SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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. On the Question of Arming the People. IV. ************

The arming of the people must of course be done in an organized manner if to be of any value

The simplest method would be to increase our militia so as to include the entire people, after the Swiss plan. Instead of the four regiments which Wis-consin now has, this state would then have about one hundred and fifty. Pennconsin now has, this state would then have about one hundred and hity. Penn-sylvania would have perhaps three hundred regiments, and a considerable part of this militia in west Pennsylvania, therefore, would consist of miners. This, as we have said, is a very simple and perfectly legal method of 'arm-ing the people. But, nevertheless, it is the most difficult to carry out, because only

the LEGISLATURES of the separate states can effect it. The plutocratic legis-lators of the "free" states of America, however, do not trust their "free" citigens as far as the Swiss legislators trust theirs. With us, the "representatives of the people" fear the people whom they pretend to represent. And the work-ing class is a very long way off from controlling the legislatures of the different

Yet citizens of the lower middle classes also ought to hail this proposition with joy. It is not only the freedom of the wage-workers, it is the freedom of the citizens in general which is now threatened in this country.

In no European country, Russia prehaps excepted, is human life valued so lightly as in America. The Grand Turk, the absolute Sultan of the Osmans, would never venture to fire a fusilade without provocation, like, for instance, our e-barons in Stickle Hollow, Pa., or the "deputy sheriffs" in St. Louis, Mo. But re have become accustomed to reading in our papers such news from the coal and iron regions, or from the big cities whenever there is a large strike; in fact, the tolegraph brings the same news from Colorado, Idaho and elsewhere an such occasions. These are not regular battles, such as for instance the Sultan fought with the Armenians, no open war. man to man, where force is opposed to force. The Pinkertons, hoodlums and "better citizens" who are sworn in as deputy sheriffs are well armed and well organized. They usually fire from a place of safety and without any danger to themselves upon unarmed workingmen assembled on the street or marching in the public highway. If Abdul Hamid, "the absolute lord of the faithful," should aftempt this with his Tarks-his subjects, though accustomed to "despotism," would probably drown him in the Bosphorus without much ceremony.

And yet such things pass unpunished in our republic, "res publica. Is not the freedom of every citizen in danger?

Let us imagine a case: Suppose the plutocrats of Pennsylvania or Illinois should take a notion to limit the right of suffrage by law to those persons who had at least \$600 yearly income, or a corresponding land property. Or, suppose they should work some scheme of disfranchisement of the workingmen, similar to the scheme that of late has been worked so successfully upon the negro in many Southern states. By even adopting a slight "census"—i. e., by ticing the suffrage to a certain income-the greater part of the people would thus be deprived of their votes, but all the same, the plutocracy could safely trust their police, their sheriffs and also their militia (which now is composed of clerks and bookkeepers with young capitalists as officers) to uphold the new law. The true people, however, would be unarmed and defenseless.

And the press? Why, the capitalist press, of course, would straightway be-stir itself to prove that the disfranchised by right never ought to have voted at especially since they never knew what to do with the right of suffrage. And in that case the liberties of the lower middle class would also come to

sudden end/

Yet, although it would in reality be to the interest of the lower middle class to bring about a universal arming of the people, we can expect nothing from that quarter. The "professional men" and many "artisans" still ally themselves with e capitalist class, hoping to derive benefit from such association. And as for smull traders - these scared ond-nervous people have the same terror of the "red" specter today as their grandmothers of old had of all sorts of white and black ghosts. Usually our middle-class people only open their eyes in the second generation, after they have ceased to "hope."

and generation, after they have ceased to "nope." True, the advocates of arming the people could point to the example of Switz-erland, and cry out-to our plutocrats: "The masses are always conservative, when they are treated half-humanely. It is better and safer for you to give the masses arms, and thus compel yourselves to treat them humanely. By suitable masses arms, and thus compet years, the people's standard of living may be steadily improved, as in New Zealand. There would then be a possibility of at last solving the social question peaceably and without bloodshed." But such a cry would surely die away like the voice of the crier in the wil-

Just as little help from the capitalistic law-givers can be expected in this derness. matter as in any other. The capitalist class will never increase the militia to The proletariat therefore will have to help itself.

The proletariat therefore will have to help itself. The Knights of Labor might do a great deal. They should leave the con-test in the economic field entirely to the unions, and like true "knights of labor" ould form the moral and martial reserve guard of the workmen. Of course we have in view only cases of the most extreme necessity. The Knights of Labor are perfectly organized and in their haleyon days they

were well disciplined. We propose that these new knights form so-called uni-formed ranks, like the Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and sthers. ⁶ For workingmen and proletarians, gold lace, braidings and facings would be superfluous; a simple cap or a uniform hat to give a military effect should be sufficient in place of the averaging and managements. milicient. In place of the expensive, antiquated and perfectly useless knights-saers, we would recommend for arms modern Winchester or Mauser rifles of the nevest construction, with the necessary belt. A good gun of that sort can be had for \$10 to \$12.

The whole thing should be considered and conducted from a purely patriotic dpoint only. It ought not to have any connection whatever with international Socialism. It ought simply to be the arming of the people in harmony with the for the purpose of preserving civic freedom in our itution. at

We read in the morning Sentinel (De-(cember 9) the following dispatch: "Chicago, Ill., Dec. 8.—Representa-tive labor men met at the Sherman house this afternoon and formed the McKinley Trades' Union Memorial As-sociation of Illinois, for the purpose of raising funds among the union men of the state for the monument to be crect-ed by the people in memory of the late President at his home and burial place at Canton, O. The funds contributed by union men are to have special recog-nition, it is said, in the general fund being raised by the National McKin-ley Memorial association. Trades unionists in other states will be asked to join in this movement. W. G. Ed-ens of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen, at present superintendent of the free postal deivery system for the Western states, was elected president and James N. Brady of the Typo-graphical union was made secretary. It was amounced that the letter car-riers have already collected \$600." Now who are the "REPRESENTA-TIVE LABOR MEN" that formed the Union in the states with the state of the trade the trade the the the the states the trade of the State States and the trade of the State States and the States and States and States the States and States and States and the States and State aber 9) the following dispatch: TIVE LABOR MEN" that formed the McKinley Trades' Union Association of Illinois? The answer is given in the dis-Illinois? The answer is given in the dis-patch. W. G. Edens of the Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen, AT PRESENT SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FREE POSTAL DELIVERY SYSTEM OF THE WESTERN STATES .- in other vords a man who holds an extra fat job from the Republican party is the presi-dent. James N. Brady, a well-known Chicago labor fakir and office hunter and traitor to his class, is the secretary. And those present-the number and the names are not given-were no doubt of the same stripe. And the dispatch calls such hungry yellow curs "representative labor men." In connection with this the announcement that Chicago letter carriers had been bled to the amount of

\$600 only shows that quite a number of Chicago letter carriers are hfraid of their jobs, for one reason or another. Honest and enlightened workmen will condemn the insane deed in Buffalo, but there can be no possible motive for them to erect a monument to William McKinley, the representative of the capitalist class.

