matthe in avertising my positivity of my have by divertising yourself, pro-year my regarding Socialism to my regarding Socialism to my regarding to the matter before the

pair.

I prome as a millionaire SoI myself want say that I have
myself advertised as such. It has
myself advertised as such. It has
myself advertised as such. It has
myself the work and wish of the
day. I have never before known
that to regard the term "millionmetric to regard the term "millionmetric to regard the term "millionmetric them today seem to think
as describing me is a good means
thus a crowd out, and as it is getlike crowd that I am after, I am
only willing to have them do it, no
how far from the truth the libel
in am equally willing to be called
""mountebant" or "Bernsteinlan"
would conduce to the same and, es-

the how far from the truth the libel the I am equally willing to be called "mountebant" or "Bernsteinian" it would conduce to the same end, estiny In fact some of our friends made the word "fakir" a title of a rather than otherwise.

Size in the same number that you mitteded me for passing judgment that "Passing of Capitalism," between the As I explained in my ber 30, the note in regard to this was written by John Spargo, and In the paper inadvertently without searner. I was away at the time I do not see the article until it came in the paper through the mails at the same passing any judgment. I have not yet had an opporating to the innet days of grace you lev me, since the predictions made at the paper through the production of mine is to investigate instrial conditions in this country rather has about your time translating musty at German literature, long out of date. See and I agree that social development and the paper through the substrial development in alive to the industrial development and you are not. I maintain that the producing every year, according to the paper through the maintain that the producing every year, according to the paper and minustrial development and producing every year, according to the paper and maintain that the producing every year, according to the paper and maintain that me producing every year, according to the paper and maintain that me producing every year, according to the paper and maintain that me producing every year, according to the paper and maintain that me producing every year, according to the paper through the paper through the paper through the paper through the pap two thousand million dollars surplus producing every year, according. Depew, and which he says mustabled abroad, is an important econ fact for us to consider. I say that sign trade is no solution of the propersented, and I also agree with Detait if it is not a remedy we will within three years a tremendous an solution unemployed problem. My there is Rocialism. What is yours?

within three years a tremendous and insoluble unemployed problem. My solution is Socialism. What is yours?

Your idealistic prophecy as to the attitude the capitalist press might take regarding the suppression of Challenge has
not yet been fulfilled. The fact of the
suppression went over the A-sociated
Press to every paper in the cotake the covery, and
Thaveyet to see a Republican or Democratte paper comment unfavorably under
adden's action. You never will be otherwise than Utoolan. Faithfully yours.

H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE.

To which we have this to say: Socialism is not a patent medicine sold 50 cents a bottle-while the doctor is pulling the teeth of the capitalist system

free of charge on the band wagon. Socialism is a phase of civilization Capitalism is and Feudalism wasly Socialism is the next phase coming, it must come, if civilization is to

Meither Feudalism nor Capitalism over night or within "three" years. fact, Feudalism existed, and in some stries still exists, side by side with enitalism.

A great deal of harm can be done and ne by booming the person more than principle. History shows that many great and noble idea has been perforten from its original lofty aim in that All democracies were brought to end by men who thoroughly under the art of self-advertising. Yet, th H. Gaylord Wilshire has advermuelf in the Challenge more than editor we have heard of, we are not and that he will ever become the arch of Socialism. He is too gay a for that. Still we cannot see any It for Socialism in it.

By the way, we can tell Mr. Wilshire two daily papers in this city have eted on the action of the Assistant theaster-General and in both cases the ment was unfavorable to the govern-So we are not so Utopian after

as for Mr. Wilshire posing as saire Socialist"—he was called at least a dozen times in every of his paper. Mr. Wilshire could stopped it very easily. By consentit, he simply made his bow to the n Dollar God. But it is one of ardest tasks of American Socialists that very worship of the "aldollar," which has nowhere in of beer for the main meal of the day. it taken so deep a root as in this and has had not a little to do

poke seriously then. Now just think of it, kind re bree years only, of which three months ad a half have passed, stand between is and the Social Bevolution. And the Socialists of America have not carried single ward in New York, Chicago, Phil-sdelphis, Boston, Baltimore, or in any other large city in the United States. Be ildes they have not carried a single town ship in this great country. So much for the ballot.

And we venture to say that the entire proletarist of the country—the overlarge najority of which does not know any thing about Socialism as yet-is not in possession of five hundred rifles. And

only two years, eight months and four teen days to the great revolution. Just think of it! Would not it be high time for Comrade Wilshire to teach the young dea how to shoot?

So much for the bullet, But, says Mr. Wilshire, who is a business man and is called a millionaire, and vidently has a great respect for money -but, says he, there are two thousand million dollars surplus which we are pro ducing every year, according to Mr. De pew, and which he (Depew) says must be shipped abroad. But Wilshire says that foreign trade is no solution, and he also agrees with Depewthat if it is not a remedy we shall have within three years tremendous and insoluble unemployed problem.

We cannot see it in that light. We do not believe that we shall have even one of the periodical industrial crises of the capitalistic system within three years, to let alone the Socialist Revolution. If the two thousand million dollars is all that Mr Wilshire the business man, is basing his revolution upon, then let me tell him that is a small sum tor us pro letarian Socialista. But seriously speaking, it is a little sum. The least little rise in the standard of living of our population — let's say a rise of \$30 for every head during the year, hardly a noticeable change-would be sufficient to wipe out that surplus. And as long as our working people cannot compel the capitalists to raise the standard of wages even as little as that, how are they to compel them to give up everything !

Besides Capitalism does expand and will expand into Mexico, South America and Asia. As a matter of fact there is plenty of room for capitalist development in the northern states of our own country, while the South is almost entirely undeveloped.

No need of going into details. only want to bring out the fact clearly that any man who promises the people the Co-operative Commonwealth within three years is to put it mildly-a "Uto

century, many people believed and try consisted in telephoning the laborious preached that the kingdom of heaven was words to his broker: "Place me 10,000 at hand—the Bible says that Christ was on Rock Island margins." to come after 1000 years. Those who young man was wasting his vital ener believed this gave all their money and gy at the telephone. "Dusty Rhodes" was wealth to the church and to the poor.

Now, if Mr. Wilshire believes similarly that the Co-operative Common- Pierpont Morgan makes a hundred thou wealth is so near at hand, why don't he sand dollars by pressing a button. de the same, and donate his wealth to his question is, how many tramps does that church—we mean to say to his party? pressure manufacture? The money must Then people might at least be convinced come from somewhere. Wizard and all Wilshire good fellow, who wants to eat three parasites who pose as the cream of husquare meals a day like other people, we manity, but are in reality its mildew, do would warn him if he should decide on not work and are not useful in any way the strength of these lines to despoil But then, they own newspapers which himself,-not to give it all away, but to say they are, and at the some time throw keep a few pennies for some rainy day after the three years.

And as for Socialism it is a long and earnest fight. We may not have fuilfledged Socialism in three years, or in five years or even in ten years. But the future is ours,-inevitably ours,-and so we cannot give up the fight. And we will undoubtedly see a great deal of Socialism before we die.

The startling news comes from Chicago that the bankers there depreciate Social ism and have no use for Socialists. This The next thing the telegraph will tell us is that those be ers live in fine houses and drink cham name at dinner, while hundred thousand of workers in Chicago live in hovels and are glad to have "spare ribs"

ing was a problable private business when carrying a letter a hundred miles cost 25 cents. Some men where minds were not svere to a new "lens" on what by a common postal system much want

The Tendency in this Country and What it Leads to.

The tendency to-day is towards the centralisation of all industries—farming probably excepted. We have pointed out in several articles before that in the agricultural pursuits there is no centralisation perceptible and we also gave the probable reason for that phenomenon. But in all other industries the centralisstion continues and will make socialisation necessary sooner or later if civilization

We do not claim that such transformation will come over night, or that it is

even possible to have a sudden change.

