can not in justice to the truth pass by the un-fair inference of your letter of the 14th imst, which is, in a sense, a public docu-ment by reason of its wide diffusion in the daily papers. To the average reader of that ietter you seem to implicate socialism, in the crime against the President when you request your clergy "to impress on the faithful the constant teachings of our Holy Pather, Leo XIII, against the errors of so-cialism.' I therefore respectfully challenge Your Gruce to abuw wherein socialism errs. The Catholic Church championed socialism for 540 years until capitatism succeeded in ever rupting gold into her coffers. The Justice the socialism for dot is cor-rupting field into her coffers. The Justice the socialism dot do work of Leo XIII., proclaming a doctribe of faith and morals, but merely the opision of Justic for the Catholic Church -s too

of Joschim Feeel, as a writer on social recommits. My low for the Catbolic Church is too profound to allow me to keep silent when such a diatinguished representative of the lowiv Namere condemns a right ones more from the londinge of industrial seriors move from the londinge of industrial seriors. I will go to New York and pay the rent of the ball on any date it may suit Your Grace's couverience to debate this vital question. Trusting that Your Grace will not shik the issue, I am, respectfully yours, M Gil(ADY. Pastor Bt Authony's Church, Bellevor, KJ.

Afraid of a Socialist

The Socialist worknows of Rediands are balind it. We have all sired the class struggle, and is our daily life have pur-fered from the beast of capitalism, and, come rain, sumshine or saw, the Under-Current will appear as a beacon lishe blasing the road to progress—the road to the Socialist republic: GEORGE 6. HOLMER.

## Buckeye State News

Max 6. Hayes spoke at Xoungstown nd Harry D. Thomes at Ashtabula. About 80,000 leadets will be distribut-d to advance the hisrasts of the Socia-

ed to advance the interests of the Social-ist party. Financial Secretary Murschinski re-ports that \$39.85 had been paid to him by tweive members circulating unbacrip tion lists, of which sum \$30 were for-warded to the state committee. The Labor Lyceum opened its fall sec-sion Sunday, October 6. Mr. W. E. Hopkins, chairman of the Republican executive committee, moke on the sub-ject, "Why Should Workingmen Support the Republican Party" The contral committee elected a 'com-mittee to draft an appeal to the unions of Oleveland calling for contributions to support the Socialist party in the fall campaign.

The state toctainst party in the rain The state ticket of the Socialist party was filed with the secretary of state, pe-titions containing 11,735 signatures. It now behooves the workers to get to work and secure legal standing as a political party.

## Indiana Socialist News.

Indiana Socialist News. The commudes at Diamond have re-or-ganised under the new party with four-teen charter members and have remitted dues to the secretary of the reorganisa-tion committee. They report progress and are enthusiastic in the cause. Fort Wayne has reorganised with six-ty-oue charter members and reports pros-pects as being good. About a dosen branches have falled to report action on the constitution submit-ted for referendum vote and are causing an unnecessary delay by their neglect. It is hoped that these branches will take up this question immediately and evold any further delay. The secretary decided to close the vote on Thursday, October 10, and wiff submit a tabulated report of the vote to the branches at once. Comrade Strickland reports splendid re-sults from the agitation in Indianapola, which reflects much credit on the activity of the comrades there.

### GENERAL NOTES.

Charlerol, Pa., has a new local of the locialist party, just organized.

The death is reported of the father of Mrs. A. M. Simons at Chicago. Comrade Strickland spoke to good au-iences at Newport, Ky., and Cincin-

nati, O. Comrade James F. Carey has been re-nominated for the Legislature from his

district. The scheme to organize a secret society started by the Appeal to Reason has been abandoned.

Last Sunday night Comrade A. M. Si-nona lectured at Chicago on "American Sconomic Supremacy"

Bonomic Supremacy "American Bonomic Supremacy"
E. Francis Delara has been nominated for state scenaror by the Socialists of the Essex (Mass.) district.
Comrade A. S. Edwards spoke at a well-attended meeting of Branch 43, Mil waueke. Thursday night.
The Labor Review of Williamsport.
Fa, has come out in support of the Socialist party nominees in that city.
I.B. Talbot has been nominated by acclamation for the Legislature in the Fourth Essex district, Massachusetts.
E. V. Putnam has been elected editor.
For the Missouri Socialist and M. B. Dunn secretary and business manager.

Dunn secretary and business manager.