There are indications that the farmerin the New England, Middle Atlantic and Southern states will bring all possible pressure to bear to bring about the defeat in Congress of the proposition for federal aid for the irrigation of the arid land regions of the West. According to dispatches sent out from Washington the Eastern representatives will make the subject of irrigation one of the bitterest contests that has been waged in Confor many years. To a certain extent the fight will be sectional, but the Eastern and Southern representatives expect to have the aid of some of the members from the Middle and Northwestern states. The basis of the opposition of Eastern and Southern farmers is that it will largely increase the area of cultivated land and, for a time at least, bring about an unsettled condition among the farmers, and make farm products cheap

The Eastern farmers seem, to be in dead earnest. A letter received by a Minnesota member 'from' a prominent Eastern man contains this query on the subject of irrigation:

"Do the Republican managers want to drive every Eastern farmer into the Democratic fold? If they do, let them enact a law providing for a national irrigation project."

This sentiment is typically capitalistic and it furnishes a splendid argument for making ALL LAND common property. According to an old saying, everyone who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is to be considered a BENEFACTOR of the human race. And here are representatives of a civilized and progressive peoplerepresentatives of the "enlightened Eastern States"-representatives of the more intelligent one of the two capitalistic parties-threatening dire vengeance upon the government furnished by their own party, if that government dares to make undreds of millions of acres of land In-HABITABLE-thereby not only supplying homes to millions of its citizens, but also aiding materially the welfare, the stren, th and the civilization of the EN-TIRE NATION.

****** influence of the capitalist system, which nakes money-getting the sole object of life. The Social Democrats all over the world object to more competition in public utilities; more competition means nore corruption. Socialists look upon the contract sys

socialists look upon the contract sys-tem as a similar danger. It constantly induces contractors to bribe city officials on the one hand and to exploit their workmen on the other. Furthermore, it is always in the interests of the city that citizens earn decent wages; therefore, instead of the contractors, the labor union ought to be encouraged. Every city in this country should stand pledged to employ only union labor, at eight hours a day, and should require the same of all contractors doing city work.

A report from England states that the government will bring before the next Parliament a proposition which will end the chief objection made to the conduct of the Boer war, by breaking up the concentration camps. The proposal, which will be introduced when Parliament reassembles, is the distribution of the refugees in the settled districts, where they will be given greater, comforts than possible under the present system, which is an inhuman imitation of the inhuman "reconcentrado camps" of the Spaniards in Cuba. These camps had not a little to do with preparing American public opinion for a war with Spain and their South African variety is at present agi tating all Europe against England.

It is freely admitted in London that the plan of the continental Socialists to introduce measures looking toward simultaneous action on the part of all the powers toward the breaking up of these camps is responsible for this proposed The first of these motions to be step. introduced was in the Chamber of Deputies of Holland, where the Socialists have been persistent in their demands that their country intervene with England. The same plan was to be advocated for other nations, and has already been tried in France and Austria.

According to a dispatch from Brusse to the Standard, Holland has asked the powers to support her in a demand that the people in these camps be brought to Holland. Only in our Congress nobody takes the

part of common humanity in the matter of the South African "concentration camps." Our capitalist class is simply But we call attention to the fact that the flunkey of British aristocracy, and to the disgrace of the American working people there is not a single Socialist in Congress

How about Milwaukee sending the first one?

The fact is, disguise it as we will, the poor workmen will never have more in this conatry until the rich capitalists Lave less. The approach to justice cannot be reached by charity; we would not have it, if it were possible. It must be done by taxation and a very thorough Social Reform or it will be done by Social Reform or it will be done by H---- and Damnation. We must recog-H--nize that.

Why "kick" agains those broken promises the Democrats apple in this city? They can make som more jus as good.

Why does a millionaire take a place in the President's cabinet at \$8000 a year? Is it not for the honor of the position? Who says that Socialism would take the premium away from statesmanship, in that there would be no incentive for individual achievement?

The great successful capitalists are the "dangerous class" in this country Let them also be branded with the marl of Cain, for they too are their brother's nurderers.

The people can pay a few capitalist advocates about \$6666 a day to lazy around the halls of Congress in the in

terest of a few monopolists. The peopl

can nay hundreds of millions every year

to the same monopolists under the pre-

people can do nothing to keep hundred

of thousands of its most useful citizen

from starving. And the people can d

pothing to assist in their old age mil

lions of the creators of our civilization

A man who is thrown out of work and

compelled to wander about in search of

But th

text of "protecting industry."

* WHAT WE ANTICIPATE. * In answer to many questions: We confidently anticipate that within thirty years the people of the United

Whole No. 177.

States will have committed themselves definitely to industrial REORGANIZA-TION on lines of Socialism--that is to say, the national policy will be the setting aside of the private management of industries conducted on the largest scale in favor of an organization and management of these industries on a national basis without regard for profit and in the interest of the whole people That is probably all that we can possibly do within thirty years, according

to our present understanding.

We expect in the meantime, and in the near future, a SERIES of extraordinary demonstrations on the part of the people, which demonstrations cannot possibly be peaceful in character, especially if the capitalists do not listen to reason-and the probability is that they will not-there may be many deplora-ble instances of violence and bloodshed. The proletariat will no doubt be put down several times and without extra-great effort on the part of the capitalist class. But we can reckon on the help and co-operation of the lower middle class in the next generation, and upon the simple fact that the capitalist class after some bloody fighting will understand that it cannot afford continuous warfare, not only because capitalism essentially needs peace at home in order to be in working condition, but also because the proletariat can lose in dozens of revolutionary attempts and lose nothing, while the members of the capitalist class lose everything if they lose ONCE, even if capitalism should be restored temporarily afterwards.

On the other hand, we do not believe that one great war, or any war in itself, can bring about the new order of things. It could only bring forth a Caesar, or a committee of wretched Caesars. We believe that Socialism must be accomplished in the main by a peaceful revolution, and that the beginning of this revolution has begun quite a while ago. And simply to AVOID violence and bloodshed we recommend the general arming and disciplining of the people. The different classes will come to an understanding much sconer if they learn to RESPECT each other.

to them. At present the poor know of the law only when they feel its crushing effect. A poor person with a just cause has no standing in the courts unless some lawyer is promised a big share of the proceeds of the case; if there, are no proceeds the poor person has no means of defense at all. Where is the "equality before the law?"

In municipal affairs, as everywhere elser the Social Democracy stands for every radical change that will bring means of production into the hands of the people. It believes in self-govern ment for the city, in a just and equita ble taxation, in the consolidation of city county administration, and in the and public control of the food supply in the interests of the public health and in the

But we call attention to the fact that the measures we urge are in no way a cure for existing evils, nor are they ne essarily socialistic institutions. They ar to be viewed, rather, as needed palli-atives, capable of being carried out even under present conditions. Under no cir-cumstances should the working people rest content with municipal improve ments which are merely temporary it their nature and must be entirely inadequate. They should move onward to the onquest of all public powers; to an entire change of the present system for one which shall secure to the people, collectively, the means of production and distribution.

