reis Year, No. 21.

MILWAUKEE, WIS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1904.

ent the aims and objects of one

workers naturally take the front rand

"class conscious" enough to permit those

to fight with no whose interests ar

Some people say socialism would bring

a new kind of slavery. Well, working

value of what they produce, will

It is an open secret, so far as the

ournalism has become a business rather

And Milwaukee papers are

ride on your bac

It represents the aims of HU-

class

Both

Can the Workmen Free Themselves?

art Marra, who was not only the theoretic founder of modern Socialism, but not of its political pioneers, expresses in a terme phrase the political side of the differing herein from all preceding Socialist trachers, by saying: "The s of the working class must come through the working class it-

do not mean to conceal the fact that this proposition, classic though the de not mean to callest objections. The form, is not proof against objections. The first Recialist who some eighteen or twenty years ago criticised this Marx-

it all of his researches, could lay claim to consideration as an earnest ded that all through history, wherever oppressed classes

attained Treedom, they have owed it NOT to their own power of resistance, the ansistance rendered by the better and more generous minority of the is party. Stiebeling cites in particular the emancipation of the negroes in States, and justly remarks that by themselves the blacks never would ccceded in putting off the yoke of slavery. Their liberators were the more there of the white race, who for years agitated for abolition, so m the North decided to punish and disable the rebellious South by doaway slavery, the country was perfectly familiar with the thought of eman-

And Stiebeling hence inferred that the workers, even as the negroes, neither can emancipate thenselves, but that the emancipation of the working will require the co-operation of many of the better elements of the middle

and in looking over our trader unions and especially our "union leaders," which arree entirely with the views of the late Dr. Stebeling. Tet, there is a notable distinction between the emancipation of the negro

and the struggle of the wage-earning class, the proletariat against Amert from small isolated uprisings of slaves against their own taskmasters,

never was any real movement among the negroes for emancipation.

It is a different thing with the white working class. That class has what the to slaves lacked, 1. e., schooling. a press, associations, conventions, opportuni to form combinations and coalitions, and last but not least, the RIGHT OF BALLOT.

And in the proletariat there exists today the beginning of a MASS ORGAN-IBATION, which, if sensibly and intelligently managed and completed, will be ition to bring about the emancipation of labor. This organization is in position to bring about the Social Democratic Platy.

On the other hand, we are well aware that talking and voting alone "do it, and that some day' in the near future WE SHALL HAVE TO FIGHT.

We shall have to fight not for "proclaiming the Co-operative Commonalth," or even for Socialistic transition measures, but in all probability, we shall have to fight for keeping the degree of political liberties we possess egainst the encroachment of plutocracy. And the proletariat is entirely unarmed id disarmed at present: therefore, the good will of the better portion of the le class is needed against the counter revolution of the plutocracy going on all the time and growing in strength.

Therefore the following is one view of the question:

The working class cannot and will not be emancipated by the philauthropy capitalist class or any part of it. The workingmen will have to lightd fight more than once-and many of them will have to die for the new free-

But the working class will only be in a postion to tight when those in its some truly class conscious are secured and their num who have be to carry away by their enthusiasm the host of the aluggards and loiterets.

Therefore, we say that the emancipation of the working class must have the et aid not only of the more intelligent portion of the middle class-which today is the main reliance of the capitalists and serves them at the elections, the supports, their press, etc.-but also the support of the farmers, who are a class by themselves and can neither be counted to the middle class nor to the Intariat

Of all these elements we have to take account before we can even the first in the long series of battles-peaceable and otherwise-that will bring Socialism. The deadly influence of all these forces that are as yet not us must be weakened before the working people can with confidence lay hand on the alienated possessious of the nation to take them back for the nation

We have had occasion several times or peak of the English Socialistic litera-tion of today, and every time we re-stand how much higher its Average any foreign girl as soon as she become Americanized, would rather work in a store or a factory even for smaller wage is plain enough.

Second, shorter hours.

and how much any argument of the second state second state of the second state of the second state is now than formerly, and espe She has all the evenings and Sundays to herself. ant girl's hours are more often sixteen hours than twelve, and in the houses o the middle class, it is even worse.

which formerly was popular enough which formerly was popular enough with the readers of the New York Vorwaerts, but which de-terves even more attention from been now than before. We speak of best populated before. We speak of best before the read, published betown than before and indeed under the solid Democratic Herald, published between even and indeed under the

Milwaukes will be the scending to the constitution, but Mr. Madden, the ansistant postmaster gener-al, finds ways and means to get around that untiquated document. at spring. Prypage for the battle of Amissionary society last year sent 5000 mirs of trousers to Burmen. The ha-Socialism after all does not even repre

pairs of trousers to Burneh. The ne-tives there seem to be Sangculottes in a sense, and so they tied up the ends and used them to hold rations m. only. It represents the sims of HU MANITY, or at least of the best par of humanity. And while the wage Is there a branch of the Social De in this fight for humanity we must be

cratic party is your ward or township? And if there is not, why not? Are you Il capitalists?

identical with ours. It is all right enough to talk about "sweet consciousness" of "being " Nevertheless it is a fact that the good." the rich blackguard is happier than the for what you get and getting the FULI VALUE of what you produce is Socialism hungry saint. We live in a capitalistic ociety The parasites who

and clip coupons might think it slavery The worst thing about the Socialist But men who are glad to get work even movement in New York is some of the f the capitalist class makes three-fourth Socialists there. We see there as yet on the no promise of a potent, wise, precise, concall Socialism the emancipation of the certed action. workers.

By laving some men off and curtailing the time of others, the employing capitalgreat daily papers are concerned, that ists are setting labor unions an example worthy of emulation. Now let the laborthan a profession. The brains of the ing men unite at the polls and lay off a editor have become simply the property few capitalists. of the rich man behind the scenes.

Now, see here, fellow citizens, we some Chicago papers we find filth on is there one single useful or necessary ply to sell the paper to the dear "pee pul." thing performed by the capitalist today much better. The same man stands bewhich the people organized could not hind the Morning Sentinel (Republican perform just as good or better for themand the Evening Journal (Democratic) selves? one paper advocates the "high tariff

Socialism differs from Anarchy in evthe other writes for "free trade" erything-aim, methods and character, are in business simply to fool the peo-And we will also put up an entirely difple and to make money terent and infinitely more effectual fight for freedom than Anarchists could. The "Fifty men of this United States bay

capitalists ought not to forget that. it in their power, by reason of the wealth which they control, to come to Our present order, or, better said, disgether within twenty-four hours and arorder, which gives a few people the control of the means of production and dis- rive at an understanding by which every

wheel of trade and commerce may be tribution, is responsible for prostitutes, stopped from revolving, every avenue of tramps and criminals. Beat that fact in trade blocked and every electric button mind whatever other arguments you may struck dumb. Those fifty men can cre use ate a panic whenever they will."- Chaun-

"Every citizen may freely speak, cey M. Depew. vrite and publish his sentiments on all Read the above over carefully and you subjects, being responsible for the abuse will understand what the PRIVATE of that right, and no law shall be passed ownership of the means of production to restrain the liberty of speech or of and distribution signifies at the present the press." That is the law of the land stage of the game.

MADDENING MADDEN.

Edwin C. Madden, the third assistant postmaster-general, seems to make it his special business to suppress Socialist papers, by denying them the privilege of second-class mail matter for one "reason" or the other. Such reasons are cheap with Mr. Madden-an ex-railroad engineer and labor renegade-when he wante to suppress a Socialist publication.

We reported the suppression of the Challenge, edited by Comrade Wilshire, a few weeks ago, Kerr & Co. in Chicago have lost a publication, we have also lost one, and the latest victim is J. S. Wayland in Girard, Kan., who has been asked by the postal authorities, i.e., Mr. Madden, to "prove the circulation of the Appeal to Reason by November 29" or lose the right of admission as secondclass mail matter.

We are not even a bit alarmed that Com. Wayland will not be able to do so He has a bona fide circulation of about 180,000 copies. He carries little or no advertising in his paper, so that it cannot be construed to be an "advertis Wayland has means enough to remove the paper to Caning sheet." And finally ada, publish it from there and circulate it through the United States mails under the rules of the Postal union if Mr. Madden should take it upon himself to deny to the Appeal the postal privilege as a second-class mail matter, in spite o all proofs.

It is not to Wayland and for the Appeal that we want to sound a key o warning, but to Mr. Madden and the class he believes to serve by trying to suppress Socialistic papers.

Capitalists naturally dislike Socialism, and Edwin C. Madden, the third assistant postmaster-general, thinks he can keep it from spreading by denying Socialist publications the right of second-class mail. Mr. Madden is as foolish as he is

ignorant Socialism is not a theory; it is the name given to a phase of civilization--the

next phase, if civilization is to survive. perefore Socialism cannot be suppressed in a civilized and progressive As to the Philosophy of Anarchy.

Anarchy champions individual competition in every department of life, while doctrine it persistently follows into chaos. Socialism stands for co-operation, made almost comp laory by condition majority rule.

Anarchy advocates free everything, no rule in anything, heither by m nor minority. With Anarchists the individual is everything and the sta nothing.

"Every man," say they, "has a natural right to do whatsoever he vided that in the doing thereof he infringes not the equal freedom of any man.'

Precisely. And the trouble begins in deciding where the rights of the man end and where those of the other fellow begin. The opinions of diffe men differ on such subjects. The opinion of each man is apt to vary as interests vary, but Anarchy would furnish no court of appeal, and so the settle ment of all disputes would be a matter for personal arrangement between the disputants-possibly in the ancient "might is right" fashion.

In a hundred other ways Anarchy appears to break down as soon as you begin to work it out on paper.

An Anarchistic community might have railroads, telegraph service and pe al communication at the bands of PRIVATE enterprise, though that would un doubtedly involve many interferences with the liberty of individuals.

Even roads might be privately constructed and maintained by a to the toll system, but how could the streets of a city be made regularly and evenly maintained? Anarchists would for that and other purposes be co to make some provision for a common fund collected as a tax and dish as the majority decides. This would end Anarchy, for it would mean a BULL COMPULSION of some sort. And having admitted the principle of a RULE, of compulsion, the advocacy of philosophic Anarchy falls to the grou

Yes, we are alarmists. We stand on tled down in security to the enjoym the watch tower and cry to the conspir- of their existence. If the names of the ators against the rights of the working people: Beware! Let up now. Be sat-isfied with what you've got and remember that no class can keep its privileges forever. Your reign will come at an end some time. Let that end come gradually and peaceably. For no matter what yon do, humanity will go forward, kee preachers who have lately instituted And it any "upheavals" should take place. the crimes of centuries will be wiped out in the blood of the guilty and innocent alike.