The Philadelphia Tageblatt (Socialist) says it is abaurd to believe that freedom of speech has been abolished by the con-stitutional convention of Virginia in or-ider to check Anarchist cranks. It says the trade union movement, which is a thorn in the side of the capitalist, is being aimed at, and that the insume act of Czolgosz will be used as a cloak to en-forced against the organized working class. The Socialist nominee for state repre-abntative in the Seventh (Plymouth) dis-trict of Massachusetts is Seth Wilbur, Jr.

There will be a big meeting tonight at Cooper Union, New York, in support of the Socialist state ticket headed by Ben Hanford.

the Socialist state ticket headed by Ben Hanford. Rev. Pather McGrady speaks in Bos-ton on the 14th of October; in Quincy on the 15th. Brockton, 16th, and Newbury-port on the 17th. Harry C. Thompson, the Socialist par-ity candidate for governoor of Ohio, and who lost his employment on that ac-count, is going to stump the state. The comrades at Wheeling, W. Va. will reorganize at a meeting to be held on the third Sunday in October and ex-pect to enroll at least 100 members. The New Era of Philadelphin has come out in support of the Socialist party ticket. It says the Wannamaker "reformers" are as bad as Quayites.

class. Bince the publication last week of Comrade McGrady's challenge to Father Winsey of the Cathedral at Cincinnati, we have learned of several other chal-lenges to public debate by Comrade Mc-Grady, among them one to Archbishop (Orrigan and another to Father Mullane, literary editor of the Catholic Columbi-and Tublishing company), Terre Haute, Ind., has published a new book by Father McGrady under the title of "Unaccepted Challenges," will in-terest the comrades everywhere. It is just the thing to put into the hands of those timid Christians who imagine that Socialism is inimical to freedom of con-acience. Send your orders to Terre Haute. Haute.

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Last Sunday at Boston. Comrade A. Sommerville of Chicago met Robert B. Martin of East Dedham, Mass., in de-here on the guastion, "Does Sacialism of Single Tax Soive the Labor Problem?"

Bingle Thur Solve the Labor Problem?" Tt would be an improvement on some of the Socialist papers if they would either drop the mational platform from their columna alideether or also print the 'immediate demands.". The pream-ble imit the platform by a long abot. Commede Fred P. 'Young of Spring-field, Mo, has suffered outrageous perse-incited to their day arely doings from the publit by a local i, v. amute, who knows no more about E. aliant, thus he deep of the splift of Christ. The strention of our readers is called

or the splift of Christ. The attention of our readers is called to the circular of the Standard Publish ing company, formerly Debs Publishing company, of Terre Hante, Ind., announc-ing a change of name, and conveying oth-er information of interest to readers of Socialist books.

er information of interest to readers of Bocialist books. At a regular meeting. October 4, local mion 104 of the Brotherhood of Palni-ers, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Chicago, unanimenally adopted resolutions favoring Socialism and in-dorsing the Socialist party. Take is the mion of which Comrades Gus Hoyt and Nels Benson are members. The Worker, a Socialist paper printed at New York, does not publish in its party notices the card of the Wiscon-sin state committee. In place of that the paper runs a notice of the "Social-ist Literature Co." and this, without any authority from the party, it calls "the party's literary agency."

"the party's literary agency." Out in Kansas some of the politicians are sneaking around and attempting to make people believe that Socialism is similar to anarchy. The Southwettern Advocate, a Socialist party paper pub-lished at Winfield, challeages the pap-nuckers to go to the court records and point to the name of a single Sociali t o. tail in jail.

Comrade Bernard McCafferr, who ha Comrade Bernard McCaffery, who has inst been elected national committeeman from Nebraska, was an active worker in the Bocialist movement of St. Louis for some time. During the presidential campaign he spoke almost every night at trom one to four or five meetings. He was nominated for president of the board of public improvements by the municipal convention of St. Louis Socialists and ran far ahead of his ticket.

