SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

TARGENT CONTRACTOR ALLONG

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A On the Question of Arming the People. --

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We repeat what we have often said in these columns, a revolution can never "made;" neither by one man, even if he were the most powerful genius, nor by a few thousand men, even if they were ever so fanatical.

We have examples of this in history. Although the Catholic church in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth centuries was essing need of a "reform of head and members," as the holy church counso often complained, yet the talented Cola Rienzi, after a brief season of triumph, was burned in Rome at the stake in the public market-place, amid the rejoicings of the people. Although the French especially were quite convinced of a necessity of a reformation, it was just in France, that the Albigenses were persecuted and rooted out with bloody severity. So it was in other countries. But when the time was ripe, there arose a rough monk. a man who was neither a genius nor a scholar. And this vulgar blusterer, Martin Luther, carried through essfully what many other and greater men before him had attempted in vain. The minds of men had been prepared for the revolution,-the reformation must be considered as such-just by the development of events.

So it is with every revolution. It is always dependent upon the development of conditions. The revolution is only the seal on a preceding evolution in men's minds. And it may require many so-called "revolutions" to carry out a thorough reform successfully. In our opinion, those who would advise street riots and insurrections would

be guilty of a crime against the laboring class, especially in view of the perfection of modern instruments of murder and the helpless condition of the workers. An appeal to arms (especially without having any arms) is more than foolish. And must surely be suffering from hardening or softening of the brain who expects readjustment of our present conditions from the "propaganda of the deed," that from bombs and terorrism.

We are most decidedly in favor of the ballot and a propaganda of education, and we must have a great many ballots and a great deal of education. However, we must not forget that all nations which have revolutionized ex-

isting conditions have been combatants, that is, they have been armed ch was decidedly the case in the time of the reformation and during the

English revolution. In France indeed the people were poorly armed at first, till they plundered

the state arsenal on the morning of July 14, 1789, and took 28,000 guns and cartres. But in the first place, the French aristocracy was perfectly rotten and no er capable of resistance, and secondly, the regular French troops fraternized with the people from the very beginning of the Revolution.

over, history teaches us that an armed people has always been a free ple. There has never been a plainer example of this than the Boers, rants and usurpers therefore have always taken care to disarm the people, and the English will no doubt do the same thing in South Africa if the great orld empire" ever should succeed in subduing what is left of the 30,000 peaceable Dutch farmers-a little nation that learned how to use the shotgun. Whenever one nation or one class comes under the yoke of another, the conquered na-

or conquered class is always disarmed, and rendered non-combatant. he founders of our constitution well understood and considered all this, and therefore inserted the following clause in the constitution of the United

ates: "A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."-Amendment H., Article II.

This clause was placed in the constitution expressly for the purpose of giving In the debate upon this clause it was insisted that such a right must be re-

In the debate upon this charge it was historic that usurpers in our country. It goes without saying, that the founders of this republic never even dreamed a militia as ours is today-the arming of clerks and fops to hold in check the great mass of the people for the benefit of a few money bags. In those days 3-89) there was no more a plutocracy than a proletariat in this country. Conditions were then entirely different.

But although the fathers of our republic took such anxious pains to create "nation in arms," yet today there is scarcely any other folk in the world teept probably the Chinese or Russians) so radically disarmed, so totally without weapons as the mass of the American workmen. In Germany and France al-most every man is a soldier, almost every man is thus at one time of his life an ARMED man. This imprints a certain stamp upon the work of the life an This imprints a certain stamp upon the people. However severely MILITARISM should be condemned, it has at least this ONE GOOD SIDE, that besides discipline, it gives the man a certain. self-confidence and teaches him the use of a gun. Neither the French nor the German government would dare to do such things as our coal barons in Pennsylvania and Illinois, or the street car magnates during strikes. On the other hand, the workingment rope are much too wise and too well-disciplined to attempt street revolutions or riots.

To those who are afraid to trust the people with fire arms the example of Switzerland proves most clearly that a general arming of the people would by no means result in a "revolution." In Switzerland every citizen is a soldier and owas his own weapon and keeps it at home. The government teaches the people the use of arms for reasons of state. Although the Swiss workingmen means better situated materially than their American brothers, and by no although the Swiss bourgeoisie sometimes carries on regular baiting against labor agitators, we hear nothing of revolutions or dangerous insurrections in Switzer-land. There is a street deel here the street of t There is a great deal less rioting in Switzerland than either in Ameri-

or in Russia, where people are totally disarmed. On the contrary, if the social question is settled in any country without illing a drop of blood, that country will be Switzerland. And one thing is certain, Swiss owners of factories or mills would never dare to have their work-men shot down in cold blood like wild beasts, by hired constables, for such a se would probably result in a bloody revolution. When there was a gen-railroad strike in Switzerland in 1897 the nation simply BOUGHT THE ROADS and settled the strike. Please compare this method with the American mode of procedure during the Debs strike in 1894.

The House of Representatives of the Fifty-seventh Congress is now composed of 357 members and four delegates from Of the members 197 are the territories. Republicans, 152 Democrats and 8 are classified as either Fusionists or Silverites. They will caucus with the Democrats, however, and when there is a division on party lines will vote with hem, so that the Republican majority will be thirty-seven. Senator Heitfeld, the last Populist in the Senate, has also joined the Democrats for better or worse, and this marks the entire disap-

pearance of the Populists from the Congress of the United States. London dispatch states that William Waldorf Astor, the American multi-milianaire who expatriated himself and became an Englishman, is still far from being received in the bosom of John Bull's family. When Battle Abbey was sold at auction on Tuesday for \$1,000,000, Mr. Astor was reported to be the pur chaser. He denied this, and with significant unanimity the editors expressed satisfaction that Battle Abbey had been

purchased by "an Englishman." We cannot understand this, as Astor is very wealthy man and as thorough tle of the old antagonism and hatred between Feudalism and Capitalism left even now in England-where the "nobility" has had longer and more intimate reations with the bourgeoisie than in any other country in Europe.

"The constant course of the natural aw of history admits of no sudden jumps and no unpremeditated adventures," say the German Socialist writer, Karl Kaut sky, very justly. Of course we under-stand very well that the question whether this or that person is right, whether this or that platform is correct or not. whether this or the other prophecy of the future is most likely to be realized. has no importance for the cause of Socialism, so long as a large majority of the vorkingmen themselves are indifferent to this movement and some of them are even unfriendly. But just for this rea son we must insist on continuing to stand upon the foundation of bare facts. We should be fools if we amused ourselves with chattering over an economic confession of faith, while we let our hands lie our laps and waited for the arrival of the millennium. The millennium will nev er come; for centuries men have fought worked and suffered for it, and they will ight, work and suffer for it many centuries longer. Scientific Socialists have only to do with present actual conditions; only with these have we to reckon precisely because we wish to transform

What storkeeper dare be truthful? Read the advertisements of bogus fire bankrupt and half-price sales. Was \$5 now \$1.24. The others do it, hence competition forces all of them to meet it, o get out.

hese conditions from top to bottom.

Answering A Query. &

"It the English democracy and the Beer democracy had got together the Rhodeses and the Chamberlains and the whole lot of scoundrels like them would not have got the two countries into a war." Mr. Editor: You have great hopes of seeing a great deal of Socialism intro-duced into our general mode of life with-in the near future, but I believe if the workingmen are to introduce it, it's a mighty long way off yet. Look how the white and black toilers are pumping lead into each other down South. And then turn East, West or North and see the workers there cutting the liver out of each other down South. And then turn East, West or North and see the workers there cutting the liver out of each other down South. And then turn East, West or North and see the workers there cutting the liver out of each other down South. And then the tail to convince you, then take the vote for Eugene V. Debs at the last national election and figure out, if you constantly preach to vote for Socialism on every occasion, but I know that you are more right when you urge the people. to prepare to be able to shoot for it. But pray, tell me, how long it will take in your opinion before the ill-feeling be-tewen the workers of this country will be overcome, and they can be got to act unitedly? J. L. B. * Mr. Editor: You have great hopes eeing a great deal of Socialism int Tillet is right, no doubt. The trouble is only that there is not enough of an English democracy to count for anything. The great majority of the English union men do not share Tillet's views on that point, we are sorry to say. Mr. Chanler, the other English dele gate, referred to the benefits of trades unionism. He advocated old age pensions. He said that the trades unions of

of this very class will become the best and brainiest support of the struggle for a new order. It can't be otherwise. They are educated and energetic, and

all of them in a greater or less degree have enjoyed such privileges as wealth can secure. These are the men who will positively refuse to be the slaves of the plutocratic class.

The man who was born and bred a wage-slave does not find it nearly as hard to work for wages as the man who at one time or other was an independent man. He feels it most. Easy circum stances have enabled him to cultivate his taste for art, leisure, etc., and have increased his wants. Now you cannot deceive a man like that with issues like imperialism, free trade, high tariff, etc. The experience of his whole life is

against it. As to the ballot: It will not always work as slowly as now. The ballot is a very important weapon-by far the most important at present. But that may not always be so, and at any rate is a high moral principle to teach the young idea how to shoot.