A preacher in Chicago said in his pulpit last Sunday that the church must stand for the "redemption of mankind from degradation and misery." That's differ. ent. It used to be "redemption from sin." Now if the prescher mill Now if the preacher will stick to it that it is from misery and degradation men must be saved, he will discover that the only way to accomplish that is to abolish production for profit.

Some of the "high" sunion "leaders" are in favor of "influencing legislation," bar they are "against politics in the Now, legislation means poliunions." tics. Only a fool or a knave will dare to say anything else. So the question So the question What kind of politics do you want, the employer's politics or the workingman's politics? Capitalist politics or Se cialist politics?

Preach all the sermons you can, talk all the morality you choose, teach tem-perance as zealously as you please, but until men, women and children have homes of their own and security of a decent livelihood, of education and reasonable leisure, there will be vice, immor ality, drunkenness, prostitution, pauperism and crime.

A grand jury was called in Milwaukee to investigate the frauds and the cor ruption in our public affairs-to investi gate the politicians and contractors. And the personnel of said grand tury is

made up almost entirely of politicians saloonkeepers and contractors. There will be a nice investigation-

such as will be approved by the poli ticians, saloonkeepers and contractors. And the people, the dear "peepul?" Well the "peepul" be -

That is nothing new How now, if the proletariat should also When a man works at productive labor for money, he seems to be ndustrial ext premacy? How now, if the prolets working for himself: plenty of wageslaves think they are. As a matter of fact, he is really working for just enough wealth for millions who have no to keep him going as a workingman. If. misery? How now, if the hundre for instance, the working day is ten hours he "works for himself" two and a half or three hours (sometimes less) and the balance of the working time is for the good things of civilization for the benefit of the employer. The object of the work is, of course, to create valtime? Do the capitalist class in against whom this war would be dis ues; and of the values created the workman gets just sufficient to provide what d? And how it would end? The necessary for his existence, while all ne neonle can stand fifty defer that he creates in the ten-hour day over capitalist class could not a single a and above his "living" goes as surplus single defeat of THAT KIND value to capital-to the employing class. mean its extermination. So it happens that the employer sets War is Hell. rich and the employe remains poor. And yet. if war is a natural fin of human society at the stage of civilia One of the most serious obstacles to the tion we have reached, well, then let have a war or a dosen of wars that labor movement is the so-called Christian church. There is nothing strange in that, benefit the seventy-eight millie because the Church, as an institution, has beings in the United States of Americ always expended a great deal of its force and not the hundred thousan in futile endeavors to stem the tide of and finely dressed carnivorse that an progress. In one age it has been corrupt and fanatical, in another age it has top. We do not say that we must have m been corrupt and lazy, in all ages it has a war. It would be the most beneficiation to us all if the been intensely selfish--seeking its own cood as an organization irrespective of thing that could aappen to an appen to be changed pesce robber system could be changed pesce ably. But the feeling is growing an everything else, and generally at the cost of humanity. Of course there have aldeepening among multitud ways been earnest and unselfish men within the Ohnrch, and further, each no communication with each other church has had its youth of pure and great internal wars are com that this generation may see I ardent, purpose when it had moments when it was randy to die for some newa sories of revolutions any see He a sories of revolutions during the block resistance of the contribution will only be the sories and the train cramming the sories of the train of the sories of the sories of the train of the sories of with a long, the shutch for which is an instituty places a cover at its feast the set institution with very few frome hits and over these have become hits line. Is to set ment this therein or that work, feet set disorders that und truth. But then that was a long. Thereit, St.

men and women in Milwaukee who own houses rented for immoral purposes w published # would make list-out of the select "Blue Book" of a society. And if there were added the behind a real estate agent, our Milwana shortlived crusade against sin would at least know from what sources a " part" of their fat salaries emanates.

Whole No

If Milwankee owned the street rallway

and charged 5 cents for a ride, ar charged now, it would pay off the total indebtedness of the city in five years. Besides this it could pay considerably higher wages to the employes of the street cars and shorten the hours of the working day to eight, and still pay three quarters of a million or more into the city treasary. This aum alone would be only freashry. This can alone would be more than sufficient to furnish free school books, a meal every day and clothing for every calls in our public schools. In fact them would be super-left to furnish medical care to every be habitant as a duy, not as a charity. And habitant as a duty, not as a charty. the city would make money at 3 cents a ride, or ten rides for 25 cents. Then, if there was no "Electric Ealway and there was no "Electric Ealway and in order to advance the company's interest, we might have a show to sleet common council that would look to the city's interest, provided the Gas com-pany or some other corporation would not corrupt it. For there is no limit to corruption under the rule of capitalism.

A Is There To Be War?

The capitalist class wanted a war as a means of industrial expansion and en remacy.

The capitalist class wanted a war to pen new avenues to wealth and succe to some of its scionsi The capitalist class had its war with

Spain Capitalists and contractors made millions during the war, the manufated and exporters expect to make million

for years to come.

But what of the proletariat?

tendily set its face for a war as a wanted to open avenues to success and prospect but that of life-long toll and misery? How now, if the hundreds of thousands, nay, the millions of workers, who risk their lives every day for a fer pakry pennies, would risk it to get all selves and their families once for all the

Bocial Democratic Heraid, published Hilwatkee now, and indeed under the stroi of Victor L. Berger. One can-may that this paper is a perfect rep-mining of the Bernstein course of called, but it is very near it. Its op-them to degmatism and its free way viewing all things, including Social-in is certain to find favor with every reader and sympathizer of our paper. Heraid openly defends the so-called motions focialism; the Heraid openly persons that Bernstein's conception of the back with the time with

the state decadance and antocates bases that Bernstein's conception of talken is the only kind that is suited democratic America; the Herald the base of the suited democratic America; the Herald the base of the suited the base of the suited base of the sections the Herald is most thorough-sections the Herald is most thorough-sections the Herald is most thorough-sections a great number of short and as socialistic paragraphs. With all this Herald is logal to the Bocialist party is just adapted to the needs of truly remeive men, and it is no more than the short and the suite of the short and description size is paper. Beddes, makeription size is only 50 cents a culation of such a paper. Besides inscription price is only 50 cents -Daily Vorwaerts, N. Y.

Indies in Chicage and Milwauke to establish a school for the train as servant girls. But domestic serv ant of domestic slav

chapty s remnant of domestic alav-or of and in this more enlightened a quickly aboliabling itself. The second second second second second a fair, respect demestic service in the second second second second second the second the second of the second secon

with the daughters Fifth. A girl working as a "domestic" has less chances to get the husband she wants than a girl working in a store or factory. We could give a good many more reasons, but these are sufficient. It is unnecessary to say that up der a sensible social system machinery will do nine-tenths of the drudgery the poor "hired girl," and as for the last tenth, well, that will have to be done by the people themselves.

First, the freedom she gets out of it.

In some of the "finest" houses a serv

Third. A girl working in a factory or a

store has a social life of her own and

servant has little or none. Fourth. In so-called first-class fam-

ilies she is not allowed to sit down at

the table with the family or to associate

We have allowed a few cunning. crafty, designing and grasping men to gain control of the means of livelihood that is necessary for the maintenance of all. Do you know what that means? It means that they not only own the wealth of the nation, but that they also own YOU. We mean YOU, the reader of this paper. Wait until the next in-dustrial "panic" and you will under-

stand us a great deal better.

A Texas statistician announces that the population of the world, estimated at 400,000,000, if divided in families of five persons, could be accommodated in Texas, each family with a five-acre lot

He says there would be fifty million lots of that dise left over for parks and pub-lie buildings. That statistician is not a Bocialist. And yet some poole are atraid that under Bocialism humanity straid that under Socialism humanity would wultiply so fast that there would he so room for them. There is room and food unough for knowsky, even an t way of p

country.

And all that the Socialistic papers and Socialistic "agitators" do, or possibly can do, is to point out that capitalistic society has outlived, its usefulness, or is outliving it very rapidly. They show that competition has become impossible in branches of industry, as is proven plainly by the formation of TRUSTS very many in all civilized countries, and that in such industries the collective ownership of the people and the management of that industry for the nation must take the private ownership. place of

That step will mark the beginning of the Socialist era of human civiliza tion

The clearest heads among the Socialists do not advocate a bloody revolution and are very sorry that they see it coming on account of the stupidity and foolishness of the capitalist class and the ignorance of its tools. Socialists see that advances attained by physical force would have to be maintained by physical force. Like all students of history, they see the danger that sudden uptisings of the people MIGHT result in taking the power from the hands of one objectionable class to place it at least temporarily into the hands of a clique or coterie hardly less objectionable.

Socialists do not fight with hombs but with books: not with pistols, but with pens; not with poisons, but with papers; not with daggers, but with bates. They are not thugs, but thinkers. Not percussion but persuasion, their weapon; they prefer ballots to bullets.

Yet, it seems that the ruling class, and especially its ignorant tools in Washington, are more afraid of books than they are of bombs, more leary of papers than they are of pistols.

They want to suppress papers and make it impossible for the proletariat to ead books that will enlighten it and give it hope and show it the way to So cialism.

It is an impossible undertaking. But let us suppose Mr. Madden would be successful temporarily, that he would be able to suppress enlightenment and paganda of Socialiam. hope and the p

What would be the result?

No hope, means desperation. No propaganda for scientific Socialism means instinctive anarchism.

adve governm mt, means hatre to ALL government.

No books, mean bombs.

No papers, mean pistois. Suppress the Socialist press of this country and instead of one Osoig Greptres the Socialist prose of this cutary sears, favatic and cool is in here we thousand of them within five years, favatic and cool is like to KNLA, and to dee a borde of moders. Vanish against who and the second and the second

and a state of the

MAT. NOV. 23, 1981 1.000

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HERALDRIES.

ncies of the family in former red private ownership; the f society new require public

is now pending before the Jap-ter a bill embodying a full scheme and factory legislation and agita-ong the workmen of that country

ago judge who arrogates t the offices of judge, jury and exc-is a typical Republican. He hoice of the Republican party in the last municipal election.

a in the United States \$200 t a horse; you pay \$3 per day for the of it. It costs \$2000 to raise a you get him for \$1.50 per day. chesper than any old thing it

many years ago the critics of So m used to say to us, "If you dis the system we shall all be ruined!" the system is being disturbed man aly by the irresistible evolution and former critics now secretly fdmit re is no other way.

All the apologists for capitalism are not to show how social justice is to be lished by retaining the system that a responsible for injustice. It can only e through an industrially organed commonwealth-through Socialism.

Herbert Sciencer says: "Rightness exof right action on the industria em than two kinds of straight lines. nore than that, you will find the right kind of action suggested by a ht line running through human ex rience. It ends in Socialism.

Mayor Harrison has conveyed to th organizations a bit of information hat should make the workingmen of little thinking. He said be other day that if labor starts an in parties will combine." That is exacthat they have done where labor un the hanner of Socialism has demon its strength.