But we do claim that this tendency toward socialisation of industries will continne until not only the water supply systems, the gas plants, electric light works, railroads, telegraphs, street car lines, and other enterprises that are now in a condition of metamorphosis from individual to public administration have become public property and are in collective possession of the people; but until all of the reat industries and business affairs that have reached the trust stage, or are near it, including the insurance business, the banks and the great department

The objection is raised by some Socialists that if the farmers are allowed to keep their land, we would not have "Marxian" Socialism. To which we an swer, that we do not care a --- whether our Socialism be Marxian or otherwise as long as we change the present system and emancipate all the people, and especially the preletariat. But if the poor and miserable are to wait until the possession of farms is concentrated as the machine shops or the mines are, they may just as well wait until they get to heaven. So much is sure, we in the West are not willing to wait that long, even if some of the inhabitants of the ast side of New York might be inclined to do so in order to be truly "Marxian."

But if we don't want to wait it is also a fact that if some "Marxists" would "collective ownership of ALL the means of production and distribution" in this country in spite of the American farmers and try to take their and away by force, such "Marxists" might just as well get ready to get off the earth, for to drag the moon down to the Bowery of New York would be just as easy a task. All the factory workers of the world, and the New York bar-tenders, could NOT take away the farms from the seven million American farmers and make them "common property," which, by the way, would not even be socialistic (not even according to Kantsky)+it would simply be asinine

So we will better leave the farmers' out of the question and simply suppose that be friendly to Socialism, by which they have fully as much to gain as the proletarist even if they do keen their farms during the next generations

But the argument is raised by the capitalistic side that a people's monopoly of the most important means of production and distribution, with the exception of the products of agriculture, will produce a system so machine-like in strucare that the life of those who participate will become uninteresting. The answer to that objection is simple

With the exception of agriculture, the large part of production and distribuion has already become one gigantic machine, of which the individual workan, superintendent or book-keeper is but an atom responding like any fraction of a smaller machine to the other part of the mechanism.

The question to be settled is no longer, are we to have a machine-like pro fuction and distribution? The question is, by what authority and in whose authority is the machine to grind?

We now have machine-like production-machine-like private and public life. our machine is constantly growing in extent and becoming more complex and ixed in every department of its vast structure The trouble is about the ownership.

It is owned by comparatively few great corporations, the number of whose stockholders is limited to a class that has already become an aristocracy with powers greater over the lives of their fellows than any other aristocracy in mod-

The demand of the people is now that the machine be taken possession of by our government—in which we all have a vote and which we can shape as the majority decides as soon as we have a majority-and then worked in a ocratic way for all the people.

finding none, very soon lost the liking and the capacity for work. But the capitalistic papers take every occasion possible ed and that shiftlessness is bound to suffer. And this is so in a general way It was an industrious man who on Mon day morning last invested \$10,000 in During the last decade of the 1enth \$500 ahead in the evening. His indus most superhuman industry by which J that he is in earnest about his prophecy; if we are to believe the daily press, as as it is they naturally are in doubt. Yet nothing, though it must be admitted that No. the hordes of filth at the poor unfortunates who be came idle tramps because capitalism has brought them to it.

> The Milwaukee Daily News says that municipal ownership of street railways offers the only satisfactory solution to the traction problem in our large cities. It would, however, continues the News, make a mighty poor solution under a Dave Rose administration, unless there were safeguards placed around the earnings of the railway that would make it absolutely impossible to shift the burden of taxation onto the shoulders of those who ride on the street cars. In the case of the revenues of the water department the charter provides that they shall be devoted exclusively to the depertment, yet the Rose administration has ignored the charter and voted over a quarter of a million of dollars of the water funds into the general funds of the reasury, thereby forcing the water-users treasiny, thereby forcing the water-users to bear the burden of government that should be been by the owners of property. Whish goes to show that municipal ownership, while prescribe to private ownership under all droumstaness, one has in full fruit only if administration of the burden of the bu

Where is the Secret?

about the execution of the Anarchist assassin Leon F. Czolgosz is the air of mystery the authorities try to put around the affair when all the daily papers of the country had full and detailed re

tion of his last moments taken from daily paper. Our readers will please observe the usual tag of mystery at thbottom:

Once in the chair Czolgosz glanced helplessly about and while the electricians were ad-justing the electrodes and draw-ing taut the straps he attempted to make a strapent.

om ake a statement.
"I shot the President because
I thought I would benefit the
good people, the working people,"
he said.

good people, the working people, he said.

He spoke with an effort. The witnesses, surprised, strained their ears to catch the words which followed.

The attendants seized Czolgosz's legs and, passing the straps around them, bound them firmly. A cut had been made in the right leg of his trousers, ready for the electrode, which was applied after the man's leg had been bared above the knee.

More incoherent words followed, almost unintelligible.

Then he said plainly:

"I am not sorry for my crime."

His arms were bound to the arms of the chair and straps were quickly passed across the abdomen and chest until he was firmly bound down. Then the face straps, covering the chin and a part of the nose, were fastened in place.

All was now ready for the ad-

place. All was now ready for the ad-All was now ready for the adjustment of the wires. With his face almost hilden by the straps, Czolgosz made one final effort to talk. He was evidently thinking of home, for just before the current was applied he said:
"I am heartily sorry I could not "I am heartily sorry I could not see my father."

Electrician Davis stepped

ctrician Davis glanced ear-Electrician Lavis gianced ear-nestly at the electrode and straps to see that all was in readiness. He stepped back and placed his hand on the lever. Then Warden Mead gave the fatal signal. Etc. Follows a detailed description.

spout in the papers goes on and udes:

des:

Then the witnesses filed slowly out of the death chamber and went buck to the warden's office. Here the death certificate was produced and signed by the twelve men who composed the jury. This over, they were cautioned by Supt. Collins to observe secretary as to the details of the essecution and to retrain from discretesing them outside the prison discretesing them.

Capitalism is preparing the way for So ilism in more than one way. Even the ideal of Engels-farm life with city advantages is getting to be more than nere dream.

A farm is a different place now that it was twenty years ago. Rural trolley lines are turning the farms near cities into suburban residences. A farmer family can go to the city and shop or attend the theater.

Free postal delivery routes have been established in almost every state and territory. Every rural delivery wagon is a money order postoffice. The carriers sell stamps, register letters and pay money orders.

The old "distreed" school is also dis appearing rapidly. Farmers have good schools nowadays and in some counties of Wisconsin the children of the farmers are now carried to and from school in busses, which enables the farmers to build large central schools, arrange them according to grades and hire the best teachers

And now our farmers have also tele phones.

The first successful attempt to estab lish a complete rural telephone service is due to H. C. Hackney of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, who, believing that farmers would gladly welcome superior talephone service at reasonable rates, raised the necessary capital and built in the town ship of East Troy, Walworth county, the only telephone line of this character in the United States. Of the 160 farmers iving in or about the township, 115 are now enjoying a telephone service, which by an alliance with the Wisconsin Telephone company, alows them communica tion with all places in the state.

Under the new conditions it is a bene fit to the working class that it is constantly driven out of the city into more roomy and airy quarters eight or ten miles away. The city proletariat in order to be rejuvenated needs more air, more sun and more health. If the city proletaire gets into touch with the farm er it can only result in the advantage of

Our "reform" mayor, David S. Rose wants the Polish vote and wants it badly. He is willing to pay good money for it, and he evidently thinks the best money is the city's money.

He has shown that many a time But just now the mayor's proclivity for the "Polish vote" may cost the city \$125,000 in one lump.

When a few weeks ago it was decided to have a new bridge at Broadway the board of public works of our city took Charles W. Finley, who have been inthe ground that it would not do to advertise for the contract to remove the old bridge at the present time.

The first reason urged was that the bridge could not be completed for a year and that it would not do to move Broadway bridge and to keep that thoroughfare without a bridge all that time. Then it was also urged that it was an ab solute waste of money for the city to build a bridge at Broadway at this time if the elevated road, which has secure a franchise, is to build a bridge at that place. The company has declared its intentions to build the road. If the city insists upon building the new bridge it will simply throw away \$125,000, if the elevated road builds its line. One of the provisions in its franchise is that it must

Mayor Rose, however, would not listen to the reasons urged for delay. He literally whipped the members of the board of public works against their judgment vertise for the building of a new bridge and the removal of the old Broadway bridge to Lincoln avenue at once.