Yet, after all, the proletariat, the wage workers, will have to furnish the bulk of and vulgar a snob as the greatest of the fighters. And while in our quick British lords. There is evidently a lit- living epoch we may press the history of living epoch we may press the history of a century into a decade--it will require time for further economic development of the capitalistic system as well as for the education and enlightenment of the work ngmen. Then the ill-feeling among the laborers themselves will by necessity vanish. Still, the editor must decline to state a definite period when all that is going to happen. But fortunately we do not need "angels" or "angelic men" to introduce Socialistic measures and lead this system over to Socialism. On the ontrary, judging from our opponents on the capitalistic side, it will be a decide advantage if our people will have quite a little of the-devil in them. There will be time enough to become "angelic' when conditions and circumstances make

unions, addressed the delegates.

arbitration.

clared:

that the Miners' federation, composed

a half million men, was doing in England

and Scotland. He advocated the mu

Referring to the Boer war, he de

ment: that kind of men and women possible. e., under Socialism. 🖈 English Union Brag. 🖈

At the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Scranton, Pa. Ben Tillet and Charles Chanler, frater nal delegates from the British trade Comrades Tillet, who is a famous Eng lish Socialist, spoke of the splendid worl

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nicipalization and nationalization of all public utilities, and said that the force that is now doing more for labor than any other is the intellectual force of So cialism. He emphasized the importance of liberal contributions of money to help labor in its present struggle for bette conditions, and differed with President Gompers on the question of compulsory

anti-vice crusade, Revs. L. H. Keller,

The mayor who had been long waiting constituency of gamblers, divekeepers etc., what he was doing for them, had a stenographer ready to take down every word spoken.

Here are a few gems of the conversation:

Now there are 4,500,000 people and only 36,700 outdoor paupers, while those in doors have increased to 62,500. Pauperism is not nearly as bad in this is not nearly as bad in this focuntry-and the English trades usions have surely no reason to brag of their of aged toilers. Mow, I will tell you, gentlemen, that if is better to look an evil straight between the eyes. I do not believe in hypocrisy. There are erile that have existed since the birth of the human family. Millions of aged toilers. Move Surely is the mayor of Milwau kee, may not be and is not the greatest mayor Milwaukee ever had, but he sure least as slippery as the greased pigs he of not is accustomed to give to the populace at bridge openings, together with speech es that have the same high standard. Our Milwaukee preachers-by the way, a sorry lot of sticks-have had some experience in this line. * I was on Friday last week that Mayor David S. Rose met the ministers of the way as on Friday last week that Mayor David S. Rose met the ministers of the experience in this in eicher statute sooks, for the reason that you statute books, for the reason that you statute books with more of the superson the statute book for the reason that you sthe statute books the them and the superson th

Now we do not want to trouble our

readers with more of the conversationthis sample ought to be sufficient.

But it is of the highest interest to E. A. Cutler and Henry Colman, at the office. They said the city was run "wide open," and handed in a petition asking a man who has been seriously mentioned a man who has been seriously mentioned all over the country as a funning mate laws against prostitution cannot be enforced under the present system. We do not want to go into details-in fact WE KNOW that a great deal could be done against the "stall saloon" evilaccording to the preachers there are 116 city claims to be, and is proven by statistics "one of the most orderly of the large cities in the United States." Gambling and many other evils could also easily be stopped. But we do not intend to speak for the preachers and bourgeois "reformers," who are the sorriest and most insincere lot of people on

* Watchdogs of the Railroads * The present "brotherhoods" are very useful to the railroad companies.

19 Shall july to the interior

Whole No. 176.

They bury the dead and act watch over the living. They have officers whose pockets bulge with annual passes from their friends and co-workers, the rail-They are lauded by capitalist pollticians, have great pull with capitalist office-holders and enjoy the distinguished consideration of the cap-italist press. They are nursed and coddled by the railroads for the good they are doing-the railroads. They all have a grand (?) master (!!). A plain mas-ter would not do. He must be titled and decorated so he can be pointed out with pride by his subjects.

These "brotherhoods" claim the divine right to rule railway employes, and the companies back them up in it. A few cases in point may be cited: In 1891 the "grand" officers of said brotherhoods joined the officials of the Atlantic & Pacific Railway company in wiping the new Brotherhood of Railway employes off that system, the latter being composed of men who had grown tired of the old rule of submission and subserviency.

In 1892 the grand officers of the B. of R. T. united with the officials of the Chicago & North-Western railway in discharging over 400 switchmen, members of the old Switchmen's union, and then filling the places of the decapitated switchmen. This sweet-scented job bursted the then existing "federation" of railway employes, to the relief and delight of the railway managers. This put the B. of R. T. in great favor with th railroads and it has stood ace high with them ever since

In the Great Northern strike the grand officers were promptly on the ground and helped President "Jim" Hill all they could to beat the strikers, but the A. R. U. was too strong for them and licked the whole combination.

What happened in the great Pullman strike is still fresh in the memory. The "grand" officers were the faithful allies of the railroads and contributed nobly to the defeat of the strikers.

In the past few days Clark of the Conductors and Morrissey of the Trainmen helped the Denver & Rio Grande to knock out its switchmen, destroy their union and make them nice and obedient to their masters. This job completed. Morrissey rushed frantically across the country to Pittsburg on his annual passes, where the rebellious switchmen had also broken out of their reservation and gone on the warpath. What Morrissey and Lee did there the press dis-patches report very fully and these "grand" strike-breakers should be proud of it, and the switchmen should rise up and call them blessed.

It, and the switchmen should rise up and thit mem plessed. These brotherhoods don't associate with common labor unions because the railroads don't want them to fall into bad company and jeopardize their use-fulness, and P. M. Arthur, the millionaire labor leader of Euclid avenue, Cleveland, who is patron-saint of the railroad managers and patriarch of their superlative allies, the "grand masters," has often warned them of the awful consequences that would follow, not only to themselves but to the widows and orphans if they had anything to do with the common cattle of the labor move-

These sentinels for the railroads have long been engaged in making their nests-and bedtime is coming. There is a day of reckoning, gentlemen, and no single item will be overlooked in the account.



David S. Rose met the ministers of the committee on civic righteousness of the E. A. Cutler and Henry Colman, at his

for an opportunity to show his special for Bryan-has bluntly admitted that

There can be no question about it-the general disarming of the people has tributed very considerably to their enslavement. We are obliged to fear our far more than the Montenegrins, Arabs and other half-barbarous races fear theirs. And yet, in accordance with progress, our higher civilizaour higher culture, ought to make us only so much the freer.

Our ruling class indeed knows better how to value the advantage of arms. only are barracks erected in the neighborhood of all the large cities, not only is the militia limited to a comparatively few regiments, recruited from the "better" class, instead of arming all the people as in Switzerland—but even in church and school the middle class and their children are taught to hate and the so-called "dangerous classes."

This is called teaching "patriotism."

And although certain capitalistic papers tell us every day that there are classes" in the United States, but only American citizens; the text-book of Constitution by A. D. Wright, which is used in the public schools of Mile, says the following on page 267: We are fortunate in being protected by the ocean from foreign foes, but

e is danger of civil wars, and of mob violence from the DANGEROUS CLASSES of our population, and for these contingencies we need an efficient litis system, such as we have not now." So in this book the existence of dangerous classes of the population, threat

ing civil war and mob rule, is officially taught the children as instruction in text-book or constitution, and in a country where the ballot is supposed to be mighty and the vote of the DANGEROUS CLASSES is theoretically sup-sed to have the power to change the constitution and the militia and everyting else at any time, if composing the majority, which it undoubtedly doe

What are really the dangerous classes, the following dispatch from the coke region, which we clipped during the strike period in 1895, further explains: "In expectation of an outbreak (in consequence of the importation of new hands) all the manufacturers are making preparations. Twenty-five horses ar-rived yesterday for W. J. Bainey, and tomorrow he will have as many men in the saddle. He has also a machine-gun which can shoot over 1000 shots a min-tic, and is accompanied by cavalry. With his mounted police he can reach any out of his works from Moyer in less than one hour. Yesterday evening he re-side a carload of able-bodied men in Moyer." wired a carload of able-bodied men in Moyer." Of course these able-bodied and well-armed men were sworn in as deputy

Or course these able-bodied and well-armed men were such a state wrifes in a body, so that they were officers of justice. The working people of America, on the other hand, are at present even more transless than were the Helots compared with the Spartans in ancient Lacede-on. Our young lords in Pennsylvania and Illinois are at likerity to arrange we hunts now and then just like the young lords of old in Sparta. How this defenseless condition may be remedied at least partially (in our wable opinion) we will discuss in our concluding article.

Emporia, Kansas, Dec. 7.

You want to know how long in our opinion it will take the workers to find out just where the shoe is pinching him! Well, in the editor's opinion-with the rast majority, that depends upon their powers of endurance. As long as the average workingman can satisfy the cravings of his stomach he does not seen to care much how the world is going on. But when the ways of the world inter fere with his three meals a day he gen erally wants to know all shout it. Dur ing so-called "good times" it is as a rule only the most intelligent and best-paid workingman who bothers his head about the future and who makes propagands for Socialism.

Do not imagine though for a moment that the workingman is the only one who desires a change and who is interested in the cause of Socialism. The small man afacturers and employers of all kinds all over the country expect a great change our social system in the near futur and are waiting for it longingly-in spite of our so-called prosperity. Thinking men of all classes realize that

things cannot much longer continue as they are. The majority of them see themselves crowded out by trusts, con bines and department stores, and they that their days as independent suc cessful men are numbered. As yet they ire frantically engaged in trying to sav themselves, and can devote but little time to the study of economic questions; but it is clear that pretty soon they will have all the time they need. Now members

*

ngland had provided for the comfor and wellbeing of the toilers who, by rea son of their age, were incapaciated for work. The same system ought, if possi ble, to be adopted here. He advocated high assessments in the unions. The bes

way to win a strike was for the striker to have a good bank account.

This claptrap shows the vaingloriou weakness of English trades unionism

pretty clearly. Just now the Londor Times is printing a series of articles or "The Crisis in British Industry." In these articles the London Times is dis tinctly charging the trade unions with filling up London workhouses by refusing permission to elderly men to work under the regulation price laid down. Now while this charge has clearly a capitalis ic motive, still it does not look as if "the trades unions of England provided for the comfort and wellbeing of toilers who by reason of their age were incapa citated for work." ' Or do the English

workhouses provide so splendidly "for the comfort and the wellbeing of aged toilers?" At any rate, we do not want the same system adopted here. By the way, the London Times quotes one workhouse master who also declares that the policy

of the English trades unions was ac countable for the large numbers of mer who came into his hands. Now, we give this opinion for what it is worth, and it is

not worth much.' Yet the policy of the English trades unions is far from being worthy of imitation, although our union

men "pure and simple" are slavishly imitating it. According to statistics, outdoor paupe

ism in London is disappearing and the

workhouse wards are filing up. In 1861, when there were 2,800,000 people in the metropolis, there were 58,000 outdoor paupers, against only 26,500 indoors.