Judge Longan of Sedalia denied the Judge Longan of Sedalia denied the application of local Socialists for the man of the courthouse in which to hold the Missouri Socialist state convention. He says the courthouse is owned by the peo-ople of the county, whose servant he is, and as the Citizens' Alliance of Sedalia, with a memberahip of nearly 2000, has remonstrated against the Socialists being permitted to use the building he feels it his duty to heed the protest.

coroner, Dr. Paul J. Bauerberg. Writing to the Herald of the work of Comrade George E. Bigelow for Social-ism, Comrade H. A. Leeds of McMeek-en, W. Va., says: "He is a very able speaker and has a spicy way of put-tnig things. He held a large andlence apellobund for fully two hours and to say we were highly elated is putting it mildly." The comrades wish to return thanks through the Herald to W. B. McMeehen for the free use of als hall. The Philodelphic Trashlett (Socialist)

The Philadelphia Tageblatt (Socialist

his duty to heed the protest. Comrade P. J. Bauerberg of Yonkers, N. Y., informs us that Westchester coun-ty has nominated a full county ticket and intends to carry on a vigorous campaign for the Social Democratic party. The ticket follows: County judge, Andrew Holmes: county clerk, William T. Wood; district attorney. Henry W. Wessling; county register, Charles Seeck: superin-tendent of the poor, Franz W. Gastelger; coroner, Dr. Paul J. Bauerberg. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bidg. St. Louis, Mo.

The second Constant to order by the orresponding Secondary Deheads of Depart of Departments' maters, No. 26, Depart of Departments' maters, No. 26, Depart of Departments' maters, No. 26, President Material No. 20, van elected Chelmung and Delegate Jas. Sheehan of Chelmung and Delegate Jas. Sheehan of Chelmung and Delegate Jas. Sheehan of The roll call showed all officers prosand. The roll call of organizations was, on motion, dispansed with. The minutes of the previous modifing were read and approved attar a slight

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The minutum of the previous meeting very set of the organization of the previous atter a slight or the regulation of the significant and the organization of the billed of the different constitue to committee the statements in the committee decided to visit other building trades unlike the different crafts and the committee decided to visit other building trades the different crafts and the committee decided to visit other building trades the different crafts and the committee decided to visit other building trades the different crafts and the committee decided to visit other building trades the different crafts and the committee decided to visit other building trades the different crafts and the committee decide at the statement is different trades to complete the statement of the committee avereating the argention of the big trades at the statement of the decision of a current rescale to the statement of complete to bind the green the subliment of an office and bus committee for the establishment of an office and bus committee for the establishment of an office and bus consisted and try to get them to guilter the statements in the capit and expenditure connected with an unat attacts of the probable receipt with the different of the connection of the bind the green of the connection of the bind the green the statement of the connection of the connection of the bind the green the statement of the connection of t

It of the council and organised infor in general. The committee having concluded its re-port, a motion prevailed that the plan outlined be printed and distributed among the delegates, and that the mat-ter be acted on at the first meeting in November. An amendment was tacked on to the original motion, empowering the commit-bee to employ a temporary business agent, if in its opinion such a course was deemed necessary. Oct. 13, beginning at a o'closic at

West Side Turn Hall. A very a tractive program has been a ranged for this occasion. There

deemed necessary. The grievance committee was unable to make a detailed report owing to cir cumstances at present beyond its control The executive board reported progress as did also the several sections. a large attendance is expected.

CALIFORNIA STATE COMMITTEE-retary, John M. Reynolds, 422 Su street, San Prancisco. Meets on diret third Fridays in the month.

CONNECTICUT STATE COMMITTEE-W. E. White, 229 Exchange street, New Haren, secretary. Meets second and fourth Sudday of the month at Aurora Hall, 135 Union street, New Haven.

ILLINOIS STATE COMMITTEE Secre-tary, R. A. Morris, Si4 E. Indiana street, Chicago. Meets second and fourth Fri-days in the month, at 65 North Clark

KENTUCKY STATE COMMITTEB-Secre tary, Dr. Walter T. Roberts, 2214 Wes-Main street, Louisville, Ky.

MAINE STATE COMMITTED-Secretary, N. W. Lermond, Thomaston.

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

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

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE Sec retary, Geo. B. Leonard, Room 585, An drus' Bidg., corner Nicollet avenue and Fifth street, Minnespolla.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 North Fourth street. NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE-Chairman J. A. Boyos, Kearney; Secretary, Geo. E. Baird, Omaha.

NEW JEESEY STATE COMMITTEE Sec-rectary, John P. Weigel, Trenton, N. J. Meets third Snoday in the month, at 8 p. m., at Newark NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE-See tary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 4th sL New York. Meets every Monday at 8 p m., at above place.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE-Secretary, W. G. Critchlow, 1145 W. Third street, Day ton. Meets every Monday evening.