For, while it is an indisputable facthat there are more people passing at Broadway bridge in a week than at Lincoln avenue in a year, there are weight ier reasons in Mayor Rose's mind for disregarding that.

Mayor Rose is always at work fishing and trading for votes. He knows there is a great amount of dissatisfaction with his administration among certain of the Polish leaders on the south side. He is making every effort to get them in line for the spring campaign.

Now there is Alderman Maciolek, who has property near Lincoln avenue. And there are others interested in real estate in that vicinity. Rose has promised Ald. Macioliek and the others that Broadway bridge will be moved as soon possible and that means immediately. In return he is to get the support of these disaffected Poles.

these disaffected Poles.

It was pointed out to the mayor that the taking away of Broadway bridge would greatly inconvenience the laboring people going to and from work and also the business men of the lower east and the south side, but he is of the opinion that more votes could be maked by moving it to Lincoln account without or the country without a laboring to the country without a laboring to the country without a laboring to a paint the country without a laboring to the country without a laboring to the country without a laboring to a paint of the country without a laboring to a paint of the country without a laboring to a paint of the country without a laboring to a paint of the country without a laboring to a paint of the country without a laboring to the country without the country with the country without the country without the

It is highly willerin lo lately, of vario A man may be tw year as he was last available for the almshor the doubling that counts, but the doubled.

On the other hand, how er in spite of all these volum of pay, we hear of nothing and lockouts all over the ness has improved during the ears in every branch and pr never more satisfactory from facturers' point of view. Yet the to be able to live under a "pe that made all the neces much higher.

from the "prosperity" excearner. He must content must be magnified into ricies, as may made by capitalist papers advances made by the Illinois railroad which were deceptively ed as a 10 per cent. increas and followed up by the disches eral hundred workingmen, sor nearly thirty years in the sea company. By the way, where new "pension system" of the

Central railroad come in?

To people who have studied that em, it is all only a new des of the old and well-known truth the the distribution of the world the toiler comes in for the "prosperity" or no "prosperity." us admit for Let us admit to ment that the Republican party les full away after the industrial criefs of 1893 has had its full inning. We enjoying that prosperity? The bank the manufacturer, the capitalist, state agent, the lawyer and the alled "man of business" in The lemon is pretty well sque that gentry gets through with run night and day may flow like water and divide ike the tides but if the working must go about in old clothes, live in ement houses or old hovels and semi-children to work when they are years old, what good will it do him know that we have "prosperity that wages have risen 20 per cent.?

Governor W. T. Durbin, in a lengthy communication addressed to Governor J. C. W. Beckham of Kentucky, refuses to grant the requisition for the extradition of ex-Governor William S. Taylor and dicted by Kentucky courts for complicity in the murder of Governor William Goebel.

Gov. Durbin says:

"I choose to make use of the right and the duty as the executive of the commonwealth to exercise a discretion. ary power of refusal, to the end that the purpose of persecution, which seems to be the conspicuous feature of this prose-cution, may not force these men before a court, partisan to the very extreme of vindictiveness, and a jury organized for conviction in its personnel and impanel

Can a fair trial be had for these me under the indictment? What was the object in appropriating \$100,000 for the conviction of the suspected murderers of William Goebel? Does not the evidence demonstrate that a portion of this sum has been paid for perjury? In the re-cent trial of Caleb Powers, why should judicial propriette have judicial proprieties have been outraged by the refusal of Judge Cantrill to give a change of venue from his hearing? Why should a jury of twelve partiesns of the late Mr. Goebel be selected to try Judge Cantrill, candidate for a Unit-

ed States senatorship, instructed a jury that it might convict on the testimony of one alleged accomplice, if that testimony was corroborated by another alleged accomplice; it might convict the defendant for the act of another man, to which the defendant had never agreed; the trial court permitted the specially employed attorney for the prosecution to make an impassioned plea to the jury to ham the defendant on accurations entirely outside of the record. To such a perversion of justice I will not consent the consent of this comment of the consent of t consign any citizen of this common-wealth, be his residence temperary or

We have no doubt that Governor Des-bin's standpoint in this matter is right. What we want to show is the fact th our capitalistic governors and lawgive are very particular and watchful to that no injustice is done to one of their class by blind prejudice and parti ship. How different it is in the case of proletarians on trial. In 1886 mate capitalists collected over half a million and sent it to Chicago to convict the Am archists who were tried by a jury care fully selected for the purpose of

There was no governor. judge, in fact not even a large land organization, that desert to

ch mutilation was to benefit another com." It is clear that this justice oks knowledge as to what men do with their bodies in these days. Every day men are compelled by necessity is con-sent to the mutilation of their foldes. They can be found in mills and mines and on reflroads everywhere. And they do it "for the benefit" of others and seldons for themselves. Yes, for a dollar dons for themselves. Yes, for a dollar a day anywhere in this free land, men consent not clone to mutilision but to murder in order that other men may Aug. 24, 1981.

EATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1901.

don't work get an in

the whole world is at all

Or have you never

twelve months of starva-

so you believe in political and ed

al democracy, but deny the practy of industrial democracy? Do

akespecre in the Sixteenth cen-sid say "The spirit of the times teach me speed," what would be

in our day, when steam and elec-

are getting to be tediously slow?

because he declared there were

Anarchists in the Democratic

The trouble is that the professor

exact. He should have said 499,

Cardinal Manning who said that a

he was willing to work but could

is futile to affempt to stay the prog

is in order. Put your shoulder the wheel and help the advance move-

chbishop Corrigan says his main ob-

on to Socialism is that there would

industrial system wherein there was place for the Corrigans, Crokers and

work, or to bread without work." But

what they earned is exempt from

To show that prosperity still holds its benignant sway, it may be mentioned that the other day we found tacked up

on one telegraph pole three notices of constable's sales of the stocks and per-

oual belongings of three small business

are a great many poles in Milwaukee.

took with them were shotguns, rifles, re-

While the Christian world has been

"Thou shalt not steal.

Exactly

"no drones in the hive."

of the times.

law says.

of the age and to return to the for

ide methods of primitive times. So-

work had a right to steal bread.

sor in Rutgers college has lost

why?

FRALDRIES.

It is commonly charged that criminals as a class are not amenable to kind front-ment and cannot reform. Many are made criminal directly by the industrial system and nothing so demoralises men as lack of employment. An instance o en unable to better their condition outside a prison occurred the other day:

Judge Skinner, in the court of quarter seasons at Newark, N. J., sentenced Max Miller and Alfred Welling, two housebreakers, to eighteen months each in the penitentiary at Caldwell.

When the judge was about to leave the bench a note from the two prisoners was handed to him. He ordered that Miller and Welling be again brought before him. This was done, and the judge in a kindly tone asked:

"Why do you want to go to state prison?"

"Why do you want to go to state prison?"
"Because want to learn a trade, so that we may earn an honest living when we come out," was the answer.
"Do you understand," asked the judge, "that I cannot send you to state prison for less than two years?"
"We understand that," came the re-

"We understand that, "And it is because you want to learn a trade that you are willing to serve the extra six months?" asked the judge. "It is," came from the prisoners in

unison.
"Then your request is granted," said
the judge, "and I hope it will cause you
to become good men, so that when you
come out you will be an ornament to

And when they have learned a trade— that then? They will find all jobs takwhat then? Then they can "turn to something else," which will probably be the old business of housebreaking. Such is the dreary-go-round of capitalist industry.

Dr. Thomas' Successor.

clais who quinzed Osolgoss for eclared that every man had a cal, evidently did not know that The Herald is not concerned with the theological beliefs or unbeliefs of Dr. Frank Crane, who succeeds Dr. H. W. Thomas in the People's church, Chicago. That he is too large a man intellectually for the creed of the Methodist church. however, is apparent. He is one of a very few pulpiteers who, when most of them were frothing with rage and cries for bloody revenge against the Anarchists, insisted that Socialists and reformers of every class were advanced thinkers. Among other things he said:

"You say that Socialism, and nearly all reforms are wrong. How do you know? Have you studied these ques No, you prefer to travel in the same rut that you have traveled for

werre would be an uncomfortable one "Down at the public library you will find books on political economy and on sociology thumbed and worn and marked. There is an old English statute which Who did it? Did any of you believers in the constitution of the same old social organized taking from the working order of things that we have had for years do it? No, it was done by the nen who cannot afford to buy the books they love.

the questions that you condemn without Those men are thinkers. You are the dead ones."