After reading the petition said:

"In this petition, signed by the minis-ters, you ask me to arrest and prosecute all persons keeping gambling places, stall saloons or wine rooms. What particular places have you reference to?" Mr. Colman-There are a great many the offer

in the cify. Mayor Rose-What information have you concerning the charges made in this report-what testimony can you give first hand?

Colman-We employed an agent. Mr. Colman-We employed an agent. Mayor Rose-Who is the agent that furnished you with this information? Mr. Colman-A gentleman well recom-mended by business men, and whom we

mended by business men, and whom we have reason to trust. Mayor Rose-You might be satisfied with him, I might not. Mr. Colman-That is all true. Mayor Rose-I want the name of the minner.

witness. Mr. Colman-I shall not give it. Mayor Rose-You state in that report in substance that this administration has covered up the enticement of girls into houses of prostitution, and has permit-ted the restraining of girls in houses of mostifution.

ed the restances rostitution. Mr. Cutler-That statement was not ande. We did not intimate that. Mayor Rose-Well, that we do not made. Mayor

Mayor Rose-Well, that we do not prosecute. Mr. Colman-Something like that. Mayor Rose-Will you gentlemen please tell me why you are prosecuting your crusade against some evils, and ig-noring others, which you know exist just as well as I do? Mr. Colman-Is not the stall saloon the great social evil? Mayor Rose-No; there is something behind that. Mr. Colman-It is the worst kind of ovil.

Mayor Rose-If it existed. ' Mr. Colman-There are stall saloons, or recently have been, where girls from 12 years old upward are bought for 25 to 50 cents.

12 years did upward are bought for 20 to 50 cents. Mayor Rose-Will you swear to it. yourself? Mr. Colman-I am stating what I have reason to believe-very strong reason to believe.

But to every thinking map and woman we will say this:

It is true, under the capitalistic system this and other evils cannot be erad-icated because they are INNATE in the system itself. But for that very reason we declare: Put the Social Democratic party into power and you will see this and other evils DISAPPEAR ENTIRE-LY at the same ratio as the sphere of Socialism and the power of Socialists grow in this country. There is only on moral to all this: Work for Socialism: There is only one

There were two applicants for a store position. One was a thief who thought. There is no cash register, the boss looks stupid, I am sure I can tap the till \$6 a The other was an honest man. veek." Both had families costing \$9 weekly. The thief offered to work for \$5, the oth er wanted \$9. Competition gave the \$5 (plus 6 equals \$11) man the job, and will starve all the honesty out of the other or kill him.

Two young women applied for work. The prospective employer winked at both, the one was employed who re-turned the wink. Competition condemns the other to starve until she learns to wink.

Send us ten new subscribers and re-ceive free one of those handsome \$2 rasors.

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1901.



It is practically settled that the Chinese exclusion law will be re-enacted by Congress by almost a unanimous vote of both branches.

The trust, as a method of using the machinery of production and distribution, is not the finished porduct of evolution, any more than the machine is. The perfection of the trust will come only with Socialism

In the competitive system 10 per cent of those who attempt business succeed; 40 per cent. vegetate and 50 per cent. fail absolutely. How much "incentive" can be extracted from these figures we leave for others to decide.

Mark Hanna calling upon the working class for aid in his ship subsidy scheme of plunder is a spectacle to make all the gods laugh. But the dull and featherheaded workingmen in some industries look upon Hanna's scheme with perfect sobriety-and gullibility.

Socialism would remove the evil exist ent in society by removing the cause. It would sweeten the stream at which soci ety is drinking by purifying the fountain, rather than by spasmodic and inadequate attempts to filter the water along the current.

The \$400,000,000 Northern' Securities company will side-step the difficulties that Gov. Van Sant is putting up against it by making its home office in Jersey City and doing business on the basis of a citizen of New Jersey. It's a dismal day, indeed, when a governor gets ahead of a corporation.

Roosevelt's message is a disappoint ment to the radicals and reformers wh have regarded him as one of themselves because of his "record." To Socialisti it is nothing but a capitalistic document If ever there was a time wher dooscvel saw things with other than capitalistic eyes, it is not now. O no, Socialists ar not a bit surprised.

Akhough Georgia has a larger negr population than any other state in the Union, a bill looking toward negro dis franchisement has just been overwhelm ingly defeated in the lower house of the state Legislature, receiving only 17 vote out of a membership of 175. A similar measure failed two years ago.

The court painter of St. Petersburg has been engaged to make a portrait of His Majesty Theodore I. of the United States. If there are a few more cour habits that can be conveniently engrafted upon our simple republican institu tions they will no doubt find encourage ment under Theodore's administration.

nature lets loose an inventor whose discoveries brush aside old ways ng things and institutes new ways,

against which the powers of a capitalist ontrolled postoffice cannot prevail Ten schools in Armstrong county, Pa.

have been closed. The teachers have pocketed the keys of the little red schooliouses and vigorously declare that the of knowledge shall no longer bear fruit in their several communities until the little matter of equalization of wages has been satisfactorily settled by the school board. The munificent sum of \$30 a month is the standard allowed for he services of persons experienced as pedagogues.

The annual report of the Mergenthaler linotype company for the year ended October 1 shows that the net profit from the year's business was \$2,083,032, as against \$1,919,165 in the previous year, and \$1,627,000 in 1899. There were on rental at the close of the year 986 ma-

chines, against 1058 the previous year, the rental value being \$585,333, as against \$567,645 in the preceding year. The factory delivered during the year 641 machines.

Representatives of the Illinois State Federation of Woman's clubs found on investigation that children employed in the cellar cigar factories of Chicago worked from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. and could make with hard work 50 cents a day. Many of the children were from 11 12 years of age. The odor from the paste used in making cigars was so sickening that the women rushed out into the open air for relief. "Long may our "Long may our land be bright with freedom's holy light;

protect us by thy might, great God, our King!'

In Chicago a movement has been start ed to provide a home in the country for city boys who have no home. At one of the meetings held for this purpose one of the speakers was a national bank president. He said he was "puzzled to un derstand why it was that we had waited till the Twentieth century before thinking of our duty to the boys." How very

good that sounds! If the marvelou mechanical progress of the Ninetcenth century had been marked by justice to the fathers of these boys and duty to society at large, there would be no need for the predicament in which national bank operators and other parasites now find themselves.

As fast as steam can carry them, Mr and Mrs. Leonard Wainwright and their

hig white cat are traveling to Florida for the winter, as Tom, the cat, has symptoms of tuberculosis, and the cat doctor says he must have a change of climate It required two weeks of pleading with the railroad and transportation compa-nies, intermingled with tears, persuasions and threats, to secure comfortable accommodations for Tom.

Couple the foregoing item with the fact that at one time recently in a New York park 1500 homeless men were found sleeping on the ground, and you get a good idea of the relative position of mer and tom-cats in a society based on rob bery of labor.

In a recent decision Chief Justice Gum nere of the Supreme court of New Jer sey enunciated the following capitalis

loctrine: "The life of a child of 5 is worth to ts parents from 6 cents to \$1. "The death of a laboring man making \$1.50 a day is not worth as much as the

death of a millionaire. "The pecuniary value of a child is no fixed by law. As a general rule it is merely nominal.

"The law does not consider sentiment It is purely a matter of money." So far as we know this is the lowest quotation the market has ever shown or the life of a human being. "The pecu niary value of a child is not fixed by law!" No: neither is it fixed by relig ion. The economic system decides that point.

We have before us an exact copy of the employment contract used by the packing firm of Swift & Co., Chicago. In it we find that this "contract," when signed by a wage slave, is "to continue as long as satisfactory to said party of

the first part"-that is, to Swift & Co. It further provides that "as a guaranty for the faithful performance of this agreement" Swift & Co. shall retain a amount agreed upon (but fixed by Swift & Co.) as "liquidated damages" to satisfy any damages the party of the first part may sustain. This sort of thing is called "freedom of contract." terms are fixed by the "party of the first and the only part in the part, busines the "party of the second part" has is to submit or starve. Yet it is "freedom of contract" and serves to quiet the con science of Christian capitalists.

A Case of Champagne. A

The proceedings of the postoffice ant against certain publications and artme their exclusion from the privilege of second-class rates have, as their professed object, the cutting down of the defici and more economical administration of the department. Notwithstanding the attitude of the postal authorities, it is probably true that persons in the direct employment of the government are re sponsible for greater abuses of the post-

office privileges than are the publishers of the country. One single exam-ple illustrates the character of these abuses: Senator Mason of Illinois delivered a speech last session in the Senate upon his pure food investigation, in which he made an assertion that appealed to a champagne firm as excellent advertising. The firm is sending out thousands of copies of this speech under Senator Mason's . frank. When asked whether he had authorized the use of his frank for this purpose Mr. Mason stated that he had. Mr. Mason explained that the firm had informed him that it desired to send broadcast a large number of copies of the speech for the adver-

tising it contained, and asked him to save them postage. "save" this firm "postage" Sen ator Mason did not hesitate to send out

with his frank "thousands of copies" of the speech for "advertising" purposes was the senator's incentive? What Wa it a few cases of champagne deposited in the cellar of his Chicago home? Perish the thought! Mason is a Republican and a patriot.