While Socialists all over the world While Socialists all ever the world version of the Write and three children he tries to a version of the present system, which submerges the lower system, which submerges the lower stratum of the proletariat, it is well known that certain wealthy citizens in some cities even churches derive profit from degradation through the rent of eld rookeries, which are a menace both to coale more in the proletariant of the public health. So cialists all over the country ought to demand in their municipal platforms that all slum property be condenned and that, where advisable, the spaces so realize that pauperism and prostitution are the legitimate outgrowth of the presand that, where advisable, the spaces so cleared be devoted to open air gymnasi ums or for park purposes.

of 20 degrees below zero, hundreds of women and small, pinched and blue-lipped children shivered under ragged and dirty covering in bare attics and incless rooms, waiting for Moday, when they can apply for fuel and a bit to eat. Men from the Sentinel who took casual addresses from the poor lists of the Associated Charities and the county poor office found cases of atter destitution, cold and familshed would surprive the most heartness. By Monday night the authorities ex-porting expectably among the families would surprive the most intense cases of suffering, especially among the families where children and women are suffering: Emil Muclenberg, 345 Pitteenth street. Wife and nine children, rangiffs in age from found last night are as follows: By a month; mother parted with here bay that it might be kept warm. The Amarhein, 1606 Chestaut street, binds wife and three children rauge in age foot a month; mother parted with here bay that it might be kept warm. Men Amarhein, 1606 Chestaut street, bind wife and three children rauge in age foot a purpose; children rauge in age foot a purpose; children rauge in age foot a months to 11 years; undertakers and destors bills due for caring for and burying a chill recently. Men Mife and six small children, with aburying a chill recently. Men Mife and six small children, with aburying a chill recently. Men Mife and six small children, due to work. Men the Schneider, 420 Twen-trowner street. Husband in prison for for a burying ready discourage. Men the didest 5 years; washes and in about want; greaty discourage. Men word Clark, S36 First street. On the work, with wife and five children; burying recently ill for two months; badly in at and is assisted by public chari-ter. Husband in courty hospita, a

ties. Mrs. Thomas Edwards, 591 Third street. Husband in county hospital, a consumptive: five small children insuffi-ciently chal; one working for \$1.50 a week; need food and fuel.

Adequate, Mrs. Guessepine Danniti, 340% Jeffer-son street. Widow, scrubs for living and supports deaf and dumb grown son; oc-cupant of attic with stove but no fire; little food, some fuel and meager bed-* Christmas 1901. *. "Peace on earth and good will to man." The good Christian people of this country and of this city are getting ready to celebrate Christmas. The prophecy came over 1900 years are the prophecy came over 1900 years are the prophecy came over 1900 years are the street. Abandoned by husband and left with five small children; sews for living, making 50 cents a day; she says her chil-tren are crying for proper food. This clipping is part of a day

The Knights of Labor have recently lost most of their members. However, they number still about thirty thousand men. We are convinced that the Knights of Labor would increase tenfold and maybe twentyfold as a result of their new In the ranks of the capitalist militia, however, it would soon be imposable to find any honest workingmen at all, and such as would be there could sime set down no traitors and hirelings."

Care would have to be taken of one thing. No one should be received into the "Uniformed Ranks" who was addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks in may form. The why and wherefore for this is evident.

plan may strike many as romantic, but it is not so by any means. Innumerable "knights" and church societies of all sorts and names are armed, some with firearms.

But if the Knights of Labor refrain from such action, either through ignores cowardice, petty jealousy, stupidity or capitalistic jingoism, then indeed there remains only one other way.

Trades Unionists, Socialists, Social Reformers and other Radicals must form de clubs, athletic societies with rifle sections-of course not under a "red ban-er," but under the STARS and STRIPES, since this has nothing to do with the ternational, but on the controry is a specifically American and patriotic idea. Ich "rife clubs" throughout the country could be easily united into an Ameriooters' Federation, which would lack the strict organization of the harps Chights of Labor. It is clear that these armed sections would not be unconstitu-We have now quite a number of such societies, some with a religious "-Catholic as well as Protestant-others simply for pleasure. Of course the the state authorities no opportunity to disband and prohibit all such societies of the thoughlees act of some one individual. The leadership of these sharp-monter societies would also have to be placed in the hands of cool, considerate

We willingly admit that this expedient is not as good as the first two methods ntioned, since these societies would lack the thorough organization and moral cipline of either the militia or the Knights of Labor, still such armed sections ould be better than nothing.

To sum up our conclusio

Everyone must grant that at present the mass of the people are entirely dis-mad, with the exception of the state militia, the religious societies-and the timinals. The real people, the great mass, are defenseless. They have no sums of resistance against capitalism, and in consequence have become so en-bled in comparison with the capitalists, that the latter dare on any pretext to ad the blood of workingmer. This fact has an overwhelming effect on the modern of the modeling class ince it makes successful wage strikes rd of living of the working class, since it makes successful wage strikes a a large scale almost impossible.

Apage Satanas! Away with capitalism! thou art full of self-interest, avarice and petty jealousy, and altogether stumbling block to a higher civilization.

The mainspring of corruption in municipal affairs is found in the fact that a few aldermen or officials have it in their power to give away or sell franchises to apitalists, who thereby make millions. The temptation thus afforded our public officials to try to secure a share in the millions thus given away, is too great for the average man, especially for the s" man and politician, verage 'busines o withstand. If the city would operate

employment is a "tramp." Arrest him and send him to the house of correction. A man who never worked in his life and has spent his days in debauchery because his father was an expert exploiter is called a "gentleman." Elect him as the representative of the people and send him to the Senate. That's what is called

the capitalist system.

Our city ought to afford the protetion of the law to such of its citizens as to withstand. If the city would operate its public utilities, the motive and the opportunity for bribery would be gone reren'if minor evils and breaches of trust might continue, owing to the corrupting duct just cases of the poor free of cost

The killing of workingmen has become almost a sport with some of our gold-en or gilded youth. But if all the people were armed, a BATTLE with working-men would very soon furnish so much REAL EXCITEMENT for the capitalist heroes and their deputies that they would consider a long while before they start-

And while we recognize as PERFECTLY CORRECT the Socialist tactics of introducing the new system by means of the ballet-box, that is, preparing new measures for the future in the Legislatures; yet it must be clear to every man that this action, so far as it concerns the mode of living of the masses at present, is nearly useless. Indeed the effect of this agitation may be called in question even for the future, if we grant that the masses are deteriorating rapidly, and that in decisive moments they are perfectly helpless. But it should not be for-gotten that the workingmen are hungry NOW-the promissory note on the Co-operative Commonwealth has no exchange value and will deed no man today.

has been repeated ever since.

But where is the peace? . Where is the good will? Is there peace for the Catho lic people on the Filipino Islands? Is pious Dutch farmers in South Africa? Is there peace anywhere else? Is there any place in our country where capitalism has established its cternal warfare?

And capitalism is no doubt the milde and more humane form of warfare. It is more humane than was feudalism or any preceding epoch

But where is the peace, where is the good will?

We have "good prosperous times" now. There is a great deal of money "made and lost on the different boards of trade." The capitalist papers claim that there is plenty of work for every body and that this country has never in its history known such a high degree o general prosperity than at the present We read that day after day.

time. We read that day after day. And here is what we elipped from the Milwankee Sentinel of last Sunday: "Fully a THOUSAND FAMILIES are suffering for the necessaries of life in Milwankee today, the majority hav-ing their distress accentuated by the severe cold that arrived Friday. Hung-er and cold are common visitors of midwinter in cities among the poor, but the extent of the suffering here is not generally realized. The sudden coming of the cold ware found many of the poorest people en-tirely unprepared, and last night while the thermometer showed a temperature

prophecy came over 1900 years ago and article in the ultra-capitalist Sentinel, owned by the Milwaukee street car mag-nate. And this "write-up" was supple-

mented on Monday by a long description of similar character. It was stated that there peace for intensely Protestant and 6000 families in Milwaukee depend upon the county, over 500 upon the Associated Charities for an existence. And how many are "too bashful" to apply to either of the official agencies of canitalistic

charity? There can be no doubt that those "bashful poor," those who have some pride and maybe some manhood and womanhood left-which is usually ounded out of them by the "charity officials"-are the most intense sufferers.