The Skinners Will Stay.

men in this city. And, of course, there Thirty-six railroad companies doing It appears that the teachers who were ousiness in Chicago are the owners of sent out to the Philippines went well property values amounting to \$182,508, prepared to teach the young iden "how 362. In 1900 this property was assessed Among the equipment they for taxation purposes at \$10,383,712. This assessment is based on the returns of the railroad companies, who swore ammunition. Every teacher, says the New American of Manila, carries a that their holdings were worth \$21,112,-795 only. The assessment is made by the state board of equalization and it is thus seen that that body favored the straining itself to raise a pairry hundred thousand dollars to ransom Miss Stone, and Christian capitalists have waited for railroads by cutting in two the valuation placed upon the property by the railway officials themselves. This result is attained, of course, by the connivance of mp in the price so they might get a railway officials, and the companies have argain, the brigands seem to have grown even refused to pay taxes on the low aseasments. Over a hundred and fifty millions of property escapes taxation because it is property belonging to corporations having power enough in the state to control its government and subject every interest of the people for which government is supposed to stand to the prirate interests of wealth.

> An attempt is being made to compe these and other corporations, like

where." The corporations may go else where to Hades if they please; but

capital" will not leave the state. Street

railways will remain in Chicago; menu

facturing plants will not to any great

atent relinquish the profitable pasture

king the people. No; there is no dan-

ger that comporations, having grown rich where they have done beginner, will make hinder their exporamities. Oh, med for the people are cylinate to the people are cylinate.

Thirteenth Amendment of the Meither slavery nor involuntary servi-tion, steept as a putishment for crime, steept as a putishment for crime, and the party shall have been duly witted, shall exist within the United tests, or any place subject to their ju-diction."

of the delay and, report has it

we put an end to the missionary's suf-

Dot slavery orists in the Philippines. children are sold, and in the where a negro was recently sold to say nothing of the industrial of the North and the South in mines and factories of capital-

> del young man, Gov. Yates of who has, despite his early Sung, justified the expects est enemies by lying ith the notorious jobber lies, Bill Lorimer, says

upon the great question which overshows all others, via., the industrial prices, so Justice Brower, surrounded he was by much of the intellect of the country in the conservative atmosphere of old Yale, satisfied those who heard him least, a grave suspicion that the attitude of Socialists upon this world-problem was correct and had historical and logical sanction. He told his audience what Sicialists have slways contended, that the growth of trusts and centralisation of industry is the natural and neces consequence of economic evolution and. in unmistakable language, pointed out the utter futility of all attempts to turn

His exact language as reported by the daily newspapers was this: "The great forces of industry, business and politics eem to be passing under the dominance of single central control. You cannot stay this movement toward centralisation. It is natural evolution. Injunction against strikers will not stop. Legislation against trusts will not. Attempting to stay the movement of its charlot wheels by injunction or by statute is lunacy compared with which Dame Partington's effort to stop the Atlantic with a mop was

There is here matter for profound reflection for the flippant opponents of Secialism who have been accustomed, in the absence of argument and reason, to berate the Socialist advocate as mentally inbalanced. It is as if Justice Brewer had taken almost bodily the words he used from the speech of a Socialist agitator. It is more than that. It is confirmation, or rather admission, from an unexpected quarter, the: Karl Marx's contention that all other interests are subordinated to the economic system is grounded in stern and irresistible fact.

Every day adds its proof to the com plete failure of legislation to stay the progress of centralization. Every hope held out to the people that it can be done is a delusion and a snare. Search where you will you will fail to discover any ra tional method of dealing with the problem, save in the manner that socialism suggests. The truth is that it is not a problem to be tinkered with, but a fact o be accepted. The thing to be done is whether the "dominance of a single central control" shall continue, or whether society as a whole appropriate to its use and benefit the indispensable means of life, which, we maintain, it is necessary to do for the preservation o

Here's a Pretty Picture. The New York Independent, a maga

The New York Independent, a magarine which pretty respectably represents whatever really deserves to be called half-way respectable in capitalist society, has this to say on the attitude of the business men toward corrupt government:

Many thousands of ousiness men will vote for Mr. Low because they are Republicans, and Mr. Low is the regularly nominated candidate of the Republican party. If these same business men had formed the habit—which the dream reformer would long ago have had them former of thinking of municipal politics as something to be divorced from national politics, it is safe to say that they would not vote a Fusion ticket. With a single-minded enthusiasm that would take the reformer's breath THEY WOULD PUT IN THEIR WORK FOR TAMMANY HALL. This we know is a well-nigh appalling statement. But we also know that it is unqualifiedly true. The average business man in New York City, Chicago, or Philadelphia, right down in the bottom of his heart does not wapt an unfinching, honest, business-like administration, which will enforce the law to the letter, and mete out even-handed justice. On the contrary, he wants an administration which will stroll stolidly by while the sidewalk in frout of his warehouse is piled ten feet high with packing cases. He walk in front of his warehouse is pil-ten feet high with packing cases. I wants a board of assessors who are " right" on the delicate subject of specten feet high with packing cases. His wants a board of assessors who are "pacial right" on the delicate subject of special assessments for street improvements. He wants a building department which will let him put in wood for iron, sand for coment, and brick walls for windows. He wants a board of health that won't get "too nasty" when he burns soft coal, or violates the ordinance in regard to the storage of noxious materials. These are hard sayings, but every man in New York City who has survived the age at which human beings are supposed to cut eye teeth knows that they are true; and no one knows it better than the average. New York business man himself. In his moments of relaxation, when he talks with you freely on the railroad train or at the club, he owns up to every one of these indictments, and ways even harder things about himself and his associates. There could be no greater nonsense than the talk that the strength of the Tammany organization lies in the ignorant and victous classes of this great city. THE STRENGTH OF TAMMANY 18. IN THE REPECTABLE. GOD-FEARING, CHURCH-GOING, WELL-TO-DO BUSINESS CLASSES, AND THEY KNOW IT, as everybody who is not a simpleton knows it. They are the men who can shake off and trample down this whole dynamication of villainy in general believe that responsibility rests not with them, but on the ignorant and the victous, and as long as they can keep the dream reformers babbling about some childish change in politics, the temptation to pright on with their actual practice of business methods into politics, the temptation to pright on with their actual practice of business methods in politics will doubtless be great. The appeal must be made to to something infainitely greater than their business methods in the ractual practice of business methods in the made to their man-had, in the proposability. street railway companies and the gas trust, to pay their just share of the public burden. Immediately after a decision adverse to them is given by a court the cry is set up that "capital will leave the state" and "the corporations will go else-

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DISBURSEMENTS.

The following disbursements were made

Herald (Printing)	\$1,571.99
Herald, postage, addr., wrappers, etc	468.11
Office Expenses	173.57
A. S. Edwards, salary	405,00
Printing	134,50
Rent	100.00
Organizer's Fees	15.00
Elizabeth H. Thomas, loan	160 50
Elizabeth H. Thomas, loan Theodore Debs, salary	698,60
Literature	31,98
Berrice Services, stenographer	210 00

LIABILITIES.

	The liability of the party, as shown by the financial records, is as follows:
1	Eugene Distagen, loan \$225.00 A. S. Edwards, salary 478.05 Theodore Debs, salary 281.40
	Total

In connection with the above report, I beg to say that I have in my possession all financial records, receipt stubs, recepts, vounchers, etc., showing in detail the sources from which all revenue of the party was derived and the manner in which it was disposed of, from my introduction to office, June 16, 1898, to the present time; also office equipment and other property of the party.