Gen. Russell Alger, a Republican, is ity for the statement that the Rean party in Michigan "is run by a nd that everything is cut and in advance by a few individuals." while all this is no doubt true, there thing new in it. Both the old parwhere are run by cliques and clique that is in are pestered that are out wanting to get in. But a more important fact to be rememis that one clique controls both of

enson, the English lace-

of Peerle, who is understing the present side of the case, has forthing himself with facts from which we leave that the cost of making gas in Peerla is about 18

purport to represent actual subscribers indicate that the circulation of the paper

is largely gratuitous." It is needless for us to say that under no fair ruling by the department can the Appeal be added to the list of suppressed anti-capitalistic newspapers. The section of the postal laws and regulations under which this procedure is taken, says:

which this procedure is taken, says: Sec. 281. Subscription Price and List Requisite.-Postmasters must require satisfactory evidence that publications offered for mailing at the pound rate have a legitimate list of subscriber, by each of whom, or for each of whom, with his consent, expressed or IMPLIED, payment of the subscription price has been made, or agreed to be made."

While we cannot all agree as to the Appeal's advocacy of Socialiam at all times, there will be no divergence of pinion concerning the injustice contemplated by this action of the department and we hope that the Appeal's subscribers will respond to a man and furnish the publisher with proof called for in the last

The postoffice people seem to have started out for a general shake-up of publications known to stand for the cause of labor and Socialism, and none of us know where the are will fall next. The United Mine Workers' Journal has been suppressed; so has the Topeka Ad-vocate, a very mild sort of reform publication, founded, we believe, by cx.Sen-ator Peffer. What with purchased or corporation-controlled judges handing down iniquitous injunctions against lab organizations and the postoffice author ties seeking occasion to muzzle that pe tion of the press which is in rev against the time-serving politicians a their capitalist masters, there is need f every workingman and every lover progress and liberty to stand by the lab

Movement to Fight Socialism.

press.

3 G 44 1 The following is an extract from

new and producedly intersecting book on citized "What Are We Elsen Forf" by P Duncies Tuddi: "What is micrean? One of my per weaknesses is to get a clear definition of

The cost of making gas in Peeria is about 18 in Peeria was 18.6 costs. In the mouth of Berry Franker, 1901, the set cost of making gas by the Peeria Gas and Elective of the owner. The set figures is a clear defailing of the set cost of making gas by the Peeria Gas and Elective of the owner. The set figures is a clear defailing of the set cost of making gas by the Peeria Gas and Elective of the owner. The set figures is a clear defailing war of the set of the owner. The set figures is a clear defailing of the set of the owner, when the set of the owner. The set of the consumption of gas in Peoria that day was 649,000 enductive people the people of the company. The report for Norwmeter is the set of the owner, would be 17,023,001 enducting 2 per cept. For the set of 17 cents a thousand, this would be for the gas truth would be 16,0600. The set cost of gas in Peoria set of the set of 17 cents a thousand cubic feet, that amount of gas would cost the gas company \$2832.20. The gas the set of the set of the company \$2832.20. The gas the late of the set of the set of the gas truth to the gas truth would be \$13,827.30. Taking the value of the pint at \$300, 000, which is an excessive vialuation of the actual value of the pint at \$300, 000, which is an excessive vialuation of the actual value of the pint at \$300, 000, which is an excessive vialuation of the actual value of the pint at \$300, 000, which is an excessive vialuation of the actual value of the pint at \$300, 000, which is an excessive vialuation of the actual value of the pint at \$300, 000, which is an excessive vialuation of the set of the pint the poor wrether the the poor wreth would as an oplic, who acer will have on the secret wealth is an oplic, who acer will have on the secret pint at the poor wreth would be for the years the secret wealth is an excessive vialuation of the set of the secret pint who have the poor wreth who has an oplic, who acer will have on the pint while the the poolisher will be the poor wrethe the bigs the the poor wrethe the bigs

passports ne will get the best of it in both worlds. "But is the richmansuccessful? While

"But is the rich mansuccessful? While he lives we say so, after he is dead we doubt it. The world admires a success-ful man, and to perpetuate his memory they creet statues and monuments in public places. Are all those of recent times built to commemorate the Goulds. Vanderbilts and Pullmans, who died leaving millions upon millions of dollars behind them? Let the facts answer: I know not one monument erected to the memory of a rich than, simply because he was rich, but I could, offhand, tell you a hundred built to the memory of Grant, Beethoven, Nelson, Columbus, Audubon, Linneavens, Burns, Shakes-peare—none of them were moneymakers, yet the world calls them successful men."

Wages and Cost of Living.

Wages and Cost of Living. On the subject of wages and the cost of living the Springfield Bepublican, quot-ing the price record of Dun's Review for Norember 1, has this to say: No one needs the help of the tables of price statisticians to convince him that the cost of living is very high. But such tables are of assistance in bringing out the average extent of this change that has taken place and reducing matters to some degree of exactitude. Hence justi-fication may be found in the general pub-lic interest for reproducing here the price record of Dun's Review for November 1. compared with a year ago and with July 1. 1897, when the lowest point was touched by commodity quotations on the average since the Civil war. This rec-ord covers 350 quotations of staple com-modities, and it is stated that in making up the total or the index number due al-lowance is made for the relative imporwance is made for the relative impo

1001 1000. 1867 Breadstuffs \$17.840 \$13.853 \$10.5 Meats \$1025 \$13.853 \$10.5 Dairy and garden 13.622 12.383 \$7.5 Other food \$157 \$640 7.8 Other food \$15.876 15.077 11.6 Metais 15.876 15.077 11.6 Miscellaneous 16.977 15.665 12.2	tance of each commodit,	y in the	COBL O
1900 1900 1947 Breadstuffs \$17,840 \$13,853 \$10,55 Meats	living: .		
Breadstuffs \$17,840 \$13,853 \$10,55 Meats 8,925 8,009 7,5 Dairy and garden 13,022 12,383 \$10,75 Other food 9,157 9,040 7,8 Other food 9,157 9,040 7,8 Chothing 13,342 16,012 13,8 Miscellaneous 15,876 15,077 11,6	Nov. 1.		July 1
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Dairy abd garden 13.022 12.383 8.7 Other food 9.157 9.640 7.8 Clothing 15.342 16.012 13.8 Metais 15.876 15.077 11.6 Miscellaneous 16.977 15.696 12.2	Menta 8.929	8,669	7.52
Other food 9,157 9,640 7,8 Clothing 15,342 16,012 13,9 Metais 15,876 15,077 11,6 Miscellaneous 16,977 15,663 12,2	Dairy and garden 13.622	12,383	8,71
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Metals 15,876 15,077 11.6 Miscellaneous 16,977 15,663 12,2	Clothing 15.342	16.012	13,80
Miscellaneous 16,977 15,663 12,2	Matel= 15.878		11.64
	Miscellaneous 16,977	15,663	12,28
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	considerable and due la	rgely to	the ac
considerable and due largely to the a	vance in breadstuffs gro	wing ou	t of th
considerable and due largely to the a vance in breadstuffs growing out of th	short harrests But in	all gron	
The change from a year ago is ver- considerable and due largely to the a vance in breadstuffs growing out of the short hereast. But in all ground and	short partests. Dut in	" there b	hes hes
considerable and due largely to the a vance in breadstuffs growing out of th short harvests. But in all groups sa clothing and "other food" there has been	ciothing and "other lood	there t	THE DES

G for Comments the las Manperor to the tind of commercial treations has inter-near demanded the would "manage things," is made intelligible by the ex-planation that the "things" he has in mind to "smaah" are the daties on food products imposed at the imitance of the Agrarian party, consisting of the small bet apparently extremely influential clique of Prussian into owners who have thus far managed to adjust the tariff in a way quite satisfactory to themselves, but not at all satisfactory to anyone else.

but not at all satisationy to anyone size. The distress in Germany in consequence of the general parhlysis of manufactur-ing industry is so great that, besides giv-ing the Emperor grave concern, as it must any right-minisded monarch, it can-not fail to more or less seriously em-barrass the government. Labor, skilled and unskilled, "now finds so little em-ployment that measures of relief are exigently demanded. With such a peo-ple as the Germans the policy of the Emperor as to military and naval ex-pansion is most popular when the masses of the people are contented and prosper-ous. When they lack food and find public meetings, as they are now doing in Berlin and its subtros, to discuss ways and means of averting starvation. public meetings, as they are to discuss in Berlin and its suburbs, to discuss ways and means of averting starration, imperial schemes of national aggreadize-ment are not likely to be well considered by the masses of the people, nor, for that matter, by their representatives in the Reichstadt. Meanwhile the Agrarians are press-ing for added advantage in the matter of protective duties which will further increase the cost on living to the com-non people, and their insistence has probably given the Emperor so much annogance that his threat was a perfect-ly natural outburst of impatience at the

non people, and ther inductate much annoyance that his threat was a perfect-ly natural outburst of impatience at the insatisfule rapacity of the land-owning class, who have long needed such a re-minder that they are not the only de-ment of the population of Prussia hav-ing rights which the government is un-der obligations to respect. The estimate of the London Times correspondent that there are 80,000 unemployed artisans in problem and one which it is not sur-prising the Emperor considers of great official and personal interest. Those who remember the time when an army of unemployed workmen fell in behind the relief guard and marched the length of unemployed workmen fell in behind the relief guard and marched the length of unemployed workmen fell in behind the relief guard and marched the length of unemployed workmen fell in behind the relief guard and marched the length of the relief guard and silvent appeal, will have no difficulty in understanding that a momerth not by any means indifferent to the welfare of his people just now has something to think shout besides schemes for making food dearer. Hence the suggestion refative to smaking things, which would have been extremely fashish if ir had referred to anything the propersed to do to the nations which would not open their doors wider to Ger-are double backed against their food products.

It is not likely that the Enveror's en-vironment is favorable to clear thinking on economic questions, but his natural impulsiveness will probably not permit thin to remain indifferent to conditions from which his people are suffering; and if this view of the case is correct, the solution of the problem now confronting him may be more creditable to his heart than to his judgment in economic mat-ters. Reforms which smash abuses are bometimes necessary, but they are likely to partake more of the character of the method of President Diaz in dealing with the corner in Mexican corn than of progress along safe lines of economic de-velopment.—New York Times, Novem-ber 11. The above indicates a condition of af

fairs in Germany which, although really of most portentous interest to America, is as a matter of fact, attracting hardly more attention here than would the an conncement that the Kaiser had ceased o wax his mustache.