🖋 Roosevelt's Ruse. 🖋

"It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poor r." says Roosevelt in his contradictory message to the capitalist world. But is an ascertained and irrefutable truth that never before in the history of the country has the distribution of wealth been more inequitable than now. The working class, in proportion to their productive capacity in alliance with the modern facilities of production, never received so little as now and the rich never eceived so much. Labor in the United States at this moment is receiving less of the fruits of its toil than ever before. But to have said this would have been to place Roosevelt ontside the ranks of the conservative, and this he knew. Why did not the President take governmental statistics for his guidance on this question? Can he explain how the workers share in the product can constantly di minish, as it has since 1850, and the share of the rich as steadily increase, as government reports clearly show, and still the working class not be relatively poorer? Can he do it? No. An attempt on his part in "a message to the people would at once classify him' as a danger ous man-to the capitalist class.

A comparative study of the statistics of this country will show how great labor's share in the product has been and what it now is. Although the amount of wealth is constantly increasing, as will be seen from the following, taken from the statistics compiled by the govern ment, it will also be seen how rapidly labor's share is decreasing:

1850 the wealth of the nation was \$8,000,000,000. The producers' share was 621/2 per cent; non-producers' share 371/2 per cent. '

In 1860 the wealth increased to \$16,-000,000,000. The producers' share fell to 43% per cent.; non-producers' increased to 56¼ per cent.

In 1870 the wealth was \$30,000,000,000. Producers' share was 322-3 per cent on-producers' share 67 1-3 per cent. In 1880 the wealth increased to \$48,

000,000,000. 'The producers' share went down to 24 per cent., while the non-pro incers' share increased to 76 per cent. In 1890 the wealth was further in-creased to \$61,000,000,000. The pro-

ducers' share fell to 17 per cent.; the non-producers' share increased to 83 per The greater the amount of wealth pro

duction increased, the greater was also the corresponding decrease of the producers' share in that wealth.

time. England has been drained of the flower of her manhood, thousands of millions of money expended and her power in the world permanently weakened in a contest where all the advantages of re-sources and men were on her side.

But it is not so much the actual warfare that forever fixes upon England the tigma of shame as the methods that Christian nation has adopted to extermiwomen and children. The death rate in Boer refugee camps during four months of 1901, based upon information officially given cut in London, were as follows:

An eye-witness thus describes the aw

An eye-witness thus describes the aw-ful conditions prevailing: "This camp system is a wholesale cru-elty and the memory of it cin never be wiped out. It presses hardest on the children. They droop in the terri-ble heat and fall il because of the in-sufficient and unsuitable food. Thou-sands physically unfit are placed in con-ditions of life that they have not the strength to endure. In many cases, too, their misery is increased by the sep-aration of families and the impossi-bility of communication. There are cases where mothers have been sep-arated from young children by their be-ing sent to different camps probably a hundred miles apart. To continue the present system is to murder help-less women and children, but if aid can reach them in the form of medicine and clothing an incalculable amount of good can be accomplished. During the last few months efforts have been suppopriated for the purpose have tied the hands of those in authority. An-other bar to advancement has been the interlacing of civil and military au-thority and the unitary au-thority and the unitary au-thority and the lives of most mil-tary men for positions which involve the ordering of the lives of women and children." ful conditions prevailing:

Such are some of the fruits of a war chich is defended by the statesmen, the ishops, the aristocracy and the ruling class generally of Christian England, a war which has been opposed from the be ginning by no organized body of men in England except the Socialists. It is not civilized warfare the British are conducting in South Africa; it is extermination

Equally dominated by the capitalist spirit of aggrandizement, however, and prepared in the interest of the capitalist vorld-exploiters to go equally as far as Great Britain, the United States is en gaged in the same Christian business in Samar. The very policy which this gov ernment went to war to abolish in Cuba is being adopted in dealing with those on whom it is sought to confer the bene fits of a Christian civilization.

Thus, on this first Christmas in the I wentieth century we have the spectacle of the two leading capitalist nations of the world-also claimed to be the two leading Christian nations-engaged in wars of extermination, shameful in their excuses and sure to be staggering in their final results, even to the conquerors.



The debate on the tariff in the Ger-man Reichstag has aroused almost uni-versal interest and it is widely recog-nized that August Bebel, the Social Democratic leader, contributed to it an argument of the broadest and most statesmanike qualities. The reports say Bebel "spoke to the breathless galleries. He often provoked his opponeuts, but sometimes he even enthralled them. The man scemed to grow bodily as he warmed up to his work." He said there were two nations in the German state, the plunder-ers and the plundered. "The imperial chancellor spoke of the former; I am speaking of the latter. Fifteen per cent. of the German people are engaged in ag-riculture. The chancellor said the re-maining 85 per cent, were engaged in ag-riculture. The chancellor said the re-maining 85 per cent. were engaged in other occupations, and that 72 per cent. of these latter were industrials. The proposition of the government was to lay a tax of between 600,000,000 and 700,-000,000 marks on food in order to make more profitable the occupation of 15 per cent. of the people. Only one-night be called prosperous. The late Dr. Von Miquel, former minister of finance, in an official declaration three years ago said German agriculture was prosper-ous. The Prussian crown knows it is prosperous, because it is now investing 3,000,000 marks in new agricultural hold-ings. The reduction of farm mortgage forcelosures of recent years showed that agriculture was better off than previous-ly and the value of lands has increased during the lax century. "This bill is intended not for the bet-The debate on the tariff in the Ger-

a dire necessity, the crying evil of the hor. And why not? "
Topitalism has robbed the masses of their intelligent independence as well as of their ducats. Enormous charitable institutions springing up like muchrooms in every city is ample proof of the skillful extortion and barefaced robbery by capitalism. Very laudable amends we admit for long established, long praticed crulely. Christianity desires to absorb all the prase for what elecmosynary work there has been done up to date. "
Wery well, we won't object uow to that form of self-praise, but how about the moral delinquency which necessitates such overwhelming charity. If honest men got their ducs the burden of charity would be as light as a feather. The capitalist is as a general rule are very noble ecclesiastics. They ought to turn over a new leaf and refrain from their conspirations as a general rule are very noble ender and refrain from their conspiration. The signal and the masses is most as suredly an injury to all of us. The ought all is an injury to every a suredly an injury to all of us. The ought all is not a victim of social or political injustice. He is a victor whose perverted instincts lead him to risk contradedly for to liberty, for publicity which is a crime against the whole human race. "The true its pity: 'tis pity, 'tis true, and all excidents should band themselves in afforded by the presence of the troops in Africa and the Philippines, where the is afforded by the capitalist's novel the trans the doctrine of capitalism of the social is by bisords envy and sullen harted. Those men and women who apologize and preach the doctrine of capitalism, what ever the induction of capitalism is the doct in the social of the capitalist's position in the doctrine of capitalism, the second and the second and chans the experition for the active is an opulence that he active i

flame. The capitalistic prayer for a thousand years bath been "blessed be the innocent years hath been "blessed be the innocent ignorance of the masses which saveth us from the consuming flame today and also for another thousand years yet to come. GENTLE EXPOSITOR.

Environment and Not **# #** Heredity is to Blame.

Judge Tuthill of the Juvenile court of Chicago is convinced that the most harm-ful thing to the human race is the theory of heredity. "Nothing with which I am familiar has a more vicious tendency," he says, "than the teaching that because a child had drunken parents he should become a drunkard in spite of himself. All teach-ings of nature are opposed to this theory. Nature is working reformation, not de

Constructive Socialism || Isador Ladoff. *LOKOKOKOKOKOKOKO * KOGAKOKOKOKOKOKOKOKO

Scratch a middle-class reformer and you will find a retrograde. For instance, the idealis and aspirations of siugle taxes, where land possesses no value and be-longs to nobody in particular except the beasts of the field and forest. The di-prect-legislation reformer scream about a primitive township, where every citizen has his say, be it wise or otherwise. The greenbackers and free silverites (most of the paper idolatry as a kind of a substitute) sigh for a past where money had no intrinsic value whatever. The trust and monopoly smasher would fain turn the tide of industrial and com-mercial development backward to ye olde en times, when sweet competition reigned spreme. All middle-class reformers are looking backward, for the middle class itself reached the age of decline and disin tegration when the impired vitalist togration when the impire

by hidden forces of social mechanics and explained their nature, mutual relations, causes and effect. The time is at pres-ent ripening for conservative Socialism to start its creative era. The organic and unconscious evolution of human so-ciety, in the history of the past and in our own days, will be replaced by OON-SCIOUS ENDEAVOR TO ORGAN-IZE HUMAN HAPPINESS ON EARTH. Constructive Socialism will emancipate mankind from its own crea-tion, material wealth, and make the last subservient to the first. How will constructive Socialism ac-complish its task? Before we attempt to answer this question, let us consider what human society is. It is the most complex organization known, the high-cet meducet of corenes contained to the source of the sour

struction! You see a twig bent out of its natural course. What does nature do but try to straighten it. I have a woma-here on my finger. Nature is bus trying to heal the sore. It is the same law that powers through all life. There are idlou-born of patents who seem almost perfec-tives and the other hand, some of the offspring of not only weak but vicious parents." "I do not believe a child gets its char-matic back of the environment of its for-mative period after it has come into the world. A few years ago physicians to produce consumptive children, but selence has demonstrated beyond a doubt at consumption is a contagious disease. "The tragedy of the world has come how hears that his father or his grand-the tragedy of the world has come how hears that his father or his grand-the drank liquor, to excess and that he has inherited an appetite for lique that he is powerless to withstand. This heas inherited an appetite for strong what he is powerless to withstand. This heas inherited and the secures the there is hereited on the belier has here has there is how the belier that he has. There is hereitig of ideas, because these are kept alive by transmission they here. But I do not belier in the transmission of appetites or evil tea-der to an inherited appetite for strong this, but to the inherited belief that he has. There is here true the theory or evolution would be a farce, for if eril or savage tendencies were transmitable then there could have been no emering from the savage state, but each succes-surger. The home must be in the country. All human beings are naturally pastoral