In conformity with the resolution passed by the convention, all this will be turned over to the new national secretary.

turned over to the new national secretary, Comrade Greenbaum, as soon as the ref-erendum vote, which I understand will be favorable, is announced by the committee in charge. In conclusion n charge. conclusion I wish to express my

heartfelt thanks to the members of the executive boards and comrades for their loyal support, their kind and generous as-

loyar support.

With confidence in and best wishes for the growth and prosperity of the new party, I am, fraternally,
THEODORE DEBS.

The situation with reference to the threatened strike of miners in France is considered serious. It is said that arms have been smuggled to the miners. It is also said that extensive military preparations have now been completed, for drafting strong bodies of troops into the coal fields to protect the miners and non-strikers.

French labor unions are to take a great French labor unions are to take a great step toward a general consolidation with the completion of the new palace of la-bor, which is being built in Inria, mainly with funds that have been collected from workingmen during the past few years. The palace is situated is the Place du Pleix, occupying ninety yards of front-age.

Some months ago the state furnishing board of Montana awarded contracts for furniture for the new state house to the Robert Mitchell Furniture company of Dincinnati, O., for about company of about the company of the returned the courset, Gov. Tool the heart to heart to heart to the netter. Tool the alter coupers applied to the September court for a writ of mandament directed to the state heart, he count for the state heart, he couper to the state of the state o

So long as possible the religious sys-tem will try to preserve itself within its present sources of power. It will be in-creasingly service at the feet of capital. It will have annual schemes for "the reconciliation of capital and labor." It will manufacture revivals of religion. It will seek to gain power over the weak and the hepless.

and the hepless.

But soon the church will have no sources of power left within itself. It will discover that capitalism can not save it, since caultalism can not save it since caultalism can not save itself, and will then seek to fasten itself upon the Socialism bet for the sake of Socialism, but for the sake of ecclesiasticism, or the religious system. With these approaches of Christianity the Socialist revolution should have nothing to do. To christianite Socialism would be to destroy it, and to perpetuate a capitalised and decadent Christianity. Every

The Glass Struggle.

THE STRUGGLE OF LABOR IN GERMANY.

industrial Courts a Branch of the German Judicial System-Special Boards of Arbitration.

The Germans are not much in advance of us in their methods of settling labor struggles, and manufacturers over here appear to have even more trouble with their employes than those in the United States, writes William E. Cartiss in the Record-Herald. During the year 1899, the latest for which statistics are obtainable—and I must any that we are far in advance of the Germans in the prompt publication of statistics and government reports—there were in the German empire 1336 strikes, involving 7121 employers and 154,017 workingmen. Of these 99,338 persons struck work voluntarily and 10,122 were forced or induced to stop work by strikers. The largest number of strikes was in the metal trades, the second largest number in the mines and the third in the textile manufactories; 1126 of the strikes were for higher wages, 379 for shorter hours of labor and in 596 other reasons were involved. Of the total number of strikes 333 were entirely successful, 528 entirely failed, 439 were compromised or were partially successful, and the remainder were pending when the report was published.

A permanent branch of the German indicial system, called gewerbe-gerichts, or industrial courts, has jurisdiction over all disputes of an industrial character, just as the commercial courts settle

judicíal system, called gewerbe-gerichts, or industrial courts, has jurisdiction over all disputes of an industrial character, just as the commercial courts settle commercial matters and the criminal courts prosecute crime. These industrial courts are established for the express benefit of labor employes, mechanics, factory operatives, domestic servants, clerks, bookkeepers and wage-earners of every description, and in all cases involving less than 100 marks (\$25) their decisions are final. In suits of greater importance appeals may be taken, but there are no fees and no costs. The members of the court are appointed by the minister of justice acting on behalf of the Emperor, one court for so many population, located at the most convenient point. In large cities and mannaturing centers the courts are permanent and hold regular sessions like the other courts, but where the population is scattered they are called tegether as is scattered they are called tagether

is scattered they are called tagether as their services are needed. They have authority to sit as mediators or arbitrators in strikes if either parts petition them to do so, or they can affer their services, but except in certain cir-cumstances, hereafter described, they have no power to company petition them to do so, or they can offer their services, but except in certain circumstances, hereafter described, they reave no power to compel disputants to submit their claims, and, like our own boards of arbitration, must depend upon public opinion to do so. If both parties agree to submit matters in dispute they must abide by the decision, or appeal from it within ten days to one of the higher courts, as in an ordinary lawsuit. The industrial tribunal is a court of record, and its decisions have the same force as the other courts in all cases. Special boards of arbitration are frequently appointed in emergencies by the local authorities where labor disputes have arisen, and both parties are invited to accept mediation or arbitration, but they cannot be compelled to do so. If both accept, the arbitration board is given the same authority and its decisions have the same force as an ordinary court. It has the right to summon wineses and compel their attendance. The members of such boards are usually laymen of recognised character and integrity, who are familiar with labor conditions and enjoy the condidence of the community, and their chairman or president is usually a member of the judiciary who has the power to administer oaths, is familiar with the laws, the rules of swidence and judicial procedure.

National Union of United Workmen gives notice of r general offices and the Ersu to Odd Fellows' temple, com and Elm streets, Cincinnati.

Street railway man of Na Tenn, have been locked out for ing to the union and are waging cott on the city railway lines. It travel, as a result, has fallen off

cent. Montreal cigarmakers have lessed statement to the effect that fiftee from the combined, locked them out, alread of dren, put in machines, pay low was work long hours and are trying to de stroy the union.

Herbert Rose of Australia has perfected, so says an exchange, an improve automatic or self-acting gravity when the investment of the self-acting in all civilized countries.

The last of the idle mills of the Idle

The last of the idle mills of the III nois Steel company has started up. However, several of the strikers have as been employed, and this has given the to the rumes that a number of them have been blacklisted.

been blacklisted.

Italian newspapers over the count are complaining that public spinion are complaining that public spinion the United States has become include against foreigners since the essaming of President McKinley and that mailtalian workmen are being discharged. The manufacturers of Jamestowa, Y., had an organiser of the woodwer ers arrested for having the audacity attempt to organize their wage-slave He was charged with being "a public nuisance." The national union belief him out.

him out.

A London cable says the industry stagnation in Germany is increasing a may develop into a panie by Christma Thousands of workingmen are least the fatherland, and the fear is express that the panic will spread all over a cope.

Idaho miners of the Cocur d'Alena's gion are protesting against the appainment of Gen. H. C. Merriam to a major generalship. He commanded the true in that region during the late strike a incurred the ennity of the miners his general orders.

The Little habeau many contracts a contract of the miners and contracts and contracts are contracted to the miners and contracts and contracts are contracted to the contract of the miners and contracts are contracted to the contract of the contract of

his general orders.

The Italian bakery workmen of I ton, Mass., who recently organised union, have raised their wages II week, reduced their working week in seven to six days and gained the consion to have pay day every week instead of every month as formerly.

According to the annual report of Mergenthaler Linotype company, it are 1491 printing offices in the United States using the linotype machine. States using the linotype maching the net profits of the company den year ending September 39 were 1034, against \$1,919,165 the progen.

year.

Akron C. L. U. resolved against ther lobbying for labor laws and is yor of inaugurating "an aggressive paign of education and agitation for election of union men to all offices, making and executive, in the state tation." The A. F. of L. should an emissary to that town at once.

an emissary to that town at once.