We are today relying upon Europe to ake our surplus goods in order to obvite in America the very unemployed problem that Germany is today trying in vain

to solve. The trouble with Germany is that she already has so much machinery that if it were all kept running the German manufacturers could not sell what they would make and as a consequence they have shut down their mills and thou sands are unemployed. It is significant, too, that the cry in

England today is for England to proceed upon German lines if she wishes to hold the world's markets. England, they say must give her youth the technical train ing that Germany gives young Germans if England does not expect to be supplanted by Germany. This may all be true, but the point is that even thoug

1000 100 -

crats, ery mac which, as I h due to s

example, sends a solid Social Democratic deletation: to the imperial Lexislature, and all of the greet manufacturing con-ters are similarly represented. In sympactry with the Social Democrate when the Poles, who, fourteen in number, come from the maining regions and the old Jewish settlements on the boders of Poland, where they still maintain a spirit of independence and dream of the day when the several static now belonging to Bussis, Germany and Amstria shall be reunited under their own King and ex-ercise a power in the world. No faction in Germany is so clannish and none is more dangerous to the peace of the em-pire. They have their own societies, schools and churches, and while they are generally Catholics, they elect their own press and refuxe submission to the sec-clesiantical authorities in many important matters, as they do in the United States. Although small in numbers, the Polish representatives exercise considerable power in Parliament, where they numally act togther and for their own individual interests. If they have nothing at stake and can gain nothing for themselves they usually stand with the Socialists, but the government leaders can obtain their votes whenever needed by inducements of various sorts, mercenary and otherwise. There is still an anti-Semitic party numbering nine or ten, although it if growing smaller, and its members also vote with the Socialists upon general propositions, and there are ten unrecon-structed representatives from Alazee-Lorraine who call themselves a party of protest against the foreible anneration of their provinces to Germany after the Franco-Prussian war. The protest par-ty, however, is gradually disappearing. Formerly it cast twenty-four votes, but the people are becoming reconciled to the sovernment. Besides these are several scattering factions, representing various phases of the political issues in Germany. They do not have sufficient numerical strength to be of influence, but often erary on a guerrilla warfare that is cans-perating to attract all t

For Chinese Exclusion.

So intense is the feeling, among wage workers especially, on the Pacific slope, against any legislation likely to result in the abolishment of the law against Chinese exclusion, that the American Federation of Labor has delegated Her-, man Gutstadt, a cigarmaker of San Francisco, to lead a campaign for the re-enactment of the Geary act or some sim-ilar law.

Andrew Furuseth, secretary of the ilar law. Andrew Furuseth, secretary of the Coast Seaman's union, and a labor lead-er, sald: "Guistadt, the man we sent on to Washington, is well qualified to express the feelings of the wage-worker in the matter. When he takes he talks for me and every man connected with any trades union that is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. "It is unfortunate that our fellow citi-zens in the East do not properly appreci-ate the true importance of this anti-Chinese sentime at. For many years prior to the enactment of the present exclusion law it was generally believed in Eastern circles that the anti-Chinese agitation in

Chinese sentime 1. For many years plans to the enactment of the present exclusion law it was generally believed in Eastern circles that the anti-Chinese agitation in California was created and fostered by a few irresponsible agitators. "It took many years to convince Con-gress that the anti-Chinese sentiment was not confined to any class, but that the experience gained by many years of daily contact had convinced the population as a whole that a continued increase of this people, if permitted, involved a most seri-ons danger to the commonwealth, not only economically but socially and mor-ally." only econo ally."

Wage-Working Serfs.

A few weeks ago the Suffolk county court, in Boston, decided a picketing case as an agreed statement of facts. A master in chancery had examined the situation in a local strike, and found that situation in a local strike, and round that several hundred applicants for work had been turned back and persunded not to accept employment to the injury of the strikers. This remarkable result had been achieved without a hint or suggestion of coercion. The pickets had strictly lim-ited themselves to arruments and ap-

The trust was formed after the laws of New Jer-modified to suit the incorpor-inally it had a capital of El consisting of \$100.000.000 \$425,000.000 each of common \$425,000.000 each of common ferred stock. These set able in exchange, at ra for the \$778,971,471 df eight companies first \$25,000,000 in cash p

tor the \$776.971.471 of merrical as the select companies first abarrhed, as the select select of the select select

ence. The value of all the hogs in 1900 was \$170.000,000, or about one-eighth of the

first six months of the combine's exist-ence. The value of all the hogs in 1900 was \$170.000.000, or about one-eighth of the \$170.000.000, or about one-eighth of the struct's capitalization. The value of all the mules, cown, sharp and bogs is \$910.000.000, or less than the water in the trust's capital. The United States steel corporation harb wire, wire nails and tin plater; or 00 per cent. of the structural material for buildings and bridges; 50 per cent, of the tubular producet, and about 50 per cent. of the steel rails, steel boops, bars, ties, tires, etc. It produces more that one-half of the pig iron used, and stout two-thirds of most all steel produces, in-cluding billets, sheets, plates, skeel, bis, In fact Schwab admits that the octopus rontrols from 65 to 75 per cent. of the iron and steel business of the pountry, and in its mools with other concerns the total is really 85 to 90 per cent. The toillong lates is 10 per cent. The toillong increased lately, over 3700 acres of coke land, 125 lake vessels, 120 miles of railways, turgs, transports, docts, the iron and steel products suport which are sold 25 per cent. can be to a steel abains about one-half of the loon and steel products suport of coal lands (which holdings have been of coal lands (which holdings have been of coal lands (which holdings have been of coal lands (abait of the steel should argely increased lately, over 3700 acres of coke land, 125 lake vessels, 120 miles of railways, turgs, transports, docts, etc. But the story is never ended and the same to "capture markets." About the onot be until the people rise up and doct the pay roll is said to amount to over the an end to private ownership of proves the story is never ended and the facts were being collected the Morthers through. Socialism. While the about facts were being collected the Morthers it company, with a capital et the story is admitted to the story is admitted to the about facts were being collected the Morthers ito company.

ity company, with a capital of 000, and "the company is admit

maker, who was caught by the wily Dewie and is now suing to get rid of him, cause he fell in with Dowie's plans "beecially when clothed in the livary of heaven." Mr. Stevenson should have paid a little more attention to his-tory, especially that part of it wherein tory, that "livery" has conspicuously figured. Dowle is a successful exploiter-a good deal more successful than most of those who wear the "livery"-and, therefore, contially disliked by those who lack his ability in the modern methods of robbery

They have a governor out in Minne who is making a bid for popularity by making an attempt to oppose the latest railway combination. The managers of the trust, however, are doubtless quite public spathy to carry through their plana." They do not think the governor will secure any widespread popular sym -although he may secure a repathy-although he may secure a they know the trusts are inevitable

Under the leadership of M. Millerand, meh minister of commerce, sa indus trial school for the education of young m will soon be established eithe at Philadelphia or Chicago. Alexander arand, the French minister of com-, is a Socialist, and, like most of repean adherents of that political is an ordent admirer of the Amershile and its people. The most sepablic and its people.

and a child of the people, born of an observe quarter of sky self-stancial. He ta in an obse of the Walds in the face of w

Catholic priests and laymen was held to inaugurate a "Catholic labor movement." The Herald at this time has nothing to say concerning this movement, except to call the attention of readers to the admitted fact that it is directed against Socialism. This is shown clearly enough remarks made by the prime movers. which are given below, and which we will, at an opportune time, analyze from the standpoint of Socialism. Since it is proposed, as Rev. John Dittmer says, "to bandle the labor question in the way outlined by the holy father in his encycl-

als," we shall also subject the encyclicals to the analytical pruning knife.

ais," we shall also subject the encyclicals to the analytical pruning knife. "The organizing of workingmen in the different parishes is not done because of any opposition to labor unions. We are organizing to fight Socialism and Anar-chism in the labor organizations. We propose to handle the labor question in the way outlined by the holy faither in the state our workingmen so that they defense funds raised to protect Emma Goldman and other Anarchists, as was the trase last Monday. There will be no defense funds raised to protect Emma Goldman and other Anarchists in our la-bor uniona." - Rev. John Dittmer, Pastor of St. George's Roman Catholic Church. "It is a fight against Socialism. We draw from labor unions which are so-cialistic, and not from any which are so-cialistic, and not from any which are op-goned to Socialism. In the labor unions which we are fighting, and in or-ganizing the Oatholic labor unions we formish Catholic workingmen comportunity of how for bairman of the Visilance Com-mittee of the Federation of German Catho-lic Bocialists in or the Visilance Com-mittee of the Federation of German Catho-se the facture of the Federation of German Catholic bor unions which proparate the Mess and intede by nature to life and presents for the focialist is the first and presents for the focialist is the first and presents for the focialist is the for the facture of the focialistics is the for the focialistic for the focialist is the for the focialistic focialistic focialistics is the focialistic focialistics is the focialistic fo

short harvests. But in all groups save children to Fight Socialism. an upward tendency to prices until now the family must pay \$97.74 for what ould have been bought a year ago for \$91.20, and in 1897 for only \$72.45. Gen-trai commodity prices for this period of four years of business revisal are now at this time has nothing to ing this movement. except attention of readers to the ct that it is directed against The soldiar of account has been propor-tionately reduced in huying power or de-poportune time, analyze from int of Socialism. Since it is Rev. John Dittmer says. "to labor question in the way all also subject the encyclicals tical pruning knife. niging of workingmen in the rishes is not done because of

No "Trackless Solitude."

No "Trackless Solitude." Day by day arriving passengers on the great Atlantic liners have fairy stories to tell which are both new and true. The latest marrelous tales are from those who came across on the Campania. En route they saw how an active conversa-tion was carried on with the sister ship Lucania, 170 miles away. They knew of an important message being vibrated to one of their number from Crookhaven station, on an invisible coast. These ac-complishments are the latest and most important manifestations of the miracu-lous possibilities which are in the wire-less telegraph. Through the multiplication of ships the ocean ceased to be traokless. Through the Marconi marvel it has ceased to be a solitude. The very air now speaks, of fellow voragers to "those who go down to the sea in ships." If spirits were in-

a solutide. The very air how speaks or fellow voyagers to "those who go down to the sea in ahps." If spirits were in-deed to be called "from the vasty deep" in these days they would scarcely excite more wonder than does the calling of man's messages from the very ether that we breathe.—New York World.

For hundred employee, including 128 Plant Construction of being 6 in the state of the second state of the A. 18

Germany has successfully supplanted England she certainly has not success fully solved her unemployed problem. England has little to hope for by imitatng Germany.

Now if Germany cannot solve her up employed problem notwithstanding her advantages of technical education, what country in Europe can hope to solve it? If Germany cannot buy our goods, ow ing to being near national bankruptcy, to what other country can we look to take our surplus?

There is no other country

Depew says we, too, will have our unmployed problem unless we can sell to Europe our surplus.

We cannot sell it, because Europe can not pay us.

Hence we are now about to be con fronted with the very same unemployed problem that Germany is wrestling with. The only difference is that our problem will be a much greater one and a much more difficult one of solution. There will

be but one solution-Socialism. H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE. New York.