or savage tendencies were transmitted then there could have been no emerging from the savage state, but each succes-sive generation would have been more savage than its predecessor. "The home must be in the country. All human beings are naturally pastoral and delight in nature. If these children brought before this court can be sent away to a farm, where they will have the companionship of birds and bests, where they can learn the laws of growth and development as taught by Nature herself, there is a good chance for every one of them to succeed. The country is the place to rear children. Even the wealthiest and most refined of our peo-ple find it hard to rear, children in the, city without contagion. "The most successful business men in Chicago today were born and reared in the country. They come to the city, built strong from the foundation. They have felt the hail in their faces and know the exquisite delight of facing s' blizzard and overcoming it. They don't weaken when stocks go down or panies come, but shoulder the fanancial storm as they shoulder the tanneit storm as they shoulder the tanneit storm as they shoulder the function go the relation of things. It is well for the relation of the farms. Whenever they do so they bring new life to the work, new ideas to cultivation and are generally more successful than farmers who have not had a city gyperience. If those who believe in Christ and Confucius, as well as those who would follow the teachings, of all the prohpets of brotherhood, would only feel that all men are their brothers believe in Christ and Confucius, as well as those who would follow the teachings of all the prohpets of brotherhood, would only feel that all men are their brothers, instead of being satisfied with the idea that a simple profession saved them from whatever evil might be awaiting sinners in the world to come there would be many better homes."

mercial development backward to ye old en times, when sweet competition reigned supreme. All middle-class reformers are looking backward, for the middle class itse reached the age of decline and disin-tegration when the impaired vitality manifests itself in the atrophy of creative powers. Socialists alone, as the advance agents of a new stage of culture and disin-tevolution of industry; they alone let the dead bury the dead and the living live. All the ideals and aspirations detected by socialists are in the future. Emotional Socialism. Human society in general and its past and present economic is fabric in particular was subjected by Rodbertus, Marx, Lassalle and Engels to a keen and searching examination in the light of reason and ethics. This examination demonstrated the laws and their manifestations under various conditions for information demonstrated the laws and their manifestations under various conditions and future leads and aspirations in the light of reason and ethics. This examination demonstrated the laws and subjected by folden forces of social mechanics and explained their nature, mutual relations and explained

notice is always served on the existing industrial order that it is doomed. Mechanics compel progress and necessitate Socialism. The welfare of mankind pivots on mechanics.

A workingman who served an appren ticeship to learn a trade and after work it for twenty years finds a ma chine of iron and steel, operated by a boy girl at 60 cents a day, doing th work he learned to do and doing it better, ought to have some ideas on the la hor question

The fact that the busy bees in the hives of industry are discovering, through the Socialist propaganda, that the more industrious they are the more honey they are making for the owners of the inevitably forces the capitalist class to resort to intimidation and class-conscio action to keep the industrial bees in ignorance and subjection.

In an address on "True Democrac to the Graduates' club at Harvard Dr. Lyman Abbott said he inclined to the opinion that the United States should buy up all the big trusts and operate them for the benfit of the people. Dr. Abbott is a good deal of a wabbler, but it was quite impossible for him to con ceive of a "true democracy" without pro iding for the social management of in dustry.

The suppression of Socialist papers will not stop Socialism; it will not stop the propaganda. There will be found as much ingenuity among American Socialists to advance their cause as har been elsewhere demonstrated. The growth of Socialist centiment and devel-opment of economic conditions essential to its triumph is an irresistible movement

Last year the municipality of Berlin derived a profit of more than \$3,000,000 from the city gas works, which represen an investment of about \$15,000,000 Much of the profit came from such by products as coke, tar, ammonia-in fact it may be said that the entire expense of maintaining the gas works was paid from the manufacture and sale of these articles, so that the direct receipts from gas were almost clear gain. But the Germans manage such institutions much more economically than can be done it the United States. They have an odd notion that it is the duty of every citizen to protect the public treasury, and the city government can buy supplies and labor at a cost much less than would be required of private corporations. Unfortunately with us the conditions are reversed. The best of us think it is our duty to get shead of the government if we can.

"I have noticed," said the Observant Foreigner, who was not writing a book about America. "that according to your newspapers, your best citizens are al-ways to be found in large numbers at just three places." "Where?" we asked, being mildly curi-ous.

ous. "At political rallies, prise fights and broching bees."-Baltimore American.

Wars of Extermination.

As Christmas time approaches and the -called Christian nations prepare to celbrate the birth of a man whose religion none of them exemplify, it is not inappro priate to turn for a moment to what going on under the name of Christian civ lization in South Africa.

This coming Christmas is the first in he Twentieth century. It witnesses the leading professed Christian nation of the

world, whose ruler is known officially as "Defender of the Faith." in an outrage ously unjust war with a small republic also Christian in name-the horrors of which fix an ineffaceable stain of infamy upon the Christian power which is re spodsible for it.

Begun in the dreams of conscienceles capitalists of conquest and the appropriation of natural resources held by the Boers in the Transvaal and South African republics, it has become a war for the extermination of one of the bravest

peoples the world has ever seen. The indomitable courage of the Boers, born of the bitter knowledge that against tremendous odds they were fighting for their firesides, has been at once a reve lation and inspiration to an admiring world.

When this Christian-capitalist war be gan the Boers had scarcely 40,000 arms-bearing men in the field. England has found it necessary during the entire period of the war on the two republics to increase the number of red-coated cut throats in the field, until today an army of not less than 240,000 men is employed against a few straggling remnants of the bravest body of citizen-soldiers whose deeds will be recorded in the annals of

during the last century. "This bill is intended not for the bet-terment of the farm laborer, but for the betterment of the landlord. If any land-lord is not getting on well now, it is be-cause of large hunting parties, gambling, well-filled wine cellars, soms in crack cavalry regiments, and town houses in Berlin."

Berlin." At this point of Herr Bebel's speech Graf Von Kardorff, one of the greatest land magnates, laughed jeeringly. "Yes," continued Herr Bebel. "That is the way with you fellows. You lay taxes upon the poor, and when it is proved to you that they are unnecessary you laugh. But the world's history rolls on over you regardlessly."



The great 20,700 worded message hath appeared. We cannot praise it sufficient-ly, for it is a concentration of many minds. Its breath smells strong of cap-italism. That was to be expected. Im-agine for a moment the streamons convul-sion that would have seized upon the crowd of idle loafers who kill thought, if the message had savored strong of divine Socialism. Let us explain the meaning of the word

the message had savored strong of divine Socialism. Let us explain the meaning of the word capitalism in all its fullness. In place of the word anarchy which people are told "is the sum of all villaines" let us meekly substitute the word capitalism and see how palatable it tastes. An in-jury to one is an injury to all. Grand discovery. Presidential attacks are most assuredly an injury to all of us when furiously considered. Capitalism ought to be stamped out and its preachers pun-ishel like other malefactors. The United States capitalist is merely one type of criminal more dangerous than any other. Reasons to prove above statement are in-finite. He robs the mobs of the fruits of their labor in a perfectly legal man-ner so they are populated and complete-ly flabbergasted. Hay us accomplished that mest difficult feat the capitalist has scaled the heights where he may ahine before men as a philanthropist. He's a bully fellow. Impudent charity becomes

complish its task? Before we attempt to answer this question, let us consider what human society is. It is the most complex organization known, the high-est product of organic evolution on earth. Its functions are, therefore, very compli-cated in their nature. The propagation of the race, the bringing up of children, the economic activities and administra-tion of public affairs in general, scientific and artistic pursuits and many other problems will demand the attention of constructive Socialism. The very vast-ness and complexity of the gigantic task of building up a new era of culture and civilization precludes the possibility of an even approximately exact prediction of the modus operand of constructive So-cialism in detail. It will suffice to point out here a few of the leading principles of the work. The first question (how constructive Socialism will accomplish its task?) in-cludes the two possibilities—the way of peaceful evolution and of violent politi-cal upheaval, popularly called revolution. Thoughtful students of history discarded the idea that social economic changes are the to political revolutions as unscien-tific, just as naturalists rejected the the-ory of cataclysms in geology. Political upheavals or revolutions, on carrel in-vestigation, prove to be only climaxes of a alow social economic change that preceded them. So was the great French revolution one of the consequences and "ancient regime," its most tragic and "ancient

class revolution, while our American orthodox Socialists cherish their spirit-ual numps with an exultation deserving a better object.



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DEMOCRATIC HERALD to my address for one year.

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When the mind is mapped as streets are-row on row; When the heart is tanked from Love's unrea-soning throe; When the poet's winged fancy is an outgrown necromancy; When the rain of inspiration turns to snow; What then?

WHAT THEN?

When all doubts and fears are backward cast: When the dream of world-wide Brotherho is past; When the prophet's radiant. vision is too futile for derision; When the soul is but a formula at last; What then?

When the factor machine has conquered fieth and blood; When the labor-power is belt and wheel and rod; When the unfit nations wonder At the gold we starger under; When the world is but an economic clod; What then? —Herbert N. Casson.

The Steel Trust's Profits.

"This would be considerably over 200 per cent. on the investment."

Capitalist Press on Socialism.

Capitalist Press on Socialism. The subject of Socialism is not one to be ignored nor to be sueered out of dis-cussion by the beneficiaries of the oli-garchy of wealth. It is receiving the best thoughts of the best minds of the most enlightened nations of the earth.— Editorial in Seattle Daily Times. The Portland "Oregonian" says: "So-cialism is in the air. It has conquered the ranks of labor and permeated the schools of learning." The Boston "Post" says: "The im-mense consolidations that have marked the opening of the century point unmis-takably to the strengthening of the So-cialist idea."

takably to the strengthening of the So-cialist idea." The St. Louis "Mirror" says: "The development of the consolidation idea renders all protest against ultimate So-cialism futile and foolish." The St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" says: "Socialism promises to be a force with which American statesmen may have to reckon."