Flushed with the success gained in recent fight against organized laber, various employers' associations of Francisco are arranging plans to fect an offensive and defanatve allies and they do not deny that their on is to teach the workingson his place prevent the "dictation" of trade miss

Improved machinery is or placing not less than 1800 for the wheat districts of easier too, a Western gener says, chine which contributes most contributes and contributes most contributes and contributes of the contributes of the

in who tries to save his coun-leaster is a patriot, then there is for the patriots of Ameri-resitual danger is not from for-on. Gapital in land has laid a national heart and is drink-to blood. Surely, the Scrip action that a man's greatest had within his own house is

we do? What is the su-tive to the way voter, every man i country? dy and willing to follow fur-countries of dying Italy, Spain accessed autions around us?

pangerised attions around us a perceived the true cause of article present in our own body all we seek to remove it? Are to man our children and children say African slavery even to much as raising a finerest to much as raising a finerest to? Forbid it, Almighty

the hour for determined action ow. And of what shall ou slie? If we abandon plutocra e of the threatened danger Il we turn for relief and safet, iall we turn for relief and safety
o democracy; and if we are to
seneracy in fact, then the whole
tic system of industry must gotelules of depitalism and the prindemocracy are like those of oil
me. "They may both occupy the
rritory; but they will not mix.
of remains above the water, so
tal will remain above the democadollar above the man.
ord Democracy means a governord Democracy means a govern-

ageing apove the man.

rd Democracy means a govern

novereign equals. In can b

d only as long as equality o

ty is realisted at every poin sined only as long as equality of sailty is maintained at every point unit need. There can be no real racy in, any country so long as away remains in law by which holividgain can gain a monopoly least upon which other individual live, or by which some may monopoly of the tools with which must work, or by which some this a measure of the product of all and tools, without which others are increasing to justice. For opportunity and industrial live, without and industrial

history of the world there is not example.

achievement of Democracy in the religion, bought at such a feart, was one of the greatest strides
civilisation that has ever been.

There is no longer menopoly in
id. There is equality of opportunit in consequence the religious
int for so many centuries drenched
the with human blood have ceased.
partial schievement of a political
recrease in America. The hora which raised the African negro
dinity of a political demoround never have occurred had
the principles been morn closely
to when the foundations of our
when the foundations of our
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if he is position of equality in the
if he is that it will be done
way near future and that society
main hands to be the step I have

y near future and that society y benefit by the step I have givest doubt. gious Democracy and Political

are of secondary importance of to Industrial Democracy. foundation upon which the rest. Not until it is achieved he nations of the earth beat their a into plowshares and their spears runing-hooks and learn war no

realing-hooks and learn war no real and an institution beneath the and stripes to which any American can point the finger of pride not a socialistic institution.

I heald we resist its onward compared to the socialistic institution.

I heald we resist its onward compared to the han ever yet been gained to the han ever yet occur and the socialism, every light-way socialism, every light-way, socialism, every public school building, every public school bu

the principles of socialism are
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time is embourty satisfactory, while or ery issues assumed: A comman there is the survey of the policy of the survey of the survey of the survey of human used, it can certainly administer these less difficult as well. The Greeting of the adplayer is a factory is not more difficult than the proper man-

againent of a schedulous.

If a thirmer, without expensence, can step hiro a postoffice and conduct it satisfacturally, certainly the department of acriculture would not seed fail for want of a competent board of directors.

If an army of destruction can be equipped and made more efficient when under governmental direction, then I suggested that the conduction of the control of

have it all, and they see in Socialism an opportunity of getting it.

Capital produces no wealth and should have none. Were John D. Rockefeller to take every dollar of the capital he now possesses into an uninhabited is land, or one where no one worked, he might stay there a hundred years, but he could not add one penny to his holdings.

There can be but 100 per cent. of anything. If capital takes more, labor must take less. Yet our Republican friends tell us that the interests of capital and labor are identical.

But the objection is urged that were an industrial democracy established, that all incentive to individual effort would be gone. That what we would have would be a kind of a lasy poace. This objection is the one mest popular in the public mind at the preservine, though constaining no basis of fact whatever within it. We should always remember that there can be no such shing as a valid objection to a true meth-

Said Farmer, hee eldert son: "You've become syndicates hold a memopoly is the field of industry, on the part of the masses, will become several hour until they will finally become entirely deed; here progress will be at any and. The same conditions will prevail in the field of industry during that reigns, has prevailed in the field of reigion during the time when all political power was monopolised by the kings and royal families.

The chief lesson to be learned from the history of the past is that mankind has nothing to feur from freedom. It is the water in the pond above the dam that becomes staguant and that generates the yearre in the pond above the dam that becomes staguant and that generates the germs of disease. Englosions can reself in the surrent of the part of the past is that mankind has in thing to feur from freedom. It is the water in the pond above the dam that becomes staguant and that generates the germs of disease. Englosions can reself in the surrent of disease. Englosions can reself in the surrent of the su tics.
While J. P. Morgan and assessmelicates hold a memopoly in the fi

Favors Killing Em Off.

H. H. Powers, professor of sociology at Cornell university, startled his class in political principles by the following statement:
"I am strongly in favor of killing off

in political principles by the following statement:

"I am strongly in favor of killing off the weak in society for the namest of the strong. A child learning his letters ought to see the detriment to except in letting the unit propagate their kind. Kill of the feeble minded and those who are a burden to the rest of acciety as you would kill off so many rattlemakes, not because we hate them but because they are troublescome to have around you.

"I believe the time will came when society will see the benefit of gataramanting the weak by artificial means. To be sure, unes the present points in the present points."

Ear out them in the same we retain a man beings to effort. Them we shall see how these will be affected by socialism. Three of the strongest motives operating the dewrite for honor or the approval of society.

The coast Seamen's Journal prints the flowing letter from a salor on the little of the strongest motives operating the dewrite for honor or the approval of society.

"All you one-mino salors come listers in the strongest prints the salor of the strongest motives operating the dewrite for honor or the sport of society.

Lower present conditions, a tramp count of work and hungry, and this serves of the strongest out of work and hungry, and this serves of the strongest of the salor of the strongest of parasites, both of Northern two classes of

that Pennsylvania and Philadeiphia have been having lately would come under some such head, and would afford an instance where the question of rooting out the breeders of anarchy and expelling them from the country would apply. The Philadelphia North American classifies the following persons, for instance, as "breeders of anarchy."

"The members of a legislature that openly sold a United States senatorship to a man who secaped conviction of the crime of misappropriating public money by pleading the statute of limitations—a legislature whose general scorn for common honesty gave it a disgraceful eminence even in a state accustomed to corrupt legislatures.

"A governor who became the accomplice of a band of politicians and speculators and conferred on them by his official signature the legal privilege of stealing the streets of the state's cities.

"An attorney general who made one of a gang of marauders that tried, with the legislature's help, to steal the coal lands of the state.

"A juntice of a Supreme court, appointed by the governor whose former law partner he was, and who secretly revealed to that governor was politically interested.

"The mayor of a great city who turned blackmaller in the effort to protest himself from newspaper criticism, who habitually jobs in contracts, gives away ensured the state, comives at the existance of linger and profitable fease of vice, and the state is protested.

thisteof.

We feel each other more and more, teel our relations to each other and to society; and, following slowly, comes the perception of wider ranges in modul condition and their effects.

This may be noted clearly in the progress of penology. Once we recognized only the individual criminal, and met each separate offense with direct retailstion.

tion.

Now we recognise that certain social

Now we recognise that certain social conditions tend to develop criminal tendencies in types and classes; and we are studying the bottom problem—how to prevent crime, not how to punish it.
The phenomena of illness, of poverty, by wealth and its accompanying pamperlism, these and many others are, being studied as "social questions," no longer as individuas ones.

This shows the perfectly natural growth of that prime factor in our further uplifting—the social consciousness. It is no question of "class consciousness. It is no question of "class consciousness," though that is a long step higher than personal consciousness; but is the gesuine progressive extension of human nerve-activity to the farthest limits of the social organism. This consciousness seems strangely slow in coming, from certain points of view. We wonder how these people can live in such apparent calm and content while they know that other people are living in conditions which cause not only enormous personal suffering to them, but constant deteriors tion to society.

61 that this: To stimulate the social

suffering to them, but constant deterioration to society.

There is a perfectly matural reason for this callousness, and one that takes care of itself—that will bring sensitiveness as inevitably as it now maintains insensitiveness. At present social conditions are such that most people suffer, suffer in varying degree, some horritry, some middly, but generally suffer.

The moment you "let your heart go rout," as our phrase is, to a wide range of human life, you receive sensations of path. If you can make a physically comparing the environment for yourself and your family, and not think of the downtown east side, you don't suffer much.

Snobbery of the Rich.