German Social Democrats.

Herald, William E. Oartis writes an in-mersting sketch of the political parties of Germany. The following is his refer-ence to the Social Democrate: The Social Democrate:

The Social Democrats: The Social Damocrats: or Socialists, are the largest and strongest of all the political organisations in Germany, and are strowing in a most extraordianty memory to 1577 the Sociality party was represented by any the territory was

strikers. This remarkable result had been achieved without a hint or suggestion of coercion. The pickets had strictly lim-ited themselves to arguments and ap-peals. Would Judge Baker say that the applicants had been wronged and denied the "God-given" right to work? The Suffolk county court, at all events, was not so sweeping in its decision. It decided that the picketing was legal in so far as it was intended to deal with new men, who were applicants for work. But it also held that it is wrong and driminal for pickets to induce men who have already taken the places of strikers to quit their employment. The injunction demanded by the employers was granted, but it was limited only to the latter class, the men already engaced by the firm, and at work. But upon what moral principle is this distinction based? Upon none. It is ar-bitrar, empirical, absolutivy ankchron-istic and reactionary. Why may not man, who have takes atrikers' places be argued with, sppealed to or persuaded to out their places and emble the strikers to win? Are they slaves or serfs 7 Are they not free to change their minds?

ensole the strikers to wint Are they slaves or serfs? Are they not free to charge their minds? Is not the right to cuit as fundamental as the right to work? Back of the Mas-sachusetts distinction is the doctrine that a wage-worker is his employers serf. Upon no other theory can it possibly be ustained.—The American Federationist.

A movement like Socialism which mems to have taken a continuous and antennive hold of the popular mind, and which moreover has a consciousness of right, a passion for nocial justice, here-ever mistakum, cannot be treated lightly as a political force.—Rac. The present cristen is inceptible of de-ing function to the labover and would make autor employment to do as if the A movement like Socialism which

Trating to the labour rad would not the second seco

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branch organ n drains of the consultation of the beginning of the consolidation of en big northwestern railroads. A set en railways in question have erate of track and a combined capital of 042,837,186.

The Movement Abroad.

Socialists of Austria have forty-el

Socialists of Austria have forty-the papers. Enropean papers continue to another that Russia is being rapidly honeycommon with Socialism. Stockholm Bocialists and trade union ists established a library with over 12 000 volumes to start with. In Branndort, Germany, the Bocarine elected the mayor and half the meaning of the city council. In Sare-Weimar the Socialists and the district elections and the one district they failed to win. The Socialism continues to file. In a local election at Naples, Instru-to 6430. In Italy, mark you, where Pope organizes scab unions to four cialism. There is a great strike on of Sar iaborers in Sicily. Bocialists have p into co-operative farming to semicate

There is a great strike on of a laborers in Sicily. Socialists have and those who scence employment is manner secure nucle highest wages they are striking for. The agintion is favor of old one sions and sick pay is increasing tria. Fourteen smalled politicas trials. Fourteen smalled politicas in the secure market politicas trials. Fourteen smalled politicas trials of 75.000 eignatures are are sented to the Recharath. It appendent

the statement of the state and the second of the state of the state of the state and the state of the state and the state of the state ber death. the mast of her may doctor was called. She both the bentifal, but was bedged ald. A post-morten made and it was to the cause of was made and it was re-starvation was the cuuse of the children are all in good One of the little once said worker would work all day not the money for something sake would give to them and hernely.

The second secon and is the est of a in southern Ken-scame entrolled in

No. 7.-Children Starve and Freeze.

-Swallowed Carbolic Acid.

Overlock, an aged Kenwood real-swalowed extroholic acid in Waah-mark, Ohlcago. The stient of the strengt of the stient entry of gathes. Overlock is 65 yrears old and was forty-three years employed by the mates Title and Trust company. A time ago this corporation was ab-d by the gigantic "abstract trust"-Oriengo Title and Trust company. It to the gigantic "abstract trust"-Oriengo Title and Trust company. The privileges which this cor-ting to the services of 100 employees of theorem (stepsing the services of the privilege).

& Overlock was one of the hun

The old man, facing sure of a The old man, facing sure of a the until the end of his days, had sure and a failing. Then informed that he was out of a never aved a failing. Then informed that he was out of a the he was simost fazed. He knew the business and there was no other wompany where he could secure em-ment. The abstract trust had ab-bed them all, and he was too old to may to break into a new business.

No.6 .- Making of a Criminal.

was no word of sympathy or interation for Jesse Knox in the court at Cincinneti. Instead he ordered to get out fown in two if twas a frank and open counte-

Sixteen small children are suffering from lack of sufficient fuel and nourish-ment at the headquarters of the Home Finding association at Sixty-eighth street and Vernon avenue, Chicago. For several days the bill of fare has consisted of nothing but bread without butter, oatmeal, and once in a while tea. For two days the home was without heat.

********************************* Some Objections to & # C TERRY Socialism Considered. London Justice.

The right to the whole product of his ber?' When one takes up the study of claim is an equal right to the expoyment of the commonwealth, providing that of the commonwealth, providing that amount of socially necessary human labor has been expended as required by a series, one of our most capable op-antee to the idler his deserts: clearly the common to socially necessary human labor has been expended as required by a series, one of our most capable op-antee to the idler his deserts: clearly the source to the violation of the source of the labor and others demolishing such ideas the right of the laborer to the whole source of wealth. Prof. This aps labor is not the source of wealth. Prof. This aps labor is not the source of wealth. Prof. This aps labor is not the source of wealth. And to orove the right of the labor.'' "The Iron Law of the source of mealth. Prof. This aps labor is not the source of wealth, and to orove the opinion the first is not a So where or his labor." "The Iron Law of the of the opinion the first is not a Bo-ist idea at all, but more correctly ex-tractions the economic belief of the indi-tialist Anarchist. It suited very well conditions prevailing in this country be latter half of the Eighteenth con-1.76

inditions preventing in the two the latter half of the Elighteenth centre when a man worked in his own is at his own bench or loom, on his instead, with his own tools, for h.s. consumption or enjoyment, and, if sentally producing a surplus, then at the condition of society far the condition of society far by the Godialist of the present day; prove of the scientific organization industry on the basis of association industry on the basis of association industry on the basis of association industry. We have no the the small industry for the the present to the small industry for the basis of industry. We have no the the small industry for the basis of an association industry for the second the small industry for the second the second we will be the second we will be seen be the second we will be set as we rapidly becoming salaried be seen the interest of the interest of the second we will be set as the set of the second we will be set as the set of the set of the second we will be set as the set of the second we will be set as the set of the set of

becoming sal sinces in the i holders. We y that will re clain to define Bat the necessary duction is the duction is the i society we clime what is the y con ently we claim

upon the assumption that labor is the source of wealth. Prof. Flint says labor is not the source of wealth, and to orove this he says a considerable amount of energy is used up in running around a cinder track, or using Indian clubs-one may add, or digging holes to fill up again, as if we Bociallsts assert that labor alone, the mere expenditure of human energy, without any regard to natural agents, was the source of all wealth. What we contend is that labor deter-mines value. Even the French free trade economist, Bastlat, agrees that it is labor that is paid for, the services of nature being gratuitous. The question of "the right of the laborer to the whole product of his habor" is usually the question un." There are Bocialists who say there is no need to discuss the "theory of value" that Socialism does not require its cor-rect (or otherwise) interpretation. I am not of that opinion. I believe that a So-cialigt abould be able to prove why the industrious are poor, and how it comes about that the least industriors are rich. It is often asserted that because therr-are millionstres there must be paupers, as though the riches of the rich were the cause of the poverty of the poor.

when the reverse is the truth. It is the powerty of the power that compels them to create the wealth of the rich. If the create the wealth of the rich. If the worker sells his commodity, labor-power, at less than its value, we have to show why and what is its value. The value of value of why and what is its value. The value of machine-power is its capacity to reduce expenses, and so create profit for the ma-chine owner, hence he buys the machine. If the machine makers wanted for the machine a price equal to the expenses saved the machines would not sell. If the isborers were to persist in the full value of their labor, their labor-power would not be bought. It is because of the pressure of their necessities that they "have to be satisfied with what they can get," and being practical men they ac-cept the inevitable. If the worker is getting value for his commodity, then there is nothing to complain about, and indeed, is teems that trade unions exist merely to arrange the conditions of sale. To these who would understand how it comes about that human labor is a ware, a commodity, on the market for sale, and subject to the same laws as other com-modities, a knowledge of political econ-omy is Mispensable. The science of po-litical economy desis with the produc-tion and distribution of wealth as it is carried on today, and not as it might-be. machine-power is its capacity to reduce

With a fragment of a bold and possible their on attac bonn first possible to must herrin densities and wirmand Withg a fragmente out of grief."

That "the loss of every trassure From the soul from deeper thrall, and we only know of planaure Raving fasted of the gall."

That "the stress and strain of groping Trains the hand to user touch. And the discipline of hoping Gives to fuith a firmer clutch."

Why should all that's lovely languish Ere its loveliness for seen? Why ought bears to writhe in anguish Ere they know what joy may mean? Why must all that life can cherish Feel the capter and the curse? Worth, unsolaced, pine and perish-Bham, tstumphant, hold the pure?