"Socialism promises to be a force with which American statesmen may have to reckon." The New York "Tribune" says: "The capitalist and captain of industry in these latter days has set himself to dem-onstrate that the theories of the Social-ist are sound." The Boston "Daily Post." after dis-cussing the trust outlook, remarks: "What is to come of all this? It is one more long step towards Socialism." Possibly the Socialist party will gain sufficient strength of numbers to force on one or both of the great political parties certain of the reforms they advocate. It is to be hoped that they will.—Bar-bara Independent. The Socialist theory and proposition mut. be reckoned with, and can by no means be dismissed with a sneer.— Springfield (Mass). Republican.

Women Wage Earners.



But, in doing this, it abolishes itself as the detain at, abolishes all class distinctions and class antagonisms, abolishes alt is of an organization of the state as state. Society thus far, based upon class antagonisms, had need of the state. That is, of an organization of the particular class which was properly as the state of the state. That is, of an organization of the particular class which was provide the state. That is, of an organization of the particular class which was provide the state of the distingt and the state of the conditions of opresentative of society as a whole; the gathering of it together into a visible smbodiment. But it was this of an as it was the state of the dias embodies of society as a whole; the gathering of it together into a visible smbodiment. But it was this of an other the particular representative of the which is state of share-owning citizens; in or own time, the bourgeoise. When at its the state of share-owning citizens; in our own dime, the bourgeoise. When at its the state of the whide a set, and the individual straight for existence based upon our present anarchy in production, with the given mane of society—the sis, at as the state. State, is no longer necessary. The first act by virtue of which the state, is no longer necessary of the whole is society—the share there interformed in social variable interformed in social vision of the means of production in the name of society—the share the social variable interformed in social variable interformed in

division into classes from being carried out by means of violence and robbery, trickery and fraud. It does not prevent the ruling class, once having the upper hand, from consolidating its power at the expense of the working class, from turning their social leadership into an in-tensified exploitation of the masses. But if, upon this showing, division into

THE MIGHT OF THE WORKERS. When the workers shall wake in their might, and the workers of brain and of brawn; When they stand for the strength of the right; When they stand with their eyes to the dawn;

society could not exist, let alone improve in condition. This being the case any attempt to dispel the ignorance of prac-tical conditions as they are, and that will show and teach the true status of labor in and to society, ought to be hailed with joy by the worker, for the reason that it can only end in conclu-sions that will tend to improve his con-dition. It is one of the most healthy

Whilst the capitalist mode of produc-tion more and more completely trans-forms the great majority of the popula-tion into proletarians, it creates the pow-er wilch, under presenty of its own do struction. It was based upon the insufficiency of pro-duction. It will be swept away by the struction, is forced to accomplish this revolution. Whilst it forces on more and more the transformation of the vasi into state property, it shows itself to way to accomplishing this revolution. The proletariat seizes political power and turns the means of production into state property.

distinction itself has become an obsolete anachronism. It presupposes, therefore, the development of production carried out to a degree at which appropriation of the means of production and of the prod-ucts, and, with this, of political domina-cion, of the monopoly of culture, and of intellectual Jeadership by a particular class of society, has become not only su-perfluous, 'but economically, politically, intellectually a hindrance to develop-ment.

class of society, has become not only superfluous, but economically, politically, intellectually a hindrance to develop-ment. This point is now reached. Their po-litical and intellectual bankrupty is scarcely any longer a secret to the bour-geoisie themselves. Their economic bankrupty recurs regularly every ten years. In every crisis, society is suffo-cated beneath the weight of its own pro-ductive forces and products, which it exhaust of the second products, which it exhaust of the sourd contradiction that the producers have arching to consume, because consumers are wanting. The ex-pansive force of the means of production bursts the bonds that the capitalist mode of production had imposed upon them. Their deliverance from these bonds is the one precondition for an unbroken, con-stantly-accelerated development of the productive forces, and cherewith for a practically unlimited increase of produc-tion itself. Nor is this all. The social-ized appropriation of the means of pro-duction, but also with the positive waste and devastation of productive forces and products that are at the present in the crises. Further, it sets free for the community at large a mass of means of production and of products, by doing away with the senseless extrawagnee of the ruling classes of today, and their political repre-sentatives. The possibility of securing for every member of society, by means of socialized production, an existence not only fully sufficient materially, and be-coming day by day more full, but an ex-istence guaranteeing to all the free de-viopment and exercise of their physical and meant functifies--this possibility is now for the first time here, but it is here. With the seizing of the means of product over the producer. Anarchy in social modities is done away with, and simul-tancously, the matery of the product over the producer. Anarchy in social modities is done away with, and simul-tanously, the matery of the product over the producer. Anarchy in social mad which have hither to ruled man, now co

conditions of life which environ man, and which have hitherto ruled man, now comes under the dominion and control of man, who for the first time becomes the real, conscious lord of Nature, because he has now become master of his own social organization. The laws of his own social action, hitherto standing face to face with man as laws of Nature foreign to, and dominating him, will then be used with full understanding, and so mastered by him. Man's own social organization, hitherto confronting him as a necessity imposed by Nature and history, now be-comes the result of his own free action. The extraneous objective forces that have hitherto governed history, nass un-der the control of man himself. Only from that time will man himself, more and more conscionsly, make his own his-tory—only from that thue will the social causes set in movement by him have, in the main and in a constantly-growing measure, the results intended by him. It is the ascent of man from the king-dom of necessity to the kingdom of free-dom.

Let us briefly sum up our sketch o historical evolution. I. Mediaeval Society.—Individual pro

Mediaeval Society,—Individual pro-duction on a small scale. Means of pro-duction adapted for individual use, hence primitive, ungainly, petty, dwarfed in ac-tion. Production for immediate con sumption, either of the producer himself or of his feudal lord. Only where an excess of production over this consump-

tion occurs is such excess offered for sale, enters into exchange. Production of commodities, therefore, only in its infancy. But already it contains within itself, in embryo, anarchy in the production of society at large. If. Capitalist Revolution. — Transformation of industry, at first by means of simple co-operation and manufacture. Concentration of the means of production, in thereto scattered, info great workshops. As a consequence, their transformation from individual to social means of production, a transformation which does not, on the whole, affect the form of exchange. The old forms of appears. In his capacity as owner of the means of production he also appropriates the products and turns them into commodities. Production has become a social act. Exchange and appropriation continue to be individual acts, the nots of individuals. The social product is appropriated by the individualist. Fundamental contradiction, whence arise all the contradictions in which modern industry brings to light. and light.

A. Severance of the producer from the means of production. Condemnation of the worker to wage labor for life. An-tagonism between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.
 B. Growing predominance and increas-ing effectiveness of the lower concentration.

burgeoisie.
B. Growing predominance and increasing effectiveness of the laws governing the production of commodities. Unbridled competition. Contradiction between socialized organization in the individual factory and social anarchy in production as a whole.
C. On the one hand, perfecting of machinery, made by competition computions or production as a whole.
C. On the one hand, perfecting of machinery, made by competition computions or production, also complemented by a constantly growing displacement of laborers. Industrial reserve army. On the other hand, unlimited extension of productive forces, excess of supply over demand, over-production, glutting of the markets, crises every ten years, the vicious circle excess there, of laborers, without employment and of social well-being and they even should be productive forces, from of production prevents the productive forces, from of production prevents the productive forces are unable to work together, because the empirialist form of production prevents. The contradicts from direction for an absurdity. The mode of production rises in rebelion against the form of exchange. The bourgeoisie are convicted of incongravity for the social contradiction forces.
D. Partial recognition of the social contradiction of the social contradiction of the social contradiction for the social contradiction of exclange.

hourgeoisie are corrieted of incapacity further to manage their own social pro-ductive forces. D. Partial recognition of the social character of the productive forces forced upon the capitalists themselves. Taking over of the great institutions for produc-stock companies, later on by trusts, then by the state. The bourgeoise demon-strated to be a superfluous class. All its social functions are now performed by salaried employes. TH. Proletarian Revolution.-Solution of the contradictions. The proletariat seizes the public power, and by means of production, slipping from the hands of the bourgeoisie, into public property. By this act, the proletariat frees the means of production from the character of capi-tal they have thus far borne, and gives their socialized character complete free-dom to work itself out. Socialized pro-duction upon a predetermined plan be-comes henceforth possible. The develop-ment of production makes the existence of different classes of society thenceforth an anachronism. In proportion at an-archy in social production vanishes, the political authority of the state dies out. Man, at last the master of his own form of social organization, becomes at the same time the load over Nature, his own master—free. To accomplish this act of universal enameipation is the historical mission of the work itself out. Socialized pro-duction spone is the historical mission of the modern proletariat. To thoroughly comprehend the historical conditions and thus the very nature of this act, to im-part to the now oppressed proletarian class a full knowledge of the conditions and thus the very nature of this act, to im-part to the now oppressed proletarian class a the theoretical expression of the proletarian movement, scientific so-cialism.

private gain, men who long to be of use. I would like to see all the editors of papers and magazines agree to print the vruth, and nothing but the truth, to avoid all slander and misrepresentation, and to let the private affairs of the peo-ple alone. I would like to see drunkenness and prohibition both abolished. I would like to see corporal punishment done away with in corporal punishment

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Had Barrels of Money.

In Cincinnati a prominent minister, in-restigating the strike of the machinists, started to quiz a striker in the presence of Attorneys Eugene Polcey and W. H.