By A A The me

For many years I have, in mingling with people, millionaires in the pew, and the poop sewing woman in the shop, the cierk in the store, the laborer in the factory, noted the hatred that exists on both sides and a growing restlessness between the employer and the employe which means danger to the perpetuity of republical institutions. I believe that the building up of colosial fortunes over the ruins of lesser ones and the greed for moosey in the last quarter of a century have led to the use of every expedient irrespective of justice or right.

A great capitalist said to me [1]: Blodgett, business is business.

"Well, yea," he said, "that is about it I answered, "No man is warranted in doing business on other inan strictly hon orable principles."

The man that is bonest samply because it is the best policy is a thief at heart. There is a wrong conception on the part of many workingmen as to what a capitalist is. The man who earns \$1000 a years is in one sense worth \$77,000, and it is unfortunate that we apply capital only to syndicates, corporations, money, big or little, invested, and that leaves labor, skilled or unskilled, to make it earn something. It is unfortunate, too, that the pupit has taught in the past that we must despise money. The pulpit has not been housest in it.

Money should never be treated with levity, for it is character. Bome of the best men are rich men as well as poor men. I have noted that the man or the class or the nation that lives from hand to month is inferior.

The tramp is developed by such living He does not help arience or commerce or trade, and nobody misses him when he is dead.

Always the weaker goes to the wall. The good business man is valuable to any community. The man that can handle for the money are the meanest man at a policy of the slave drives of the silve formal to mooth is inferior.

The tramp is developed by such living He does not help arience or commerce or trade, and nobody misses him when he is dead.

Always the weaker goes to the wall. The good business man i

dead.

Always the weaker goes to the wall.

The good business man is valuable to any community. The man that can handle and control a large amount of money and do it with profit and with honor has a devil

cused of being parismonious, simply are controlled by hal life which taught them to be Many of our rich, mee ha mated the power of money power in money, but the heat not been given through mone a very rich man, worth his u has lived severely for himsels edies he will be forgotter a will hardly be known in a dr. There are millionaires who we rry dollar they have for the Lincoln, McKinley or David. but they cannot purchase sites

OVERPRODUCTION.

There fived in the land American A hustling, busiling workingman He worked, but not for life and besith He worked for the fun of handing weath To fellows who showed no appreciation. But gave him scorn and degradation. When he had beaped their marts with They hardly allowed him a crust to eat the form of the garments rare he did prepare He got only shreds and patches to wer And when this hustling American died. Now that is why the dockers laugh, and point their vars at his epitaph. There is a most hilarious joke:

And point their ears at his epitable.

"Here lies a most hilarious joke:
The man who made all and lived deadbreks.

Yes, lived in rags and died of starvation
Because he filled his most opulent nation
With too much food and clothes!
That was the cause of his woes!
He made so much; aye, made so much.
That plenty put him in penury's clutch
and he went without food and shelter and
sheers as he made more than many could

made made more than many And gays so wise, with giass on eye, Who had proven by figures that never That every one of the working general so many pairs of kid gloves space and growing raiment and sufficient in bunks that were ready manual.

payment—
o gays so wise, they wondered why.
her sized each glass and cocked o The informal feel should go and die feel try to prove that farines lie! Sould be demanded dealers laugh And what their man at the enjage.

if a devil

grancy, I will sell said years in
into servitude for the iro
months. Said cale I all to
fruit door of the court of
ville, on Monday, said day
count day for said county.

In Said sale will be for case
est bader.

J. B. BUCHR

The law under wale is
made was jamed in It
stopping gambling as use.

Th sale of Lewis was fry
tucky county count
auctioneer, a man yea
ou the old courthout
"Gentlemen,"
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Please had endowed 50 cooks, for which send THE SOCIAL ECRATIC HERALD to my adding to the p

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

to The he state legislature by of seventy-seven

ition, speaks well for ate placed upon Macev's services by the people mouth district.

it, in the face of tremen-

ERVILE JUDICIARY.

deress delivered at Hult house, Comrade Philip B. Brown before the season of the conversiting in Chicago and Cook a said:

I use a presenter or a citizen that could get Robert B. William Lerimer before a jury wany charge. The courts were in the interests of espital more bar; that were a property rights

any charge. The courts were the interests of capital more for it is even from the court of the c

mittee at St. Louis, Jan at the changed in so mittee at St. Louis, Jan at the changed in so mittee at St. Louis, Jan at the change in some mittee at St. Louis, Jan mittee

the judiciary prove good ser-te their political masters is proved estimate of the Burke case. Here public official who was accused by jury of stealing from the city house the city he sent his check 460 to the grand jury rooms in of having the proceedings killed infaire. But the grand jury but be gut off. Then came the Burke was taken before the judges leased on habeas corpus proceedleased on habeas corpus proceed-nd a decision in his favor handed

and a decision in his favor handed best E. Burke and William Loriure their judges' creators. As such only they but such of their henches they may designate are immune. It has justice in Cook county become neword and a reproach."

beginning his address Mr. Brown into the history of the chancery the chacellor, who represented in settling matters outside the law, he said, probably issued treatmining order when he operating another subject. There records up prove the trend of animations, the declared.

The trial injunction of our time," continue speaker, "was in the case of the v. Debs in 1894, when he was red to cease from interfering with faited Strates mails. Since that time injunction has been invoked by capito such an extent that every time insumen atrike the court order is all.

But the danger of the injunction does.

part the danger of the injunction does the in its preventing men from doing call acts. Judge Kohlsaal issues an injunction against striking machinists at Allis-Chalmers plant. He says to the others. If you disobey this order of the I shall punish you. The court is wanker, executive officer and executioner. It does away with legislation oes the injunction, and it makes jury rials impossible and unnecessary. That is the status of the injunction in this country today.

If it seasy for a court to trespass beyond the bounds of law and justice in sing these restraining orders. Judge Below of Indiana issued a decidedly-illed injunction in restraining the strikers at the Conkey plant from even visiting the bomes of the firm's employes. That would never stand—in a court of law words never stand—in a source of law words never stand—in a sou

Is divided into two classes, for and the employe. Neither classes is in harmony with the lash is striving to advance its inset as their efforts expand they clash. None of us can blame for lighting for its own interhall the means in its power if cas are bonest. But capital exigningness in this battle past influence in this battle past inture, past Congress and law in the past of the coterie that we in its train. It is train. It is the cure for labor from the away with injunctions, addists and lockouts the workamust use the ballot. If every warred the fruits of his labor there be any need for labor trounters?

there be any need for labor trou-invest?
Invigin his franchise as a citizen the solution, if that franchise be lrightly. In this country we have place for the creed of deed, no place force. The bomb and the knife may in Russia, but they will not be tol-ated here. The time has come when a unions must enter politics. The the trades unions held as a club-head of capital has passed, sater the political arena and al to recognize the rights of sman."

GENERAL NOTES.

Rowards lectures this (Saturday) at, Green Bay, Wis. locals have thus far been char-ider the Socialist party in In-

Socialist party at Derby, Conn., as councilman and polled one-af the vote cast.

and W. J. McSweeney, who has a lilwaukee two weeks, returned trago last Wednesday.

Mendally people of Nashua N. H.

"good" people of Nashua, N. H., its of town because he is a least of the lea

Course to the state of the stat

The Representative, published at Min-beapolis, and which was the paper of the are Ignatius Donnelly, the Populist lead-er, has come out for the Socialist party. We are flad to see our old friend, C. St. John Cole, connected with it.

John Cole, connected with it.

All Socialists in Virginia should communicate with Courrade Quantz, care Bellard house, Elchmond, as it is desired to get up a thorough state organization at once, with as many Socialists as possible in close touch.

sible in close touch.

At Burington N. J., on October 22 a large Socialist meeting was held in the city hall. The mayor had fretted and fumed all week in an effort to induce the cognicil to stop the meeting, but only with the result of adding to the audience and interest.

cogneti to stop the meeting. Our purp that this result of adding to the audience and interest.