For several days the bill of fare has consisted of nothing but bread without butter, catmed, and once in a while tea. For two days the home was without heat. The association is for the object of finding homes for waifs, paroled prison-ers and others who, for the time being. are outcasts from society. It gives them of the people for its support. The honse where the association makes its headquarters is an old, dilapidated mansion, standing in the midst of what were once carefully-kept grounds, but which are now masses of tangled rob bish. The house itself, as well as the grounds, shows the signs of decay. Money, which never was pientiful, has become still more scarce, and as for food a piece of meast is a rare treat to the poor inmates of the bonse. Yesterday the mens of the reaktast, consisted of bread without butter, tea and oatmeal, alvo without butter. tea and oatmeal, alvo without butter. tea and oatmeal, alvo without milk. For dimer, bread without butter, as at breakfast, end prunes, set in by a kind-hearted neighbor, was the bill of face. Last week, for two days, the home roosked for the inmates. This is the way it has been for several weeks, and the bould as the wave-avept rocks that guard our coast. "Our tace is pure and distingt with its that guard our coast. "Our race is pure and distingt with its

were, "On this fallen fabric we must build up a new constitution, with Socialism a site basis. A Young Manx party has raisen, and Hall Caine is Tta leader. Our island is small, and its frontiers are as immovable as the wave-swept rocks that guard our coast. "Our race is pure and distinct, with its own customs, babits, and character, and until recently, its own language. We are a distinct nation, making our own laws and administering the same. Our old policy was to legislate in the wake of the British Parliament. "Our new policy is to show to the world that Socialism can be successfully carried out in a small nation, and let who will follow. Besant created the People's Palace. Hall Caine is going to do great-er things."

alike; All feeling the terrible pressure and tension of the modern problem; Out of the litter and muck of a decay-

ing world,

When we consider and reflect upon ind, or our own intellectual activity, at first we are the picture of an endeas en-mentations and combinations, in which permutations and second and the second prove or less kept in the background; we observe the movements, transitions, com-prove, combine and are connected. This primitive, naive, but intrinsically correct conception of the world is that of ancient freek philosophy, and was first clearly forminated by Heraelitur: everything is and is not, for everything is fluid, is con-stantly changing, constantly coming into being and passing away. But this conception, correctly as it ex-picture of appearances as a whole, does not suffice to explain the details of which this picture is made up, and so long as we do not understand these, we have not a clear idea of the whole picture. In or-dor to understand these details we must detach them from their natural or his-torical connection and examine each on-esparately, its nature, special causes, ef-fects, etc. This is, primarily, the task of natural science which the Greeks of classical times, on very good grounds, requester have sciences to work upon. A certain amount of natural and his-torical material must be collected before hard a naterial sciences were, there-fore, first worked out by the Greeks of riang and argenity when and later on, in the Middle Ages, by the Arabs. Real nation the Fitteenth century, and there on ward it has advanced with constant-ty increasing rapidity. The analysis, com-parison, and arrant veen in classes, or dree the fundamental conditions of the signatic strides in our knowledge of na-tors in the limit classes, the study of the inferent natural processes and objects in definite classes, the study of the inferent natural processes and objects in definit

must be said for modern science that it has furnished this proof with very rich noterials increasing daily, and thus has shown that in the last resort. Notes works dialectically and

and a contary after that the spectroncore proved the existence in space of guth in various the second masses of gut in various the second is gut in various the second is gut in various the second is the second masses in the second masses of gut in various the second masses in the second

In devious ways, and to trace out the inner law running through all its ap-parently accidental phenomena. That the Hegellan system did not solve the problem it propounded is here imma-terial. Its epoch-making merit was that it propounded the problem. This prob-lem is one that no single individual will ever be able to solve. Although Hegel was—with Saint Simon—the most en-cyclopaedic mind of his time, yet he was limited, first, by the necessarily limited extent of his own knowledge, and, sec-ond, by the limited extent and depth of the knowledge and conceptions of his age. To these limits a third must be added. Hegel was an idenlist. To him the thoughts within his brain were not the more or less abstract pictures of ac-tual things and processes, but, converse-ly, things and their evolution were only the realised pictures of the 'Idea,' ex-isting somewhere from eternity before the world was. This way of thinking turned everything upside down, and com-pletely reversed the actual connection of things in the world. Correctly and in-geniously as many individual groups of facts were grasped by Hegel, set, for the reasons just given, there is much that is botched, artificial, labored; in a word, wrong in point of detail. The Hegellan aystem, in itself, was also the last of its kind.—It was suffering, in fact, from an internal and incurable contradiction. Upon the one hand, its essential proposi-its very nature, cannot find its inteller-tou at finai term in the discovery of any ao-chiled absolute truth. Hut, on the other hand, it laid claim to being the very essence of this absolute truth. A system of natural and historical knowl-edge, embracing everything, and final for all time, is a contradiction to the funda-mental law of dislectic reasoning. This law, indeed, by no means excludes, but, on the contrady, mildes the idea that the systematic knowledge of the external universe can make giant strides from age to age.

In we and administering the tame. Our old policy was to legislate in the wake of the price was to legislate in the wake of the price was to legislate in the wake of the price was to legislate in the wake of the price was to legislate in the wake of the price was to legislate in the wake of the price was to legislate in the wake of the price was to legislate in the wake of the price was to legislate in the wake of the price was to legislate in the wake of the price was to legislate the price was the price was to legislate the price was to legislate the price was the price was to legislate the price was the

All these traces nord, all these and retical therapy sloa. But the history which knew nothing upon economic int economie r incidental.

Incidential, subortinate elements in a second in the second secon

production of capital were point plained. These two great discoveries, the r terialistic conception of history and revelation of the server of capital production through surplus value. We to Marx. The next thing was to us out all its details and relations.

By A A

Again two of the three judges

Hall Caine's Election.

Why shall Error, decked and garmished, Hold the first and foremost place, While, 'mid scoffa, Truth-pure, untar nished-Runs the gauntlet of disgrace? Tes, we're tired of all this drive! Yes, we're tired of an insertions Give to Goodness right of way! Let the bad and hateful shrivel! That's the doctrine for today! -John Troiand.

remaining the orgicy the results of as-based work. This right implies a try that of providing the necessary found of human labor. We recognize fight to maintenance of the children. aged, and the physically unfit. The the whole product of his ishor, and dees it mean? The musician to his the doctory to their same to the whole product of his isbor, is does it mean? The munician to his set, the doctors to their curse, the senan to his beat, and so on with the the fireman, the postman, dust-ad iminitum. We Becklists con-they all have a right to enjoy of senial wealth in return for their so-mericas. We do not say an equal insets, but such as will give them and complete satisfaction, which it meadly be conceded they do not get free equivalent to his whole prod-flow is it possible to state the return of the indefinable? This is the medialists do not demand an equal of the mational production; they are the senial wealth besides their im-the senial wealth besides the seni-tion the secial wealth is er-

The engine room workers of the trans-atiantic and other lines out of Havre, France, have decided to go on strike. Among the reasons given is the com-panies intention to reduce the numb-of men employed on their vessels.



Plane find enclosed 50 cents, for which send THE SOCIAL OCRATIC HERALD to my address for one year.

Edward Carpenter.

World's Champion Typesetter.

World's Champion Typesetter. Daniel D. Tew, who has just broken the world's record for fast typesetting on the Mergenthaler machine, is a native of Taylor county, Iowa, and learned the printer's trade in the office of the De-catur County Journal at Leon. He went to Des Moines twelve years ago, and was employed as compositor on the Leader. Six years ago he learned to operate a intotype machine, and two years ago transferred his services to the Des Moines Capital. It was in the office of that newspaper that he made the record of 3344 nonparell type lines, representing 36,064 emis and requiring 217,400 touches of the Reyboard. The work was done in eight hours, on a machine making inte revolutions per minute and operated by steam. Mr. Tew took his chances on the copy hook and corrected all of his proof. He believes he can do better on a machine run by electric motor. He set the regular run of newspaper matter. From 12:10 p. m. to 2:10 p. m. be set 920 lines, of 23,920 ems, a fraction less than 12,000 ems per hour. Mr. Tew is married and has one child.

There has recently been a judicial de-cision which gives great mitisfaction to the working classes of Germany. The supreme court of the empire, upon an areal from a labor organization in the ony of Labori, has decided that a law paused a few years ago by the Frussian dist prohibiting strikers, from using pick-ets in unconstitutional is that it restlicts the liberty of the citizen, brithers are not permitted, using fills decision, to in-tention by from with the morthands of the wides a college, but the geouri do-tant wides a college, but the geouri do-tant and that the court do-tant mathing mererities or the second of the mathing description or the second from mathing description or the second 1 Sin Pr

county. Missouri, have been committed to jail, where they will stay until either they or their terms of office expire The third judge is in hiding in the brush where he doubtless receives succor and support from his admiring fellow citizens.

An Extraordinary Legal Farce.

Judging from present indications, the incumbents of the judicial offices in St. Clair county will either be in jail or in biding for all time to come. A unique legal complication, which was sufficiently absurd in the first place and is now simabsurd in the nrst place and is now sim-ply farcical, makes a commitment to pris-on a necessar; feature of a term of of-fice. Thirty-one years ago, when the building of railways in Missorul was an-couraged by the issue of subsidies in the form of bonds, the county put out \$25,000 worth of bonds for a railway through its territory. The railway com-pany failed to build the road, but the bonds, which had passed into the hands of other parties, were held by the federal courts to be willd and properly collectible. The judges of the county, who, under Missouri law, are the persons authorised to make tax levies, were ordered by man-damus to raise the required amount by taxation and liquidath the claim. For a time the order was observed and a num-ber of the boads were paid, but as the county residents not unnaturally grew they aever secured they soon began to ply farcical, makes a commitment to pris on a becomary feature of a term of of fice. Thirty-one years ago, when the

protest The later judges whom they elected were in sympathy with the popu-lar view, refused to obey federal court orders and were imprisoned for contempt. Bince that time every candidate for a statistic county judgeship has been also a candidate for fail and every one of them ass either lived screach his term in prison or as a functive river the law. In failer of a statistic from the law. In failer of a statistic result in the final form the county are in a form to the failer of a statistic from the law. otest The later judges who began to

5

511 -

Where Children Search

like the beauty of late deserted battle-fields, simister and full of tragic mem-ory. Yet there is life in the midat of the fast-darkening atage. Down roads that curve toward a great space come heavy wagons, rolling slowly with their bur-dena. Slouching figures of men sit sleeplly atop the covered bulks. They are tired, those men; they have spent the day in gathering garbage in the city alleys-di-memeling lanes between sweet-smelling hemes. The borsee lag along toward the place where they may rest wille the wagons yield their con-trues to the "dump." A city garbage damp which stretches out two blocks on either side, a place for refuse and slow-burning cinders. Strange hauss of things crowd each oth-er closely; and here and there fiames start my sumpleously, then die away and leave a trail of mode to rest almost immwraby upon the averial sir. Long yearw ago, childs Jerusalem, there was but they dive the same celled Geheema. But they dive sume were bright and be made the fames were bright and be made the fame of the fame of the fame be bright and the sectors and the fame be bright and the sectors and the fame

Chile String Lenis - Store

A scene from Dante's Inferno, lying in the heart of a city. In the west a sunset as red as though the wounds of the day were bleeding into the night. In the north a cloud of discolored steam stealing slyly from the roof of a long building, sullen black, and in the east a shifting purple curtain of smoke which fails betwees the "Yards" and the South Side-a curtain nerer raised and seldom pulled aside-a shifting back ground for long rows of bouses whose only color comes at sunset when their black are descrived battle fields, sinister and full of tragic mem-ory. go slowly back to the decision of the decision of the dumping group little figures are soon lost and mystery.

Night creeps stealthily score where human children i hours long on a field of neuron thank it for its purpose, there it who know the place or care to go why the children hurry there school-what need it is that them-what need they initially by strange sourch for china drown. 0

Modern Socialian is the set come of modera industry and its origin is contact the origin of those contact peck its beginnings in the modera industry. We say the thought differently by a set

GALIST PARTY NEWS

have The grant committee Resi-tion of the committee Resi-Henry Tuttle, H. C. Brochausen and Emil and the estime number of transformer B. O. Stoll Eau A. Bors, Sheboyjan; H. J. Bors, Sheboyjan; H. J. Borser is elected, na-mitteeman. The tabulated printed next week.