TERMONT STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, P. V. Danaby, Brunswick House

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# The grand concert and asth

niversary of the Socialistic Meen nerchor will be held next Sund

will be a ball after the concert and

FRIENDLY CONTEST OF WORKERS

As Etherto announced in The Hernid. wi at prepared to give a Free Scholar-ship in Stoll's College, Han Claire, Wis. the one andiag in the largest same ber of subscribers at 50 orth a year to this paper. This unusual offer we are able to make through the gener-osity of Mr. E. O. Stoll, principal of the college,

TO INCREASE THE CIRCULATION

of The Herald and aid the cause of Sociatism. Should the winner be un-

Socialism. Should the winner be smaller to take advantage of his good linck for financial reasons along. Frin-cipal Stoll agrees to find imployment for him during the year. In order to give our comrades and friends ample time to make the canvam, it has been

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 puts his coversions and heve his choice of a Scientific, Class of the choice of a Scientific, Class of the division former. This is a softendid of possible to the same time. To aid you is making the same time, have had printed a grantity wrase we have had printed a grantity wrase we have had printed a grantity wrase has any had printed a set of the same time. To the same the scholarship of the formation of the card orders which will be sold be do cents cach. If the winner desires he may transfer the scholarship.

Free Trip to Buffalo and Return

In addition to the above, and as a ecoarate preposition, we will give a fits trip from Chicago to Buffalo and veture, or from New York to Buffalo and veture, to theose sending in the largent mashes of sub-ceriptions at 50 casts during the next 80 days, from Spit. 16 to Oct. 16, provided that the ment Bor Hard that

SEND III YOUR ORDER FOR POSTAL CAND

To Our Patronsy We announce that the Dets P

We announce that the Co. has been reorganized, now be known as the Siz Co. The business will be facilities increased to most ing demand. We shall mu Socialize literature, published

Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 1

as the Standard Pi m will be enhand

Carl Carl

In addition to the above.

peace and order in Bedalia are compara-tively few in number. Uur citizens, as a rule, are fair-minded and just, the excep-tions being those who live and thrive up-on the powerty of the masses and feeders at the public crib. They see their power waning, the day of judgment draws near, their days of rapine and plunder are num-hered. The black night of theos and des-pair is receding. Bochalism triumphant filmmines the horizon. Fraternally, between the time the set of the set of the set of the public of the set of the set of the set of the public set of the set of the set of the set of the public set of the E. T. BEHRENS.

## MOBBED BY POLICE IN NEW JERSEY

IN NEW JERSEY. As the newspapers in various parts of the country have been printing reports of terrible things happening to Conrade George H. Goebel, it may be of interest to the many comrades who have heard George H. Goebel in their towns to know the real facts, as taken from the Daily Advertiser, of Newark, N.J. We are pleased to say that Comrade Goebel is not serionaly injured, in any way, and facis amply repaid for the danger and rather stremous life of the last ten days by the fact that in all the towns visited, the buildoning tactics resorted to by the sensing just what socialism is, and quite a sumber to asping openly they favor it. George H. Goebel of the Socialist par-ter who has been in southern New Jensey the same for governor, returned to his immediate for yearst today. The social set to years for a saying these decogating to President McKinley and the government.

The decogatory to Pressent accases, the government. The docies that I denounced Presi-tion docies that I denounced Presi-tion docies of unqueliked falsehoods," said Cochel, "Rether was I driven out Theand, "The true stary of my trip to ever been told, I was not driven

Contained. The true starty of my trip orange. The true starty of my trip Our colors are nalled in sam here and the paper will appear an and the paper will appear an in our colors are nalled in sam here our colors are nalled in sam here our colors are nalled in sam here and the paper will appear and working in the same and in the paper will appear and and will here the same and will here the same and our colors are nalled in same and working in the same and in the paper will appear and and will here the same and will here the same and our colors are nalled in the same and our colors are nalled in the same response and will here the same and our colors are nalled in the same response and will here the same and our colors are nalled in the same response and will here the same and our colors are nalled in the same response and will here the same and our colors are nalled in the same response and will here the same and our colors are nalled in the same response and will here the same and our colors are nalled in the same response and will here the same and response and will here the same and response are same and response and will here the same and response and the same and response and there the same and response and respons