Ganlay. "How much did you get, my good

man?" "Two dollars a day." "Two dollars a day." "Two dollars a day? Why, that is good wages. What did you do with it?" "Til tell you, but don't jet it got ont," said the striker, satirically. "After I paid taxes, assessments, living expenses for a family of six, I placed the balance in a four barrel, and when it was full I headed it up and began on another bar-rel. My cellar is full of barrels of mou-ey."-Exchange.

a they finch not, nor quiver nor fall; they help on the good in its course, a they know that the truth must pre-When When they I When they vail.

n they

When the light of a purpose proceeds From the innermost core of the life!---It is this that forever succeeds; It is this that shall settle the strife. ----It. S. Genevra Lake.

How To Become Rich.

<text><text><text><text><text><text>

sions that will tend to improve his con-dition. It is one of the most healthy signs of the times and is fraught with glad tidings for the toiler. A true knowledge gained from scientific research-will be of great benefit to all classes of society, but particularly so to its most important part, to its founda-tion, to labor. Rash statements are very often made that have a tendency to mislead the great mass of the toil-ers who have had no opportunity to study social conditions, and this active fermentation of thought along economic lines will do much to counteract the er-rors to which these misstatements gave birth. Labor has nothing to fear from an honest investigation of its relation.to capital in this newly-awakened interest in "social economics.—Machinists' Jour-nal.

I would like to see corporal punishment done away with in every home, in every, school, in every asylum, reformatory and prison. Cruelty hardens and de-grades, kindness reforms and ennobles. I would like to see the millionaires unite and form a trust for the public good. I would like to see a fair division of profits between capital and labor, so that the toiler could save enough to mingle a little June with the December of Lis life.

In the torn of the back of the second of the life. I would like to see an international court established in which to settle disputes between nations, so that armies could be disbanded and the great navies allowed to rust and rot in perfect peace. I would like to see the whole world free-free from injustice, free from superstition. This will do for next Christmas. The following Christmas I may want more.— Robert G. Inger 31.

The Distribution of Wealth.

The Distribution of Wealth. In his message to Congress, President of the trust question fin which he sought setablish himself as a "conservative statesman," said, "it is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have before has the average man, the wage-been so well off as in this country at the resent time." While this may be entirely true, yet if does not indicate that there is a marce products of labor-than at any time be-fore in the history of the country. That as the rich have grown richer the poor have not grown poorer, can be due to hut one wason, more wealth is being pro-duced by labor than ever before. If this grown richer without the poor growing poorer.-Milwaukee News.

Shave yourself and enjoy the luxnry by using one of our fine Premium Ra-zors. We will send you one the first week in January for ten new yearly sub-

SOGIALIST PARTY

5 · · · · · · · · ·

LABORING MEN'S VICTORY

ON THE SOCIALIST TICKET.

Lockout by a Corporation Results in Socialists Capturing Nearly All Public Offices in a Washington Town.

You will be pleased to hear of a So-cialist victory out here in Washington. What is known as Northport is a place of about 2000 inhabittants, but only a small portion of the people live in the incorporated portion. The Northport Mining and Smelting works are situated here and is a central point for the Nel-son and Fort Shepard railroad going to Nelson, B. C., and for the Red Mountain road to Rossland, B. C., and the Spo-kane Falls and Northern going to Spo-kane. It is the center of quite a mining district.

Eane Falls and Northern going to Sporane. It is the center of quite a mining district.
About eight months ago the manager of the smelting company put forth the edict that all men belonging to the union innst quit their union or quit the works. In short, they were locked out and there-upon a strike was declared against the company. The union ment have all stood yolil. Mo, and have kept the works going, but it is said at great loss. During these eight months these men or, rather, a large part of them, have been induced to join the Socialist party and increde to join the Socialist party and increde to go into politics and joined in placing a ticket in the field. No sooner induced to join the Socialist party and placing a ticket in the field. No sooner is possing ticket ander the name 'Citizens' ticket.'' The light was brought of the Socialist ticket but one was cleated 'Socialist' doined in nominating and every man on the Socialist ticket but one was cleated. Every 'man on the Socialist ticket and put he socialist ticket declared that the laboring men had no right one the laboring men had no right one the socialist even, went so far as to tell the comrades that they must either quit to heir guits and put the there with majorities ranging from lo to 28. We elected the following public officers. Comrade George Stilling are leaved in age. C. HARKNESS.

Preparing for Convention.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the Central committee to arrange for a convention of the party in the city was held last Sunday morning at 318 State street. Comrade W. Rehteld was elect-ed chairman and N. Andersen secretary, A committee of five was appointed to draw up a call for the convention con-sisting of Comrades V. L. Berger, P. Siegel, E. H. Roomer, G. Hollabeck and N. Andersen.

Andersen. Comrades E. H. Rooney, H. Harbicht J. Grundman were appointed to se

cure a hall. It was further decided that we hold the convention in or about the third week in January, and that if it can be done under the law, the labor unions should be invited. The full committee will meet again next Sunday morning at 318 State street and receive and act upon the reports of the various committees. cure a hall.

GENERAL NOTES.

Socialists of Colorado will hold stat convention at Denver on December 29.

an average vote for the five candidates on state ticket of 12,007 and for the S. L. P., 8573. Comrade Bradley's vote for governor last year was 13,260; S. L. P., 8784.

8784. The comrades who have seen those razors we are offering free for ten sub-scribers want them. In Boston the two old parties combined on a candidate for sheriff, and as a result Patrick Mahoney, the Socialist party can-didate, received 13,403 votes. In the manarelity contest at Haraphill

In the mayoralty contest at Haverhill, Mass., Poor (Republican-Democratic can-didate), was re-elected. Parkman B. Flanders, Socialist, received 2341.

Many of the applications for charter in Colorado contain the names of women, which is significant in view of the fac that women are permitted to vote in tha

Kansas state convention located head-uarters at Abilene, with J. D. Haskell or secretary-treasurer; W. C. Benton or-ranizer, and W. T. Mills member of naonal committee.

Rander, and w. T. Minis member of national committee.
 While the third number of The Comrade is somewhat better than the second, it is not up to the standard of the initial number, either from an artistic or literary point of view.
 Charters were issued December 6 to Baltimore, Md.; Little Rock, Ark.; Burma, Ark.; Golden, Col.; Idaho Fals, Idaho; Angus, Mim.; Cedar City, Utah; Magnolia, Idaho; Richmond, Va.; Sait Lake, Utah; Norfolk, Va.
 A subscription for one year for The Herald has issen received from Fort Logan, Mont., in an unsigned letter dated December 4. "Will the party sending the same forward his name so that we can place it on the list?

place it on the list? Comrade A. M. Simons has returned to editorial work on the Workers' Call, which doubtless explains the frazelled ap-pearance and marked deterioration of the December number of the International Socialist Review. If Simons will now cut out the Unterma cartoons from the Gall he will do the movement a real serv-ice.

Wisconsin Notes.

Comrade E. H. Thomas will be the lec-turer at the regular Sunday night meet-ng at Kaiser's hall, December 15.

We are offering free for ten new sub-scribers a fine Two Dollar R#zor. Just what you want. Jasy to get. Dr. H. C. Berger gave his lecture on "Crime and Its Origin" at a meeting held by Brarch 43, Thursday evening. The Sociellist Macanarches mill

The Socialist Maennerchor will re-hearse daring the winter for a grand concert to be given on the second Satur-day of next April at Liedertafel hall.

There was no Sunday might lecture last Sunday owing to the entertainment. The course will be resumed tomorrow night (December 15) and will continue without further interruption through the winter.

Whout there intercepton through the winter. There will be a meeting at Meixner's hall, corner of Twenty-seventh and Vliet streets, Tuesday evening, December 17, for the purpose of organizing a club of Social Democrats in the Nineteenth ward. All Socialists in the ward are earnestly invited to attend. It is expected that Comrade Corinne S. Brown will visit several places in Cal-umet and Manitowoc counties at an early date to speak and organize. Branches desiring to make appointments for Mrs. Brown may communicate with this of-fice or E. G. Lindner, Kiel, Wis. We regret to announce the death of

We regret to announce the death of Comrade Arthur J. Weilip, a member of Branch 43 of this city. He was a faith-ful worker in the party and respected by all who knew him. Appropriate resolu-tions were adopted by the branch and the local charter ordered draped for thir-ty days.

convention at Denver on December 29. The vote of Nebraska for the Socialist year ago.
 Socialists of Oklahoma will hold terri-torial convention at Kingfisher on De-ember 27.
 Summer F. Clafin has been elected na-tional committeeman from New Hamp-shire.
 The final and official returns from Mas-sachusetts show for the Socialist party
 Under State S

News of the

The Glass Struggle. Labor Movement the World.

Gompers' Report.

pointment of a committee to draft a me-norial to Congress to prohibit the grant-ng of injunctions against organized la-lor. y a our law.

Though having lost their strike two weeks ago the switchmen and freight handlers of the New York, New Haven & Hartford had their hours of labor re-duced from ten to eight per day.