No Advance Here.

what the Advance of San was to the "workingmen and that city since the elec-labor candidate" for may-Schmits, who turns out

A. Schmitz, who turns out weinseme and "Socialists" who be densite have much to learn. The political decory ducks will al-prove in a state of doubt. You by the assist things that ever the bridge. You listen to turn the bridge. You listen to the bidge. You listen to the bidge of you get for it? and what do you get for it? and what do you get for it? take to hes the pennles, which are to take to the of San Francisco these to the old figure of four years

Alseming Growth of Socialism. "Ormbinations of capital and greed of index are carrying a constant stream inforcements into the ranks of state inforcements into the ranks of state inforcements into the ranks of state inforcements into the oranks of state inforcements in the Oregonian, the lead-inforcements in the United States-and it is informingly rapid-is due chiefly to the inforcements, Morgans and there of their description. It is becom-inforcements, Morgans and there of their description. It is becom-inforcements of main industries of the inforcements of the main industries of the inforcements of production and distri-tions are so bury and so successful in the fast the only remedy lies in their respond that the state shall take over the fastruments of production and distri-tions. When the operations of the syndi-tions who believe this the only remedy, and under the operations of the syndi-inter and monopolies they are multiply. In year by year in geometrical ratio." Alarming Growth of Socialism.

Important Notice.

To the State and Local Organizations of the Socialist Party: Comrades-In accordance with the pro-

the Socialist Party: Comrades—In accordance with the pro-risions of the national constitution, you are hereby informed that the first annual meeting of the national committee of the Socialist party will be held in the city of St. Louis, Mo., at 10 a. m., Friday, Jan-mary 24, 1902, for the transaction of the affairs of the national organization. Arrangements will be made by us for the reception, entertainment and meeting place of the untional committee, particul-ars of which will be published in due time in the Socialist press. In yiew of the requirement that the ex-

place of the initional committee, particul-nars of which will be published in due time in the Bocialist press. In river of the requirement that the ex-penses of the national committeemen in attending this meeting shall be paid from the mational treasury, the respective state to enable us to meet this provision by faithfully sending us their regular month-by proportion of national dues. As most of the national committeemen are likely to be effective spakers, some of them of national reputsion, it is prob-be that they would accept invitations to meak at certain points on their route the and from St. Louis, under an arrange-ment whereby the organizations tender-ment of their traveling expenses. The edoption of this plan would defray at least mittee, while utilling said gathering to mittee, while utilling said gathering to rades with the importance of this meeting, the visue of the measures which the adopt must serve for the guidance and the mistigned. We take occasion to impress the comi-rades with the importance of this meeting the of the measures which the suitance and the mist perfore for the guidance and the mist perfor the boal quorum and the undersigned. We take occasion to impress the comi-take of the local quorum and the undersigned. The mouth performed the local quorum and the like of the measures which the of the most performed the local quorum and the like of the local quorum and the local quorum and the like of the local quorum and the like of the local quorum and the like of the local qu

Yours fraternally. LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

GENERAL NOTES.

Father McGrady lectured at Rockville,

Conn., November 21. Yonkers, N. Y., gave an increased vote for the Social Democratic party, while the militant S. L. P. dropped from 273 to 106. The party seems to have lost ground in Pennaylvania, while in Maryland there

lecais" A year any and up to the Is-diamapolis conventios J. Stitt Wilson "and his colleagues" were among the most ardent workers for union; in fact some of the "colleagues" were delegates at the "unity" convention.

City Central Committee.

The central committee of Milwaukee met November 18 in Kaiser's hall, with James Sheehan as temporary chair-

James Success a communication from the national secretary, thanking the comrades of Milwankee for a dona-tion of \$50 to go towards defraying the The entertainment committee reported

progress in their work of arranging progress in their work of arranging programme for the entertainment to held December 8. They request the operation of comrades in assisting this occasion and making the affair success.

this occasion and making the affair a success. The delegate from Branch 21 asked the assistance of the committee in re-viving their branch. It was decided to invite Comrade Edwards to speak at a meeting of their branch. Branch 6 reported three applications for smembership. Branch 22 reported one, and Branch 15 reported two. The ascretary was instructed to re-quest delegates who are remiss in at-tendance at meetings of the central com-mittee to be more regular in future, or

tendance at meetings of the central com-mittee to be more regular in future, or in case they are unable to attend, to re-quest them to resign in favor of other comrades who can attend more regularly. Treasurer Doerfler reported the sum of \$79 in the treasury. A motion was passed that in future the proceedings of the central commit-tee be reported in the Social Democratic Herald.

tee be : Herald.

the be reported in the Social Democratic Herald. Comrades Rooney and Reynolds report-ed that they had visited a number of labor unions since the last meeting, and that they had been very favorably re-ceived in their work of bringing the So-cial Democratic Herald to the notice of the unions. Comrade Borger gave a very interest-ing review of the progress of the party throughout the country. Comrade Berger also stated that he is on the lookout for an able solicitor to solicit subscriptions for the Herald on a salary. The matter of mapping out the coming campaign in this city was discussed by all the members present and on motion it was left over to the next meeting of the central committee, in order that all the members in the city may have an opportunity to express their ideas as to the most advisable measures to be taken. After an interesting discussion of the current affairs of the day the meeting adjourned. E. H. ROONEY, Secretary. current affairs or the sur-adjourned. E. H. ROONEY, Secretary.

Sunday Night Lectures.

Interest in the Sunday night lectures, under Breach I auspices, is on the in-crease, and the course promises to he-come very popular during the winter months. Last Sunday, in the absence of Comrade Miller, the paper prepared by him on "Two Dinner Pails" was read by Comrade Briggs. It was attentively listened to and some interesting remarks by asyetal comrades followed. by several comrades followed. Next Sunday night Dr. H. C. Berger

Next Nunday night Dr. H. C. Bergei ls announced for a lecture on "The Ori rin of Crime." This is an important sub-ject and no donbt will receive able treat ment. There should be a large attend

It is Second to None.

F. L. Austin, Silvan Springs, Arkan sas: "The Herald is getting to be a "crackerjack" on Socialism and I wish

"crackerjack" on Socialism and I wish you success." J. B. Strausbaugh. Clipper, Washing ton: "I did not intend to renew my sub scription to The Heraid, but since th change it has become second to none as a promulgator of Socialism." Victor Schneider, Yonkers, N. Y. "Please regard it as simply due you when I say that I find the Social Demo cratic Heraid the best Socialist paper of all that I get."

T. M. Hitchings, Arcata, California: "I like your paper very much; please send it for one year to the inclosed ad dress."

dress." A. F. Brewer, Comanche, Ind. Ter. "The Herald is greatly appreciated."

Communal Ownership.

The Wichita Eagle, the Republican mouthpiece of the state of Kansas, re-plies to a question, "What is Socialism?" in a fair and intelligent manner, and con-cludes with the following paragraph: "There is one thing involved in the dis-pute, and only one that is clear to all, and that is that the tendency of the times is decidedly in the direction of eith-cr. communal or comparist. expranding the times is decidedly in the direction of eith-er communal or corporate ownership of public utilities. The individual isn't in it in the plans of the future. He is rap-idly losing the ownership of his necessi-ties, and has all but lost their control. He is becoming a mere machine in the affairs of the world. He sees the strug-gle between communal and corporate ownership in everything—a struggle that

Ric Detween communal and corporate ownership in everything-a struggle that will become more vigorous and violent with the years-and it is not improbable that he will be called upon sconer than he expects to line himself up in the con-test. It is a pity that the individual can-not have more of the ownership and con-trol of things that God and nature in-tended for him, according to his efforts."

The Glass Skruggle.

The Working Women's Association of Chicago will shortly issue a weekly news-paper devoted to the interests of the working women.

working women. The strike and boycott against Black & Germer's foundry in Erie, Pa., has not been abandoned by the molders de-spite reports to the contrary. Commissioner of Immigration Powder-ly, in his forthcoming report, will strong-ly urge the re-enacting of the Chinese exclusion act.

Five union carpenters were thrown into prison at Limerick, Ireland, for six months because they were found guily of a combination to raise their wages. of a combination to raise their wages. Borden, the Fall Haver textile mann-facturer, cut wages and intimated that the workers were cowardly for not strik-ing and forcing the other factory owners to raise wages to his standard.

to raise wages to us standard. The executive council of the Western Federation of Miners has decided to institute state federations in the ter-ritory covered by the main organization and to put new organizers in the field.

The shipbuilding industries of the United States, embracing 1083 establish-ments, employed 46.121 wage-carners, re-ceiving in wages \$24,388,109 during

ranized labor, and should be taken up by the local unions of the state." The Spinners' association of America. in Boston, on the 3rd levied an assess-ment of \$1 per member in the effort to secure the passage of a fifty-eight hour law in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, thereby placing those states on a level with Massachusetts. It was also voted to give material aid to the spinners of Fall River in case of a strike in that city. Robert Askew, who is on an organiza-tion trip for the A. F. of L. through the Inter-Mountain states, writes that the steam railroad men of that section are greatly interested in the new Brother-hood of Railway Employes, which is vays they are grasping the idea of in-dustrial organization instead of being divided up into a number of divisions. The Chinese are a nation living in

The Chinese are a nation living in brick houses in a land without a brick-making machine, says Leslie's Weekly. All the millions of homes in the thou-sands of walled cities are built of brick.

عد Branch Meetings. .*

The City Central Committee meets every first and third Monday evening of the month at

The Argus, published at Akron. 0., is the name of a new labor paper. Switchmen on the Rio Grande railway went on strike and seem to have been bricks are made by labor costing but 10 cents per day, still they cost more than ing tweety-fire times as much. The Working Women's Association of

ing twenty-five times as much. The Iron Age, a capitalist organ, says Western employers are being united "not only to combat the demands of labor organizations, but also to prevent the employes from becoming members of la-bor organisations," and that "the time has come when war should be declared on the whole scheme of organising work-ingmen into unions." Is there a class struggle? A sumber of relivery furtherholds in

struggle? A number of railway brotherhoods in Ontario endorsed the new Oanadian or-genization that includes the workers in all branches of the service. Several lo-cals held a joint session and not only de-clared for the new industrial union, but adopted resolutions denouncing the com-petitive system and pledging themselves to vote for only such candidates as would favor public ownership of trusts and mo-nopolies.

nopolies. In a few weeks Illinois will have the most novel trades union in existence. It will be composed of ministers of the gos-pel, with headquarters in Dwight. Three preachers are members of the Dwight Federal Labor union, and as soon as two more are taken into the fold it is pro-posed to form a Ministers' Protective union and apply for a charter to the American Federation of Labor.