Afraid of a Socialist Paper. Afraid of a Socialist Paper. There is great excitement in the town of Redianda, Cal. All our puritanical capitalists are foaming with rage. That very respectable bourgeous body, the board of trade, have spasma of indigna-tion vibrating from the crown of their heads to the very soles of their pluto-cratic shoes. And all because of one lit-tic Socialist paper. Local Rediands started the Under-Current because they could see the necessity for a straight Bo-cialist paper in the county, a paper that should teach the revolutionary principle of the class struggle so necessary to a movement like ours. And still more for the purpose of clearing the minds of peo-ple on the outside who have been infected with the New Zealand municipal owner-ship step sits. The Under-Current started under difficulties. Local Red-lands membership is working men who and the means to buy a press of ther own. Consequently through finan-dial disability, we were compelled to gri-the paper printed by the Review, a weekly capitalistic sheet that is issued here. From the very inception of the Under-Current our local capitalists have rated all the economic power at their some people to withdraw their ads under there and afford to have his banises. One read all the compaind y against the paper, but is customers, some of the best [7] peo-ple, had threatened to leave, and, as he would not afford to have his banises whot satisfied with this a deputation from the board of trade waited on the Ewiew and the class conscious prolearians for the board of trade waited on the Ewiew the board of trade waited on the Ewiew the data are under threats of beyrest to give up our printing. thisking, an doubt that we were dead and done for. Hou the paper will appear as twell working and here the structure to fill the board of trade waited on the Ewiew the dathe paper

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class.

Boston.

A thousand seamstresses went on a strike in Paris, France, in support of the striking tailors.

Eleven thousand people are engaged in making lamp chimneys throughout the United States.

The United Mineworkers have now reached a total of 1700 local unlohs and over 224,000 members.

over 224,000 members. A merchant tailor of Peoria, Ill., was fined \$100 and costs for fraudulently using the union label. The Monett, Ia., housemaids have formed a union, which is known as the Household Workers' association. Although only 870 factory hands are killed by accident in the course of a year, in England, the injured average 70,000. During 1900 the Iron Molders' union of North America paid its members in sick benefits slope the sum of \$102,985.

Nearly 5000 colored workers employed to the Bouthern tobacco factories are members of the Tobacco Workers' union. The last report of the New Hampshire bureau of labor shows that the 75,845 employee tabulated averaged \$6.55 e week in wages.

The Illinois Telephone company will place in its Obleage exchange an auto-matic switchboard plast will displace all the operators. Goodby, girls!

Dominicon Labor Congress declared against independent political action. Charges are made that government em-ployees held a controlling follownee.

Derroit D. Wright, United States con-minutes of the state of the states of the states of the states of the state of the s

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTEE Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 637 Seat the. Meet first Sanday in the month, 4 p. m., st 220 Union street. Frank Buchanan of Chicago was elect-ei president of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union of America at the annual convention at WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE See retary, E. H. Thomas, 616 State street Milwaukee, Wis.

The Paterson mills have decided that hereafter no person who is not a house owner shall be employed in many depart-ments. The tale told there of surplus labor is frightful.

Rutland.

Fifteen miners were entombed at Vic-toria. B. C., with no hope of them ever being rescued. We doubt whether these martyrs of industry will ever have a monument built to their memory.

Thomas I. Kidd, fifth vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, has gone from his Chicago office to Pana, Ill., at the request of President Gamuel Gom-pers to handle the striks situation there. A strike of three engineers at the city water plant left Pana in darkness.

water plant left Pana in darkness. Hen Tillet of the dock laborers and William F. Onardier of the Amalgumat-ed Society of Carpenters will represent the British Trade Union Congress at the next courselion of the American Prier-ation of Labor, which is to take place at Scrautos. Pa. December 12. Provident finantier declares in an inter-view that he holds 'n his peakagion a signed statement from President Mith-ed declaring that he would call out the miners and sense in colling out the raf-pay conserve and he area would deven finantier and promotions. The aralitations of whom was represent

SOCIALISTIC MAE WESTS

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Are You in the Race? The Free Scholarship STOLL'S COLLEGE

Bas Claire, Wis.,

Is to be won by soundbody who gets the larg-est number of subscriptings to The Hernel be-tween now and the solder of the year. If you are, when sending in your lists be users and say so. We must know that you are in the race so that we can keep account of your work.



1 Augusta

Becretary-treasurer, J. W. Quick, 6220 STANDARD PUBLISHING

locialist literature, publishin rd booksand paraphilite, and iterature relating in the Soc Whetenie and sitel trad being our sim to supply the but the Lowest rules. Account for the barry of the but the description being and description the description being and description the description being a set of the Barry of the barry of the barry bine adding these barry of the barry bine adding these barry of the barry bine adding these barry of the barry

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