This is the condition in Milwaukee, the city of homes, where over half of the people own the homesteads in which they live. What are the conditions in Chicago or New York?

Huxley, the great scientist, said a few years ago:

years ago: "Some time after I embarked on a voy-age around the world, I had the oppor-tunity of seeing savage life in all con-ceivable conditions of savage degrada-tion. And in this experience of mine I found nothing more degrading, nothing so hopeless, nothing so intolerably dull, as the life I had left behind me in East London. If the alternative was preagni-ed to me to choose the life of one of those people in the East End or that of a sav-age. I would distinctly choose the lat-ter." This is circilization at the hord of the save-

This is civilization at the beginning of the Twentieth century. And for nearly 2000 years they have been singing about the "charity message" of "Peace on earth ture and good will to man."

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Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1901. Carlos

HERALDRIES.

In the Chicago News, one day last week, Marion Harland gave the follow ing bit of sapient advice to a correspondent who was perplexed over the question of "making a living:" "Experience, like all treasures, must be bought. Seven years ago I said to a young man who had just obtained his first position, 'If you hope for success, be willing for tw years to do \$2 worth of work for \$1. He wrote to me last year, just after wrote to me last year, just after setting a 'rise' that quadrupled the salary given him at the outset: 'If you n had said "\$5" in stead of \$2 you would have been nearer the mark. That's what

Now the trouble with Marion is tha she does not treat her correspondents fairly when it comes to giving advice like the above. Perhaps it is because she is afraid to discourage her young friends by telling them the truth. The truth is that they must be willing to work all their lives, giving not merely "\$2 worth of work for \$1" for two years, but \$2 to orth a day for every year of his life for \$1-when he is unfortunate enough to have employment. Tell them the truth, Marion; if you are not posted, read up.

aia * *

As an example of the declaration that the "ethics of Socialism are identical with the ethics of Christianity," take that instance which came to light in Milwaukee the other day. Babie Vaven is a child actress, 12 years old. The child's earnings were used for the sup port of her mother, a consumptivé, who died a little over a month ago. The friends who were interested in her future sought to have her admitted as a at Kemper Hall, a Christian semi nary at Kenosha. She was denied ad-mission on the ground that, "having been on the stage, she is not a fit com panion for the girls in the school and would contaminate"—the products of Christian ethics. The officials at the Grafton school, Fond du Lac, when this child knocked at the door, said they "had no teachers fit to instruct a child of that class." And that was quite true. If the ethic of Socialism is identical with such an exhibition of ethica "development" the world can do without it. But it isn't. The two codes are not identical.

Since the death of Richard Wagner. the eminent composer, his widow has had practical control of "Parsifal." one of his greatest productions and which has never been presented outside of Bay-renth. The copyright expires in 1903 and the Wagner, family is seeking an exten sion. To this there is great opposition which is being led by Bobel and Richter Socialists, Herr Strauss and other musicians, who contand that "Parsifal" is a great heritage of which the people of the world should not be robbed. The present owners will petition the Reichstag, but Bebel and Richter are support-

can have no effect on the general ver dict. Zevaes and Pelletan, Socialist member of the French chamber of deputies, sup port a proposition to suppress the budget of public worship. This is in line with cialist principles. Let religious insti cutions stand on their own merits, with out being bolstered up by the state. Let those who want them pay the bills.

From English statistics it is learned that the coal mined last year amounted to \$330,000,000 and the wages received by the miners amounted to \$57,000,000-about one-sixth. It would be interesting to know positively if the ratio is the same in this country. It is said to be,

Senator Frye has introduced a new hip subsidy bill. It is new only in the fact that it provides favors for certain lasses of ship-owners excluded by the terms of previous schemes. It is the same old graft and should meet the same fate as its predecessors.

Archbishop Ireland's declaration in New York that he had "not met the workingman who does not realize he cannot secure a living for himself unless only shows how capitalists," there limited his knowledge of workingmen is

We will begin next the publication in three installments of a thoughtful and highly interesting lecture on Jean Paul Marat, the noted French revolutionary character, by Seymour Stedman.

A the Cost of Living. A A

One of the subjects which Presiden Roosevelt did not mention in his mes sage, although he made a pretense o dealing with the labor question, was the increased cost of living during the past few years, which, it is the boast of Republican spokesmen, have been the mos prosperous the country has known.

According to Dun's Review, which is the best compendium of information published, a year's supplies for the average man now stands at the cost of \$101.07 In July, 1897, the same amount of sup plies would have cost only \$72.45. This

shows that the average American is now paying 29 per cent. more for his supplies than he paid in 1897, when the great trusts, which now dominate the trade of America, were in process of formation. An increase of 29 per cent. in the cost

of a man's supplies practically means a decrease of 29 per cent, in the purchas ing power of every dollar he earns, for house rent and service have increased just as much as supplies. The prices in Dun's are compiled by multiplying the quotations of all the necessaries of life by the per capita of consumption, and great surprise is expressed that, despite recent improved methods of manufacture, the production of agricultural crop by labor-saving machinery and improved methods of distribution, there should have been such an enormous increase in the cost of the things that we eat and

drink and wear. This showing of actual conditions by the acknowledged American statistical authority, effectually disposes of the claims of Republican newspapers and politicians that the workingman was getting more for his money than he even got previously.

On this subject the Chicago American says: "Under present conditions, it is ac curate to say that a man who, in 1897 earned \$1,00 a month, if he has an aver age family dependent upon him, is now only earning \$71 a month. Yet we have been having three years of apparently great prosperity. It is pertinent to ask who has been getting the 29 cents that have been taken out of every man's dollar since 1897. We believe the correct answer to be that the manufacturers, dis-tributers and capitalists of the country ave taken that amount of money away from their fellow citizens.

Dun's report as effectually puts an extinguisher on Mr. Roosevelt's claim that the rich are not getting richer nor the poor poorer. As we proved last week the ders of capitalism, like Roosevelt, will have to find something else to "dis pute."

The Cheapest Man in America.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

the men before they get an opportunity to start at \$50 a month. subject. The refusal of the federation

When you are in danger of being car ried away by such preachments on "the elfare of the wage-earner" as, found a lace in Roosevelt's message, pause and effect over this fact: That the United States government, through its "socialistic" postoffice, makes a contract with men to act as substitute carriers for \$5

a year. Sometimes a man will serve as a substitute for a year before he has a chance for regular employment at +300 a year. Hundreds of these "subs" are sworn in to do service at the munificent "salary" of \$5 year and scores of them get so discour aged that they never enter the grade Many of which pays a living wage. them in cities like Chicago have been known to go in debt or starve while hanging on to the prospect of getting a regular appointment. And this is not all: the government compels them to report every day for duty when the only prob able duty is an occasional half-day's work in place of a regular who is sick. except when there is a rush of public business, as is the case at Christmas time. The postaffice substitute carrier is the cheapest man in America.