1000. The call for the fifth annual conven-tion of the National Building Trades' January 13, has been issued by Secre-tary Steinbiss. Freight managers want to increase the freight load thirty tons per train, and by so doing figure an increased profit of hand by to the the engineer, fireman or trainmen in on the deal. More shoeworkers have the states of the Brotherhood of Mark apply for a charter to the American Federation of Labor. Ex-Congressman E. R. Bidgeley of Labor that Ridgeley, a cook in Labor that Ridgeley is action has created use a sensation. Mr. Ridgeley, a labor that Ridgeley, a bill in the House to establish Social-ism. The bill was smothered in com-mittee. More shoeworkers have they for a charter to the American Federation of Labor. Labor that Ridgeley, a cook in though a Populist, also has the distinc-tion of being the first man to introduce a bill in the House to establish Social-mittee. The members of the Brotherhood of Carmenteers of the Brotherhood of Carmenteers of the Brotherhood of

tice to let the engineer, fireman or trainmen est. We want in the Honse to establish Social-min on the deal. The bill was smothered in com-mittee. The members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Johers are now voting on bout a dozen counts to expel P. J. More shoeworkers have been thrown in on the deal. The members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Johers are now voting on bout a dozen counts to expel P. J. McGuire, ex-secretary, from the order. McGuire was also arrested upon the al-legation of absconding with \$10,000 of the union's funds. McGuire was first vice-president of the A. F. of L. for many years, and his downfall has creat-tor machinery from the prisons and find base other work for the convicts to do. The ball of Santiago Ligeisis, of Portor His is charged with conspiracy to per-suade the local Federation of Labor o bring the market to persons who had the state unless they were paid in sold on the market to persons who paid in silver. The latest labor organizations at San Juan to go on strike unless they were paid in paid in silver. The aspectal article in the New York

gold at the same rate as they had been paid in silver.
In a special article in the New York is worker, a California writer shows that be and of beach of beach.
The small fruit growers of that state are beach in the service of undertakers. The beach is the Pallbearer' union, formed by the fruit trust and the scale of wages and prescribe other regarized in the service of undertakers. The beach is members hope to entries to rot, and prices are thus maintained in the East.
Commenting on the meeting of the Indiana Federation of Labor, at which 120 unions says: "The stand taken by the fruit rust and the convention in regard to the Chinese boy to the American Federation of Labor for the American Bederation.
Will R. Boyer of Galesburg, secretary of the local unions of the state."
The Spinner's association of America.
In Boston, on the Brd locitation of America.

other in Washington. Will R. Boyer of Galesburg, secretary of the International Broommakers union, has sent out a circular to the trade unionists of Illinois, in which he states that after an investigation it was found that two-thirds of the brooms made and used in the state of Illinois are made in the prisons and workhouses of the state. He gives the prevalence of the convict contract labor system in vozue in the penal institutions of the state as the cause of these conditions and thinks they would be remedied if the state officials abide by the state law abolishing the contract system. Advance sheets of the forthcoming re-

Advance sheets of the forthcoming re-port of the state bureau of labor statis-tics of illinois on the coal output of the state for the last year are to hand. The seven coal mining districts of the state produced the following number of tons: First district 2770 418 3,568,196 2,770,412 1,985,210 3,235,056 5,416,506 5,796,586 3,844,955 Sixth district Seventh district Total number of tons... Total last year 26,616,925

corner Orchard and oth Ave., every fourth Friday in the month. Thirteenth Ward Branch meet of the month at 524 Clark street. H. Schneider, Sec., 630 14th Street. Fifteenth Ward Branch meets every and and fourth Wednesday in Aug.



CALLER OLIVIA BEARING

CONNECTICUT STATE CO W. E. White, 20 Report Have, Senting of the Senting Ball, 180 Dates string, 500

ILLINGIS STATE COMMETTE tary, Chas. H. Key, Martin Chicago. Meets method and f days in the month, at the street.

NDIANA STATE COMMITTE tary, James O'Neni, 881 H. Thi Terre Haute: treasment & M. 1115 S. Sixth street, Terre Fast

KENTUCKY STATE COMMUTTER tary, Dr. Walter T. Roberts, Bis Main street, Louisville, Ky,

MASSACHUSETTS STATE CORDIT -Secretary, Squire E. Putner, 4 B-street, Somerville; Assistant and The Secretary, Albert G. Clifford, Meaning burn Station, Cambridge, Mass.

MICHIGAN STATE COMMITTEE tary, Clarence Neely, 917 Johnson and Baginaw, Mich. Meets at 171 R. 19 street.

MINNESOTA STATE COMMITTEE retary, Geo. B. Leonard, Room DB, A drus' Bidg., corner Nicollet avenue Fifth street, Minneapolas.

MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE Series tary, Wm. J. Hager, Room 7, 22 North Fourth street.

NEBRASKA STATE COMMITTEE-Onaly J. A. Boyce, Kearney; Secretary, Geo. E. Balte Omaha.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTER Ser rectary, John P. Weigel, Trenton, R. J. Meets third Sunday in the mosth at S p. m., at Newark.

NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE Services tary, Leonard D. Abbott, 64 E. 46 M. New York. Meets every Monday at S. m., at above place.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COMMITTEE Secretary-treasurer, J. W. Quick, and Woodland avenue, Philadelphia,

VERMONT STATE COMMITTEE Sector tary, P. V. Danaby, Brunswick House

WASHINGTON STATE COMMITTERS Secretary, Joseph Gilbert, Box 637 Beat-tle. Meet first Sunday in the mostle, B p. m., at 220 Union street.

As hitherto announced in The Herald, we are prepared to give a Pree Scholar-ship in Stoll's College, Hau Claire, Wis, the cash value of which is \$50, to the one sending in the largest num-ber of subacribers at 50 cents a year, to this paper. This unusual off we gener-osity of Mr. R. O. Stoll, principal of the college,

TO INCREASE THE GIRCULATION

of The Heraid and aid the cause of Socialism. Should the winner be mi-able to take advantage of his good luck for financial reasons alone. Pria-cipal Stoll agrees to find im ployment for him during the year. In order to give our comrades and friends ample time to make the canvasa, it has been decided that the contest shall remain open from

SEPT. 15th TO DEC. 31st, 1901

And the result will be announced as soon thereafter as practicable. The winner can go to the college at any time that suits his convenience and have his choice of a Scientific, Clas-scical or Musical Course. This is a splendid opportunity to help the cause by helping yourself at the same time. To aid you in making the canvas we have had origined a causarity of consta

have had printed aquantity of postal card orders which will be sold at 50 cents each. If the winner desires he may transfer the scholarship to a friend or member of his family.

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THE MISSION OF SOCIALISM,

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renneyivania, while in Maryland there has been an advance. Indications also point to an increased voie in Ohio. The returns of the Socialist vote, as usual, are slow coming in, so that it is impossible to give definite tigures from any of the states where elections were held.

Comrade B. A. Southworth, state or-ganiser in Colorado, writes calling at-tention to the remarkable increase of the Socialist vote in his precinct at Denver from 2 last year to 31.

Cuyahoga county, Ohio, including Cleveland, rolled up 710 votes for the Socialist ticket. Sixteen counties in the state give a total of 6054, over 3000 of which are credited to Cincinnati.

Ransas Socialists will soon hold a state coovention and prepare to push organization. Wilbur C. Hentou of Cin-danati, who is now attending the School of Social Economy at Girard, is spoken of as organizer.

of as organizer. The total vote reported from six New **The total vote reported from six New The total vote reported from six New value of the entire state was 4009.** Fil- **time counties are to be heard from, so that a substantial increase will probably**

that a substantial increase will probably be shown. Comrade Philip S. Brown of Chicago is announced to speak at Winnetka, No-vermber 25, under the auspices of the So-cialist club of that place. Regular club meetings are held in the public lingary building on the first Wednesday night of every month. Branch Sixty of the Social Democrat-ic party of Illinois, at Winnetka. did not inter the Socialist party, but voted to remain independent for a time, devoting time! especially to purely Socialistic pro-paranda. It has taken the name of the Winnetka Bocialist club, and has adopt-the following pledge to be signed in the collective ownership of the means of president and intribution, and promises in me my best efforts to bring this about the state executive committee of the

The flat will be a state excentive committee of the state excentive committee of the state as speak the book aloo let us know, so that the state as a speak the book aloo let us know, so that the state of the state as a speak the book aloo let us know, so that the state of the state as a speak the book aloo let us know, so that the state as a speak the book aloo let us know, so that the state of the state as a speak the book aloo let us know, so that the state as a speak the book aloo let us know, so that the state of the state as a speak the state of t

Socialism and Education.

Socialism and Education. At present education is the privilege of a few, and for this few it is not a train-ing for humanity, but a preparation to exercise class rule. The great majority of the population receive only a shame-fully perverted and insufficient education, and are systematically hindered in the development of their tailents, since an ed-ucated people, a truly well-bred, cultured people, would not bear patiently the pres-ent tyrammous political and social condi-tion. For education, true education—not the systematic perversion and doggish breaking-in that today is wont to boast the name of education—is the mother of freedom, justice and equality, and there-fore not consistent with the existence of the present class state. Social Democ-racy would provide the highest possible education for each and all, free astruc-tion in the best possible commén and high schools, academies and universities. It proceeds from the position that it is the socialistic state is therefore in its foundation a great universal educational institution.—William Liebknecht.

E. J. Lynch, president of the Interna-tional Union of Metal Polishers, is in the city in the interest of the organiza-tion. Mr. Lynch is a liberal-minded rep-resentative of labor interests, enjoying the confidence of a large acquaintance.

Subscribers who are not receiving the Subscribers who are not receiving the paper regularly will please notify us. We will then try to ascertain the cause. Those removing from one location to another should also let us know, so that their correct address may be on the mailing list.

Hall, 298 4th St.

Eugene H. Rooney, Sec.

Branch No. 1 S. D. P. meets on the second Thursday evening of the month at 614 State Street.

Second Ward Branch meets every third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut Streets. Jacob Hunger, Secretary.

Fifth Ward Branch meets ever first and third Thursday of the month at southeast corner Reed and National avenue.

Branch 8 (formerly 43) holds free lectures at the hall, corner Fourth and Mineral Streets, every second and fourth Thursdays at 8 P. M.

Admission IOc.

Eleventh Ward Branch (formerly No. 9) meets at Chas. Miller's Hall,

Grand Entertainment

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entieth an

Hall, co

20th Ward Branch meets every first and third Thursday of the month in Solhmann's Hall, cor. 21st and Center Streets.

Twenty first Ward Branch (former iy No. 22) meets at Gaethke's Hall, Green Bay Ave. near Concordia, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

Twenty-Second Ward Branch (No 4) meets every first and third Friday of each month at Mueller's Hall, cor. Twenty-third and Brown Streets. Geo. Noerschel, S Twenty-Fifth Street. Secretary, 89

After 6 c clock 26c

TERRE HAUTE, IND

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