Achieves of the field of the fi

A terrific labor fight is expected in St. Louis. The building trades demand that all work in their line for the World's fair be done by union men. The contractors' league has issued its ultimatum in which it is declared that sympathetic strikes won't be tolerated and nonunion men will be hired where necessary. The industrial commission has issued a report on railway labor in the United States. It shows that railway employes constitute an army of nearly 1,000,000 people, with probably 5,000,000 depend-ent upon the wages paid. The report says that for years to come the railways will absorb an increasing number of em-ployes.

 denistitute an army of nearly 1,000,000
 denisma and request them to make only informade beer bearing the label on the package. This was referred to the bayton ployes.
 Speaking of Edison's new storage battery, an expert machanic says, in the Magdinists' Journal, that 'it makes possible the electic wagon or truck, the clearly propelled steamship, torped boat and ferryboat, and inexpensive electric machinery of all kinds. It will bring about the noiseless city."
 An Englishman has invented a process in the in all egade expenditure of the funds of the Social Demotrating China grass, which grows in India and the Strait settlements, so that it can be used to manufacture text.
 An Englishman has invented a process is said to be well night exhaustless, rand it may revolutionize the cloth industry itry.
 In communications to their official journal cigar-makers of Tampa, Fla, verify dispatches recently sent out to the effect and that the cigar trust has forced independent organization of Cuban workers, head do been realized up to date, and had been realized up to date, and had been realized up to date, and had been realized to recommelde that the bosses have been attempting to play the union against the Resistencia, the in the bosses have been attempting to play the union against the Resistencia, the in septent or the students and the superstry of the Consumers' League of America, spoke on the subjects.
 The Brotherhood of Painters, Decoration the subjects.
 The Rotherhood of the Consumers' League of America, spoke on the subjects.
 The Brotherhood of Painters, Decoration the subjects.
 The Brotherhood of the Gonsumer's League of The states and the work of the Consumer's to stablish a home for agat and organization to the first six months of agat paperback.
 The Brotherhood of Painters, Decoration to set set methalish a home for agat and organization to the first six months, and the scond grass is said to be well nigh exhaustless, and it may revolutionize the cloth indus-try. In communications to their official jour-nal eigar-makers of Tampa, Fla., verify dispatches recently sent out to the effect that the eigar trust has forced independ-ent manufacturers to run open factories and break signed agreements with the in-ternational union. It is also stated that the bosses have been attempting to play the union against the Resistencia, the in-dependent organization of Cuban work-ers, with the hope of destroying both. Mrs. Florence Kelley, ex-factory in-spector in the state of Illinois and now secretary of the Consumers' League of America, spoke on the subject of "Ex-periments in Applied Eoconomics" before the university students at the weekly convocation at Madison, Wis. She touched on factory laws of the different states and the work of the Consumers' league in a way that showed a thorough and disabled painters. If the general idea is adopted, two assessments will be evide next year on the 40,000 members, and 50 cents more during the latter half of 1902. This would put \$40,000 in the hands of the general officers of the broth-envolation to establish a home for aged and 50 cents more during the latter half of 1902. This would put \$40,000 in the hands of the general officers of the broth-envolation project. A joint committee representing the lo-dard strict assembly, Knights of La-hor, and the Anti-Trust league at Wash-ing upon Congress to appropriate a sum equal to that given by Andrew Car-negie for the erection of a Washington public libary and that the Carnegie do-nation be returned to him. This action **Fair and Winter Festival**

ras taken on the alleged ground that arnegle is a foe to organized labor, longress was also asked to pass prompt-a Chinese exclusion law and an eight-

Members of the Shipowners' Drydoc ompany of Chicago filed a pefition Members of the Shipowners' Drydock company of Chicago filed a pefition Thursday in the superior court, asking for an injunction to restrain the Ship Carpenters and Callers' union from in-terfering with workmen. It is set forth in the petition that since a strike was declared at the plant of the drydock concern last November members of the union have been trying to induce labor-ers to join them and quit work. The company further alleges that on account of the interference of which they com-plain it is having difficulty in carrying out contracts.



Regular meeting of the Federated Trades Council, Wednesday, December 4, 1001. The meeting was called to order⁵ by the corresponding secretary. Delegate F. E. Neumann of Typo-graphical union No. 23 was elected chairman for the evening. The roll call showed all officers pres-ent.

The roll call showed all oncers pres-ent. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and were followed by a very lively discussion. National Organizer R. E. McLean took the door to combre R. E. McLean took

<text>



We must make room for four carloads f Pianos just arrived from the East and

of Pianos just arrived from the Bast and will sell a large stock of good Pianos at manufacturers' cost.

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TERRE HAUTE, IN

The city central committee meets er-ery first and third Monday evening of the month at Kaiser's hall, 288 Fourth street. EUGENE H. ROONEY, Sec. BRANCH NO. 1, S. D. P., meets on the second Thursday evening of the month at 614 State street.

Branch Meetings.

*

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets er-ery third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Jacob Hunger, secretary.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at southeast corner Reed street and National avenue.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (formerly 43) holds free lectures at the hall, cor-ner Fourth avenue and Mineral street, every second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets on the first and third Friday of the month at Bahn Frei Turner hall, Tweifth and North avenue. Ed. Grundmann, Sec., 1720 Lloyd street.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANOH (for-merly No. 9) meets at Charles Miller's hall, corner Orchard street and Ninth avenue, every fourth Friday in the month.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednes-day of the month at 524 Clarke street. H. Schneider, secretary, 630 Four-teenth street.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meete every second and fourth Wednesday in August Bressler's hall, corner Twenti-eth and Chestnut streets. Dr. C. Barckmann, secretary, 948 Winnebage street

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday at 1224 Kinnickinnic avenue. W. Schwab, secretary, 861 Hilbert street.

WENTIETH WARD BRANOH meets every first and third Thursday of the month in Folkmann's hall, cor-ner Twenty-first and Center streets,

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 22) meets at Gaethke's hall, Green Bay avenue, near Concor-dia, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANOH (No. 4) meets every first and third Fri-day of each month at Mueller's hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets. George Moerschel, secretary, 891 Twen-ty-fifth street.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bidg., St. Louis, Mo.

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

FRIENDLY CONTEST OF WORKERS

As hither to announced in The Herald, we are prepared to give a Free Scholar-shir in Stoll's College, Eau Claire, Wis., the cash value of which is \$50, to the one sending in the largest aum-ber of subscribers at 50 cents a year to this paper. This unusual offer we are able to make through the gener-osity of Mr. R. O. Stoll, principal of the college,

TO INCREASE THE CIRCULATION

of The Herald and aid the cause of Sucialism. Should the winner be un-able to take advantage of his good luck for financial reasons alone, Prin-cipal Stoll agrees to find imployment for him during the year. In order to give our comrades and friends ample

give our comrades and friends ample time to make the canvass, it has been decided that the contest shall remain

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 suita his convenience and have his choice of a Scientific, Clas-scient or Musical Course. This is a splendid opportunity to help the causes by helping yourself at the same time. To aid you in making the canvass we 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.

SEND IN YOUR ORDER FOR POSTAL CARDS.

Purchase Cigars having this (Blue) Label on Box.

The Calify I want of a start of the same in the last

9 w auto

Union-made Cigars.

Gompers' Report. Mr. Gompers' report to the American Federation of Labor, now in session at Scranton, Pa., showed a net increase of 311 local unions for the year and a gain of 364,410 members. From national and international unions and the federation direct there were issued 4056 charters for newly formed unions. Charters sur-rendered or unions disbanded numbered 1150. On October 31 last there were the affliated with the federation: National and international unions, 87; city central labor unions, 327; state federations of labor, 20; local trade unions having no national or international, 750, and fed-eral labor unions, 399. There were four strikes of a general character during the year. About these tworkers of San Francisco was a distinct victory. The purpose for which the strike of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers was inaugu-rated was not achieved, and it was terminated upon conditions less advan-tageous than perhaps could have been obtained.

Tageous than perhaps could have been obtained. Officers of the International Associa-tion of Machinists report that their strike has very largely succeeded in establish-ing the nine-hour rule in init trade. They claim the settlements reached have trade. They claim the settlements reached have given 60.000 machinists a shorter work-day, 15,000 others are affected by com-promises reached and 75.000 machinists will receive an average of 25 cents a day increase in wages. The report denounces the employment of young children and contends for greater organization among women work-ers. Mr. Gompens says he has arranged an active campaign for the re-enachment of the Chinese exclusion act. Tressurer Lennon's report showed an income of \$126,522, expenses \$118,708, total funds at hand \$8814. Secretary Morrison's report shows the total num-ber of strikes of all kinds reported ag-pregated 1056, in which 153,505 mem-bers were benefited and 12,707 were not benefited. Their total cost was \$558,003. Ben Tillet and Charles Chanler, fra-ternal delegates from the British Trades minons, addressed the American Federa-tion of Labor Saturday. Mr. Tillet spoke of the splendid work

Fair and Winter Festivalthese columns for particulars.

the Miners' Federation, composed of a million men, was doing in England and Scoland. Mr. Chanler referred to the benefits of trades unionism and advocated olid age pensions. He also advocated high as-seesments in the unions. Among the resolutions introduced was one requesting members of unions not to join the militia in any state. Miss Harriet A. Keyser, secretary of the Church Association for the Advance-ment of the Interests of Labor, said her organization had adopted the union label and would not deal in any goods that were not so labeled.

Trades Unions and Labor News.

The metal polishers voted down the puestion of "autonomy" and severance from brassworkers.

Philadelphia unionists are discussing the question of taking independent politi-cal action.

New York printers expect trouble or January 1. About 3000 of them wan an increase of wages.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers spent, in round num-bers, \$95,000 during the great steel strike.

Farm laborers now have thirty-three unions in the country and met in Ed-wardsville, III., to form a national or-ganization.

ganization. The billion-dollar steel trust has or-ganized a separate burean to control 50,-000 acres of soft coal and is going into the mining business on a large scale. Representatives of the brewers work-men and the organized bosses held a conference in Washington and discussed the question of adopting a uniform wage scale and working hours.

scale and working hours. Among the bills passed by the Phila-delphia Select council on the 21st alt. was one requiring city contractors to em-ploy none but first-class workmen and at the rate of wages paid organized labor. Delegate Dietrich of Washington, D. C., presented a resolution in the Amer-ican Federation convention protesting against subsidy legislation by Congress and another resolution called for the ap-

Fair and Winter Festival-

these columns for particulars.

Fair and Winter Festival-February 24 to March 3. Watch February 24 to March 3. Watch February 24 to March 3. Watch these columns for particulars.

the motion, being duly seconded, was carried. After some routine business the council adjourned. VERITAS.

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