Father McGrady, the eloquent Socialist priest of Kentucky, will lecture at Fort Wayne, November 16 and 1500 tickets have been printed and are being sold at 10 cents each. Locals in Indiana desiring to secure Father McGrady for a lecture should write to Comrade Martin Wefel of Fort Wayne, who is arranging dates for him.

One of Uncle Sam's letter-carriers came into the headquarters of the Brooking Socialist club at Fulton and Ralph avenue last week, says The Worker, and, after making sure that he was in the right place, said: "Both the old parties have 'held me up' for a campaign contribution this year, and you people haven't tried to do it; so I decided to give you a day's pay to help elect Hanford," which he accordingly did.

Committee on Municipal Affairs.

Notice has been received from neadquarters at 8t. Louis of the election as a temporary committee on municipal affairs of the following; A. M. Simons, (temporary secretary), J. C. Chase, Victor L. Berger, Emil Liess and J. Harriman. This committee will serve until the meeting of the whole national com

Notice has been received from nead-quarters at 8t. Louis of the election as a lemporary committee on municipal affairs of the following: A. M. Simons (temporary secretary), J. C. Chase, Victor L. Berger, Emil Liess and J. Harriman. This committee will serve until the meeting of the whole national committee at 8t. Louis, January 24, 1902.

Vote of the Wisconsin Branches on Each Section of the New Document.

The State constitution of Wisconsin The State constitution of Wisconsin, which is given in full in another column, has been adopted by a referendum vote of the Wisconsin branches. The vote is small, most of the branches failing to vote, although their dues were paid in full. Sheboygan branches voted together at a joint meeting. The tabulated vote is as follows:

tive bears beginst through the minimitive and recreasions. At mass five bear elected beginst through the minimitive and recreasions. At mass five bears of this board shall be chosen from the place of handquarters and shall have equal rights and powers, but the resident members shall have power to act and a majority of said resident members shall have power to act and a majority of said resident members shall say be required to be present at all meetings of the board, but shall be kept advised of all the proceedings of the board.

Sec. 8. The state executive board shall have supervision of the party organisation. It shall have power to hire and appoint organisers, grant and revoke charters to branches, and issue such orders and adopt such measures as may be required to carry out the object of the organisation.

All members of the state executive board shall be entitled to a seat and voice in a party state convention.

The state executive board shall be required to make a report of the proceedings of its meetings through the official organs.

Sec. 4. Any member of the state executive sec.

the direction of the board.

The state secretary, state treasurer and state literary agent shall make a report to each state party convention.

Sec. 7. The national committeeman for the state of Wisconsin shall be elected by initiative and referendum vote of the membership of the party, and shall be membership of the party, and shall bex-officio a member of the state executiv

board.
Sec. S. Members of the state executive board shall receive no compensation for

their services.

Sec. 9. A party convention may be Sec. 9. A party convention may be called at any time at the request of five branches, subject to a referendum vote.

Sec. 10. Any reputable person who subscribes to the principles of the Social Democratic party and severs all connection with and renounces allegiance to all other political arties, shall be eligible to membership.

other political arties, shall be eighbe to membership.

Sec. 11. A local branch shall consist of not less than five members. Branches shall fix their own quorum.

Sec. 12. Any city, town or village containing two or more branches of the Social Democratic party of Wisconsin, shall have a central committee, consist-

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The Shoboygan comrades have made the following nominations:
National Committeemen, Victor L. Borgor; State Committeemen, Victor L. Borgor; State Committeemen, J. Ammann, Arnold Zander, E. O. Stat. C. A. Born, A. L. Molor, Producids thesis, Howard Tuttile, John Knoter and M. Badlager;

The City Central Committee meets every first and third Monday evening of the mouth at Kniser's Hall, 196 cth Mr. Engane H. Russey, Sca. Badlager;

Rugan II Strang, Sec.

as the Up are the man and the

branch.

Sec. 15. Each member shall be entitled to a fard of membership, to be furnished by the state executive board, and issued to the members by the secretary of the

to the members by the secretary of the local branch. Sec. 16. The dues of the members shall be fixed by the branch; but such dues shall be sufficient to include 15 cents per quarter, to be paid on the first day of January, April, July and October in each year, to the state organization, if the member is to be considered in good standing with the state organization, and 15 cents in addition for national dues, if the member is to be considered in good standing with the national organization.

and 15 cents in addition for national dues, if the member is to be considered in good standing with the national or ganisation.

Sec. 17. Any member admitted on or before the middle of a quarter shall pay dues for the full quarter. A member admitted after the middle of the quarter shall be exempt for the quarter.

Sec. 18. At the anale secretary the names and postoffice addresses of all members admitted during said quarter, and a remittance by postal money order of the dues of the members of the branch. Each branch shall be responsible for and remit the full amount due for the entire membershall be responsible for and remit the full amount due for the entire membership of the branch.

Sec. 19. The officers of the branch shall consist of a secretary, treasurer and literary agent, and such other officers as may be determined by the branch; said officers shall be elected at each amusal meeting and serve until their successors are qualified. They shall perform such duties as appertain to their several offices, and as the local branch may be removed by a majority vote of the branch.

Sec. 20. Each local branch shall hold at least one business meeting a month, and such other meetings as they may see fit.

see fit.
Sec. 21. At the annual meeting the

at least one business meeting a month, and such other meetings as they may see fit.

Sec. 21. At the annual meeting the officers shall submit complete reports of the transactions of their several offices for the preceding year.

Sec. 22. Persons intending to organize a branch shall apply to the state executive board or a charter. The state secretary, under the authority of the state executive board, shall thereupon issue a charter to those applying, provided the application is sanctioned by the already existing branch, or by the central committee of the locality, if there is one, or in case there is no branch in the locality, if the application is countersigned by a regular organizer or any state officer of the party. If not so sanctioned or countersigned the atate secretary shall satisfy himself of the integrity of the applicants before the state executive board shall issue said charter.

In case of a protest from the local branch or central committee, the applicants shall have the right of appeal to the state executive board.

Sec. 23. The local branch may adopt the behave the applicants or central committee, the applicants may determine, provided that they do not conflict with the constitution or the platform and declaration of principles of the party.

Sec. 24. Any person subscribing to our platform and principles in a locality where there is no local branch may become a member at large on sending his application to the state secretary and complying with the constitution.

Sec. 25. Any member violating the laws and principles of the organization, or voting for or supporting any other party than the Social Democratic party of Wisconsin, wherever it has a ticket in the field, or publicly slandering or demonstrate and the person or supporting any other party than the Social Democratic party of Wisconsin, wherever it has a ticket in the field, or publicly slandering or demonstrate as a member of the party with out being able to prove his charges, shall have a like appeal.

Sec. 26. The state executive board may

erendum vote; and upon the receipt of such perition the state executive board shall forthwith so submit such proposition.

Them the submission of any proposition to a referendum vote, not less than two weeks shall be allowed for amendments to such proposition; and not less than three weeks after the expiration of said two weeks shall be allowed for the transmission of the votes to the state secretary; provided, that if the votes transmitted by all the branches in good standing shall have been received by the state secretary before the expiration of that time, the secretary shall announce the vote forthwith; and, provided, further, that if a reasonable pronortion of the vote of the party shall not have been received on or before the expiration of such time, the state secretary shall have power to extend the time for three weeks.

Bec. 27. All questions not provided for in this constitution and all questions of appeal from subordinate bodies of the party shall be decided by the state executive board; such decrees to be final and in full effect unless annulled by a referendum vote of the organization.

Bec. 28. All state officers shall be subject to recall by imperative mandate through the referendum.

Sec. 29. All bodies and officers of the party shall be guided in their action by the state and national constitutions.

Bec. 30. All papers standing upon the platform and accepting the constitution of the Social Democratic party of Wisconsin shall be considered organs of the party, subject to the aproval of the state executive board.

Bec. 31. Under no circumstances shall the Social Democratic party of Wisconsin fines with or act with any other political party either in national, state of certain and accepting the referendum.

Bec. 32. This constitution shall be in force and effective from an after its effective from the first through the referendum.

Bec. 33. This constitution shall be in force and effective from an after its effective from the first and officers.

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