"Red-Hot and Still Heating."

"Red-Hot and Still Heating." "Your grand paper is simply 'red-hot and still a-heating." I most emphatical-ly indorse your views concerning laboring men arming themselves. I believe it is the best thing they can do. I was in the war of the '60s and I am ready to shoul-der a musket again if necessary, and it will be necessary before many years. I like the Herald all the way through. It is not afraid to speak the whole truth. I shall certainly try to get some sub-scribers. Every Socialist and *verybody who ought to be a Socialist ought to subscribe for the Herald. Go on in the good work. Hew to the line; let the chips fall where they may. J. F. SANDERS, M. D." Bloomington, Il. J. P. Anderson, Marshalltown, Ia.:

J. P. Anderson, Marshalltown, Ia.: "I send 50 cents to renew my subscrip-tion, as I can't think of doing without democracy. my regular rations of true Simon Oliver, Ouray, Co Simon Oliver, Ouray, Col.: "I like the Herald extremely well. You have vast-y improved it since you have moved to Milwankee."

ly improved it since you and Milwaukee." G. E. Lind, Chicago, Ill.: "Your pa-per has improved wonderfully since its removal to Milwaukee. I want to sug-gest that you change the name to So-cialist Herald and give your readers revolutionary Socialism. The paper is

excellent." W. M. Ash, Delta, Col.: "I am much pleased with The Herald." F. Hodder, Logan, Utah: "I am an old man, but I shall take The Herald as long as I can see to read it, if you keep

is up to its present quality." J. R. Jones, Edwardsdale, Pa.: "The paper has improved wonderfully of late and I wish you success." M. D'Allesandre, Hartford, Conn.: "I like the paper so well that I can't get along without it."

RELENTLESSNESS OF

MODERN CAPITALISM

The civilization that fails most misera-

MODERNY CAPITALISM. The civilization that fails most misera-bly to recognize the sacredness of human-life is unworthy of the name, and the Christianity that fails to protect the weak and ignorant and to mete out jus-tice is an abomination in the nostrils of God Almighty. We may say today like the prophet of old: "BRING NO MORE VAIN OBLATIONS TO ME; I AM SICK OF YOUR MEAT OF-FERINGS: GO WASH YE AND MAKE YE CLEAN AND PUT AWAY THE EVIL OF YOUR DOINGS." Anyone who will read the subjoined re-port from the Congo Free State, cut from the New York Times of Sunday, November 24, will feel humilated as a member of our present day civilization, to say nothing as a Christian. The cold-blooded, inhuman butchery of 1000 help-less blacks for a few pounds of rubber and the wicked robbery of thousands of others under pretense of payment, giving but a cent a day for products valued at seventy-five times as much, exceeds in bloodthirsty capacity any record the world chan furnish. How long, oh Lord God, shall such hellishness be permitted in a wold that dares to call itself civil-ized? If the instances of such doings were isolated we might find a semblance of an apology. Right in our midst hor-rors are perpetrated without scarcely a single protest; poor workers are burnt up in fire traps of buildings by the score unfortunate mingers are burnt and suffo-cated from the parsimony that prevents proper cautionary measures being adopt-ed. On all sides today we see the abso-ute indifference to human life and suf-fering. Again and again the Socialis proper cautionary measures being adopt-ed. On all sides today we see the abso-lute indifference to human life and suf-fering. Again and again the Socialist papers, the only ones, champion the cause of humanity and justice, yet the minions of capitalism are striving to stille these advocates of Jesus' methods and crucity him again, which they would do were he in our midst. WILLIAM SAUL.

and scores of villages burned. On one occasion during this journey a young woman and a little boy who were pris-oners with the column were asked the name of the village through which we were passing. They replied that they did not know-as indeed was most prob-able, secing that they were far distant from their own homes-but they were taken out on the roadside and shot while the column halted."-London Chronicle.

A Debs Epigrams. A A *********

The capitalist system places idleness on the throne and industry in the juil. Rockefeller's Standard Oil university is a pillared pue of public plunder. Capitalism makes criminals of men; Socialism makes men of criminals. Government ownership of railroads is better than railroad ownership of gov-ernment.

ernment. I hope to live long enough to see the term "servant" relegated to the limbo of the obsolete. Mortgages do not suffer from indiges-tion; they are never anacted with loss of appetite. If the hand of corporate capital could reach Old Sci biology

of appetite. If the hand of corporate capital could reach Old Sol, there would be a meter on every sunbeam. Capitalism has reduced the wage-worker to a tramp, his wife to rags and his child to machine oil. I would rather be a slave than a mas-ter, upon the principle that I would ra-ther be the victim than the beneficiary of a crime.

there be the victim than the benencary of a crime. With all my heart I protest against a system in which the lap dogs of the rich are the social superiors of the children of the poor. If the capitalist system were in op-eration in the celestial kingdom, it would not be long before heaven's supreme court would be debauched to obtain a decision that the command "Thou shalt not steal" is unconstitutional. Only a Milton would be equal to the

decision that the common and the second seco

Wrought of the should be a paradise. The millions of wage-earners do not own themselves, they are wage-slaves and their masters control their lives and subject them to conditions as degrading as those which existed in times of chat-tel slavery. Socialism would work out the redemp-tion of the wage-slave without a san-guinary conflict. It unfurls to the wind no battle banners except those inscribed with peace and good-will to man. Many a man who is poor in purse may be rich in principle.

jump at them, that I am not a thinker, but a jumper. "If we drop now our polite assumptions and substitute your name for mine and vice versa-we will have the actual facts in the case. Anybody who understands English and is in full possession of his mental faculties cannot help seeing that I. in my book, as well as in my article in question, expressed my opinion of the term Revolutionary as an antithesis to evolution and considered the term Revo-ationary as applied to Socialism as mean-ingless. I therefore take the liberty to appeal from Philipp drunk to Philipp so-ber, from A. M. Simons the jumper to A. M. Simons in other capacities, and ask him to state candidly (if he can do it) which of us "succeeded in producing what might well pass for a prize puzzle in terminology and logic?"

tempt to make Utopian and Scientific a parallel classification with evolutionary and revolutionary is truly confusion do you play the humilating role of a twice confounded and becomes mere champion lightweight jumper on the meaningless jargon." Exactly, Comrade scientific revolutionary ring? Are you s Simons; you not only ignore the fact

ISADOR LADOFF.

Exactly, Comrade A. M. Simons, communication of the series of the terms "Utopian" and second the second second

in a last will be instrumental in building in a new stage of Socialistic culture and civilization. Contrade Simons does not like to rea-so patiently and logically other peoples thoughts. As Rochefoucauld says: "Minds of moderate caliber ordinarily condemn everything which is beyond their range." Alas, Comrade Simons, you are not only condemning everything which is beyond your range, but attrib-nute to people ideas which are also be-yond your range, thoughts they never dreamed of expressing, and then jump at them and huri at them their own argu-ments intermixed with your vituperative terminology. Instead of welcoming new it abuse and forced irony. Character-istic, for instance, is his objection to one of my definitions of Socialism (as a philosophy of life). He does not like the phrase self-consciousness, because it is new to economic thought if not to the language. He does not like my definition of Socialism because it is not in agree-ment with "what for fifty years ans-been known as Socialism." He obvious-ly thinks that fifty years of history ought to insure Socialism against any sacrilegious rough handling on the part tacks us for claiming that Marx is, in his economic works, more a follower of Kant than Hegel." Comrade Simons would consider himself a disciple of Kant only in case he would uncritically and with slavish pednatry absort all the accidental and incidental idosyncra-sies of the teacher according to the say-ing: "Wile er sich raeuspert und wite er spricht hat er ihm gluecklich abgre-sesential part of his philosophy and left the rest for smaller spirits to feed upon. Comrade Simons objects to the term inds like Marx fand us common mor-tise. Marx took from Kant there is an immense distance between master mid, fat he does not consider himself as a Revolutionist and that he undertook to champion the cause of "the other as a favolutionist and that he undertook party. At the close of his article, how-ever, he steps forward openly as a Revo-utionist himself. In order to show that he is in go

English and is in full possession of his mental faculties cannot help seeing that I, in my book, as well as in my article in question, expressed my opinion of the term Revolutionary as an antithesis to evolution and considered the term Revo-utionary as applied to Socialism as mean-ingless. I therefore take the liberty to appeal from A. M. Simons in other capacities, and ask him to state candidly (if he can do it which of us "succeeded in producing what might well pass for a prize puzzle in terminology and logic?" A. M. Simons is a jumper not only by nature, but by inclination likewise. He is therefore not satisfied with one salto somersaults in his article. For instance, I said in my article. There REVOLUTIONSIDES CLAIM the exclusive monopoly of "scientific" So-cialism and CONSIDER THEIR OF PONENTS as UTOPIAN. The 'Revo-lutionist's' would not CALL THEM, SELVES SCIENTIFIC and ALL OTHER SOCIALISTS UTOPIAN it they darted to reason independently to themselves, if they would learn to for get instance of the of users for the old masters said long agto a scientific So-cialism. SCIENTIFIC and ALL OTHER SOCIALISTS UTOPIAN it they darted to reason independently to the state of the so-called masters said long agto a great deal better. There is a marked seems to be clear enough. Comrade A. M. Simons, howvere, proceeds to state in his answer for the other side: "Here HE (that means the writer of these in the sculutionary of the secolutionary AND SCIENTIFIC SERVE AS MEANS OF DISTINGUISHING THEAN AND SCIENTIFIC SERVE AS MEANS OF DISTINGUISHING THEES SAME SCHOOLS. The at tempt to make Utopian and Scientific THESE SAME SCHOOLS. The at teropit cassification with evolutionary and revolutionary is truly confusion twice confounded and becomes mere

The Class-Conscious Appeal. **ቀ**ቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀቀ

no batue with peace and good-with Many a man who is poor in purse be rich in principle. There is no recirrocity between the machine and the child; while the child feeds the machine, the machine starves

Some are offended at the closs-conscious appeal of Socialism. This is because they do not rightly understand its meaning. Socialists have no thought of arraigning one class against another class as indi-viduals: class-consciousness does not mean class-hatred. Let us admit that Socialists sometimes give utterances that thave the class-hatred ring about them. Class-hatred is none the less alien to the spirit and genius of Socialism. Even so bitter a controversialist as Karl Marx says that of all men Socialists can afford to be tolerant and kindly towards the cap-italistic class, knowing that class to be the victims of a system as truly as the la-borer. What the Socialist does mean by class-consciousness is this: That nothing can obviate the hideous, fact that one borer. What the Socialist does mean by class-consciousness is this: That nothing can obviate the hideous fact that one class of human beings is living off anoth-er class; that a capitalistic class is heap-ing up the produce of the producing class. And he appeals to labor to become class-mention because he become class. Ing up the produce of the producing class, And he appeals to labor to become class-conscious, because he knows perfectly well that the laborer cannot achieve his freedom, nor have the produce of his la-bor, until he becomes conscious that he is the real producer and the owner of the earth. Capital lords and landlords will exist, and despoil the earth with economic and military wars, until the disinherited labor of the world rises to nobly take possession of its inheritance. So long as the laborer is willing to be a mere wage-earner, so long as he is led about by politician and agitator, so long as his weariness and poverty, his dependence and hopelessness, so eat out his nerve of soul and body that he will not act, just so long will his condition wax worse and worse. Labor must achieve its own liberty, if it is ever to be achieved. Lib-erty cannot be handed down by a superior class to an inferior class; it has never liberty, if it is ever to be achieved. Laberty cannot be handed down by a superior class to an inferior class; it has never been so achieved and ought not to be so achieved. If liberty were something that could be imposed upon one class by another, or could be presented as a gift from superiors to inferiors, it would vanish in a wight. Men are not free until from superiors to inferiors, it would van ish in a night. Men are not free until they have won and established their free-dom in experience, and in the power of their own manhood. The class-conscious appeal is not for strife or hostility or an-tagonism, but for manhood; for construct until

ragonism, but for mannood; for construct-ive purpose, and spiritual nerve and gen-ius. The end of Socialism is the aboli-tion of all classes and parties, and the coming in of but one class, the people, with opportunity for every man to pro-duce his own living.—Herron.

Kicks on Work of Organization.

**** IS HE A CAT OR & # By da * * A BLACK CAT?

Let us assume that you wrote a book. "The Mission of Socialism." and devoted a chapter to the explanation of the true meaning of the terms cataclysm and rev-olution as antitheses to the term evolu-tion. Among other things you said: "Critical Socialism must necessarily look upon social economic cataclysms as the great French revolution, not as causes of a change in social economic forms of life and activity, but as their inevitable con-sequences. In view of these facts, it is rather humiliating to see and hear So-cialism identified with obsolete Jacobinic cataclysmic aspirations, as it is frequent-ly the case in our own time of general-confusion of causes and effects in social life. Socialistic or rather pseudo-Social-istic Jingoism is just as contemptible as any other indulgence in irrational misuse of language."

ism and said incidentally in this article: "The proverbial dissensions among dif-ferent factions of Socialists are mossly due to Babylonian confusion of tongues. In the United States. for instance, we have two distinctly defined currents of Socialism, the so-called Revolutionary or orthodox current, and the progressive ev-olutionary current. Let us now make one more and final assumption, that I read your article on Utopian and Sci-entific Socialism and attempted to pre-sent "the other (?) side" in a special ar-ticle and tried in it with all my might to make the public believe that it is you who classify Socialists in two groups--the Revolutionists and Evolutionists, and said among other things: "It is a fundament-al rule of any scientific classification that it must at once be inclusive of the whole subject matter classified and that the various classes shall be mutually exclu-sive. Both of these rules are broken by the classification of Comrade A. M. Si-mons, and I will at once agree with him that, if this is bis idea of scientific rea-soning, that his Socialism at least is not scientific. I now wish to show that it is meaningless as to mutual exclusiveness." Then I proceeded in this my article and devoted about half a page to the restate-ment of your arguments against the use of the terms Revolution and Revolution-ary as antitheses of evolution and evolu-tionary and rounded up my escapade with the following triumphant trade: "In view cf these facts, and that therefore revolution, it is as silly to contrast the two as to classify felines into the two great divisions of black cats and cats." Ex-actly. Comrade A. M. Simons. Let us be frank with each other. What would you think about me if I would do such things and say such things, under our as-sumptions? Would you not think that I am a-well, of course, being a gentleman, you would abstain from telling me in so many words what you actually think about me and limit yourself to the state-ment that I do not take the trouble of arriving at conclusions

ed in their opposition by the musical profession, including Wilhelm Tappert, Richard Wagner's intimate friend.

J. P. Moregain is now reported to have his agents in the soft coal fields with view to purchasing the mines and con troling the output of bituminous coal The agents conclude an interview with a small operator by leaving a contrac which gives them an option on the prop erty, expiring February 1. Several tricts in Iowa have signed the options upon a hint that they MUST either "Sell or be driven out." This capitalist confiscation, however, is teaching the peo ple a thing or two.

In order to suppress Socialism, the Russian government has been sending Russian Socialists to Siberia. Now we learn that, in consequence of the indusdevelopment of Siberia, the Sibe Thin workers have begun to organiz elves, and the name of their organization is "The Democratic and So cialist Alliance of Siberia." Perhaps the next move will be to send Siberian Socialists back to Russia.

When Sam Gompers in the Federation meeting objected to printing Max Hayes list of injunction and other instances labor's experience with capitalist courts, he knew that he was up against the real thing. Such a record would prove too much and Sammy frantically declared it would prove just what it was intended to prove.

It was quite unnecessary for the Amer-ican federation to adopt a resolution denouncing the British government for the war against the Boers. The Amer-ican people have been heard from on that

Some of our Socialist papers are try ng to have some fun with the Appeal to

Reason in its present fight with the postoffice department because that paper has persistently cited the public postoffice as an example of practical Socialism. We have nowhere seen any reference to the department's treatment of labor, however, and this is a far better way of judging its "Socialism." man in America is employed by the Unit ed States postoffice. Even the best paid men who do really laborious work, such as the collection and delivering of mail matter undoubtedly is, are not enjoying

much of a snap. Ed. J. Cantwell, secre-tary of the National Association of Letter Carriers, in speaking recently of the efforts of that association to secure more equitable adjustment of the salaries of equitable adjustment of the salaries of the men who handle the mails, said: "We will renew and redouble our fight this winter to secure the pas-sage of the bill to increase the pay of the letter carriers, and if our national lawmakers are open to argument we will win. Under the present law letter carriers in cities of more than 75,000 inhabitants, after a service of five or six years, receive only \$1000 per an-num, which is the highest they can get, and the highest pay received by carriers in cities of less than 75,000 in-habitants is \$850 per annum. But they must serve at least five years, starting in at \$000 per annum, before reaching itte \$1000. What we ask Con-gress to do is to grade the salary so that the first year the carrier will re-ceive \$600, the second year \$800, the third year \$1000, and the fourth year \$1200; that is, in cities of less than 75,000 the highest salary will be \$1000 after three years' service." the men who handle the mails, said:

Mr. Edgar Canisius, an American, who for five years was in the employ of the Congo Free State and of one of the con-cessionary rubber companies, being asked as to the position of affairs on the Congo, said:

Some of our Socialist papers are try are to have some fun with the Appent to leason in its present fight with the poor fire department because that paper has a crample of practical Socialism. We are instently cited the public postofflee an a crample of practical Socialism. We are nowhere seen any reference to the legartment's freatment of labor, how, wer, and this is a far better way of duging its "Socialism." The cheapest an in America is employed by the Unit d States postoffice. Even the best pain inter undoubtedly is, are not enjoying much of a sang. Ed. J. Cantwell, secre-ary of the National Association to Let-er Carriers, in speaking recently of the forts of that association to secure mor-siguitable adjustment of the salaries of the letter carriers, and if our national mankers are open to argumant way will wink. Under the present law jerto arget, and the highest pay received by inhabitants is \$850 per annum. Buty starring in at \$8000 per samum, befor-receive \$000, that is, in cities of over 75,0000 in the second year \$800, this starting in at \$2000 per samum, befor-receive \$000, that is, in cities of over 75,000 inter three years \$2000, that is, in cities of over 75,000 inter strong at 1000 per tail are strong at the faily est the salary sto-starting in at \$2000 per samum, befor-receive \$000, that is, in cities of ever 75,000 inter three years \$2000, that is, in cities of ever 75,000 inter three years \$2000, that is, in cities of ever 75,000 inter three years \$2000, that is, in cities of ever 75,000 inter three years \$2000, that is, in cities of or 75,000 inter three years \$2000, and the fourth years for the social stor at the salary sto the reached my post, and I did wy best oor inter three years \$2000, the second year \$800, this starting in at \$2000 per samum, befor-reaching the \$10000. What we as a salary sto the the fail to the police optice of the bell to induce himeled of to the police post of the salary in the second year \$800, this sto the post, and I did wy best oor inver indeed pitable ob e recent statements of Capt. Le-"The recen

Editor The Herald: Dissatisfaction is heard on all sides in regard to organizing our party. The comrades say that no mention is made of this work in any of our parage account of the work in any of

our party. The comrades say that no mention is made of this work in any of our papers, except when some organizer draws his pay. And that the men who are paid to do this work and carry or-ganizers' credentials in their inside pock-et, never even mention this work when making speeches, nor speak of doing the actual work itself. When you come to consider that the very life and future ex-istence of our party depends entirely on getting people together in the different lowns, cities and states of this country, and that none of this work is being done, you should not be surprised at the slow growth of our party. How long will the party exist, if no new blood is got in to carry on the work for Socialism—when the heroes who are fighting the battle at the present time must lay down their arms on account of death, old age, idle-ness and inability to pay dues? The great insurance companies as well as fra-ternal socieities prove this statement to be true, as they are compelled to give the matter of getting new members most of their attention or they could not exist. Great care should be taken by the state or national board in selecting or matter of getting new members most of their attention or they could not exist. Great care should be taken by the state or national board in selecting or electing organizers. The working class is the only class that will or can be induced to become Socialists or join our party at the present time, and if this is true, it is also true that one of the wage-earning class or a working man should be select-ed as organizer, as no other man can reach them or get their attention. A great mistake is made in sending these reveread gentlemen, who are trying to get Socialism through "Faith, Hope and Charity" to organize the down-trodden wage slaves of our country, and if those pious two-thousand-dollar beauties are al-lowed to draw pay for work they can-not or will not do, then very soon the Socialist party will have every broken-down peddler of piety and ten command-ments vender who has had a spat with his dencoms on its hands. But you may ask what are the qualifi-cations an organizer must have to be

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.



Selected from "The Rights of Man." by Layman Abbott. Published and copy-bated by Houghton, Miffin & Co., 1901. What is government? It is nothing as chan the control of one man's will. In all govern-man there are two elements: authority and power. Authority is the right, real a assumed, to control the will of anoth-ing power is the ability to enforce that is bord for each of the person controlled. Where either of these elements is lack-ing rightful government does not exist. Where for right to control is claimed, there is no government; Marc Antony's ontrol of the mobin Rome was not gov-remment. for Marc Antony neither had, nor pretended to have, any authority to require the people to act contrary to their whys.

who wills. Where there is no power to control, there is no government; while Charles I was in prison, though he was still the nominal King of England, he did not govern England, for, whatever his athority, he had no power. Power en-forcing authority is essential to govern-

toring authority is essential to govern-ment. Whether the fault is in the governed as in the governor, the government will heck stability if governed and governor see not in accord. The authority of the governor may be never so just, the power of the government and the peace of the governor never so great, the sta-hility of the government and the peace of the goople under the government will not be secured unless the government will sho the governed, express or im-plied, positive or negative. To other elements we must look to make the United States republic just, but the consent of the governed makes it in the governed makes it

<text><text><text><text><text><text> sovernment, and he is to be subject to that government, unless it fails to fulfill the functions of government; if it does so fail, and he cannot find adequate rem-edy for himself and his fellows by sub-nission, protest or migration, the right of revolution exists; because the same of revolution exists; because the same of operssion, not of protection.
There is no absolutely best form of government when it becomes an instrument of oppression, not of protection.
There is no absolutely best form of government when any age of human development, best secures human rights; but the uit:

fort. Any organization, political or indus-trial, capitalistic or laborers', which im-pugns this right, prevents this work, or takes from the laborer the product of his industry, whether it be industry of the brain or industry of the muscles, without adequate compensation, is unjust. The first industrial duty of society is to pro-tect every man in his right to labor and in his ownership of the fruits of his labor.

The common work is a system through-out the civilized world is based upon the private ownership of the common wealth. The common ownership of the common wealth, wherever it has been attempted, has failed to furnish any adequate re-ward to enterprise, and so any adequate incentive to industry. Communism in all its forms assumes in man a virtue which he does not possess, and fails to furnish that stimulus which is essential, not only to the production of the greatest wealth, but to the develop-ment of the best character. If the present industrial system were ople were to become owners in common of the common weakh, the result would be a derangement of the industrial or-sanization which would bring immeas-urable suffering, accompanied with gross injustice, upon all classes of the com-munity.

munity.
If the community thinks the private ownership and control of land is best for the community, it has a right to provide for such private ownership and control; but it has no right to provide for the private ownership and control by one man of another, against the proiest of that other, though he be but a minority of one.
Society having provided for the private ownership and control to that other, and provide for the private ownership and control of land, and individuals having invested their earnings in that land on the faith of that provision of society, society has no right by revolutionary act to confiscate the property and destroy for the individual owner the economic values which it has itself created.
If, therefore, it were proposed suddenly to abolish all taxes on imports, on incomes, on personal and real property, and levy them all on land and its contents and on franchises, the proposition which would be at once inexpedient and unjust. But no such sudden change is possible.

The state, in establishing and main-taining a public school system, is not usurping the place of the church. It is not primarily the function of the church to educate and secondarily the function of, the state. The state has not inter-fered with or taken up the work that naturally belongs to the church. The aim and the method of the church are different from that of the state. The church, as we have seen, is, and al-ways has been, in its teaching dogmatic. Its object is to impart truth to the stu-dent: but the object of the public school is not to impart truth to the stu-dent to find truth for himself.

SOMETHING WRONG SOMEWHERE. Birds find their lodging in the eaves. Rats have their home in sewer or drain, Torpid, beneath the last year's leaves, The unmolested snakes remain: The little dormouse in her cell, Dug deep in root of forest oak, Has slept since first the snowflakes fell, Secure, and has not since awoke.

But women and men i' the frozen

street, Are houseless—houseless every night; And children, till the cold grey light, Trample the town with weary feet.

Deeper than frost, beneath the mold, Pierces its way the garden worm; The snail withdraws its horns from the

cold, The ant in her nest keeps winter term; Green-back beetle and slimy slug. And speckled eft have quarters warm; And wood-louse under the bark is snug; The earwig takes no wintry harm.

But women and men i' the frozen

Are houseless-houseless every night; And children, till the cold grey light, Trample the town with weary feet.

Many-legged creatures, and those with

Many-legged terminity wings-Hum-drum hornet and toiling bee-All the rare and beautiful things Of insect life, that on earth we see, All the repulsive shapes that creep, All the rejoicing things that fly, Are laid in warm rest, fast askep! None are exposed to the cutting sky.

But women and men i' the frozen

street, Are homeless—homeless every night; And children, till the cold grey light, Trample the town with weary feet.

The Wage Worker.

The Wage Worker. Wanderer without a home, disposessed of Nature's gifts, doomed to toil while life remains, and exploited of my own. Free! did you say? Yes, free to choose a master, or starve where plenty reigns. Dear master: I offer myself to sell for wages, aye, my flesh and blood at market price-the worker's share-the cost to live. Can I escape this cursed slavery-where shall I go? Roaming on this earth possessed by others, without the means of livelihood, how shall I produce my sustemance?

Masteria and the second state of the second st

He Stood by His Colors.

He Stood by His Colors. The attention of the Worker has just been called to another instance of abuse of year by teachers in the City college of New York, where, it will be remem-instance of the students' paper was confiscated and the editors threat-ined with punishment for inserting an article written by a young Socialist re-decting on Crokerism. A few days ago one of the students, a south man named Sackin, who is an another man named Sackin, who is an other man named Sackin, who is an other man named Sackin, who is an there of the Social Democratic party, came to his classes wearing the party button on his coat. His teacher noticed and ordered him to take it off at once, and whe he refused to do so, threat-end the party his colors, and an ap-peal was made to President Webb. The there had to admit that he could not badge, but he gave Sackin a lecture on thot tolege," and advising him to remove the subject, telling him that "we will ot tolege," and advising him to remove the burber the advice, of course, had on one effect than the suboronnate. The incident aroused considerable in-trest among the students, not a few of who are Socialists and there was the year agood effect and his example hould be followed wherever the school unforties offer to interfere with the booticies affiliations of students, mote worker. Hodustrial Desoctism.

Industrial Despotism.

Industrial Despotism. "Private ownership of property has prown in the trusts, to be industrial des-power, and, as their power grows great. er, they will abuse it more, for so all des-pots do." declared Jesse Cox last Sat-urday, in an address on "Socialism" was "Democracy." before the Iroquois club. ""Democracy Versus Socialism" was given as the subject of this debate, but to my mind the two are not opposed. I consider Socialism merely an extension of Democracy, the adoption, in the gor-ernment of industries and the manage-ment of wealth, of those pripciples which we have already adopted in the govern-ment of our state. "We will be driven to this. Much as

8 813 8 SOGIALISM DEFENDED BY GATHOLIG PRIES 14 14 14 ELODEOLD Father McGrady to Archbishop Gorrigan. ELODELOD 11 ## "Capital is That Part of Wealth Utilized in the Production of More Wealth." ## ちゅうせんしん しゅうしゅう しゅうしゅう いちょう しょうしょう しょうちょう しょうちょう

intelligent student of sociology, good in-tentions do not wreathe error with a halo of glory. Socialists never attempt to inflame the souls of the poor with the passion of envy, but with a sense of justice. They do not censure the rich for their posses-sions, but they condemn the system that enables one man to accumulate a fortune on the unpaid toil of his unfortunate brethren. They do not advocate the di-vision of wealth or the abolition of pri-vate property, but the absorption of pri-vate apital by the community. Under Socialism the laborer would get all that he produces, whereas today he works two hours for himself and seven hours for the benefit of his capitalistic master. To-day the laborer gets 15 per cent. of the wealth that he creates and under Social-ism he would get six times that amount. With the fruit of his toil he could buy-a house, furnish it with a library filled with the choicest works of literature and science, adora it with paintings of the richest hues and the most artistic skill and statuary of the finest marble and most delicate carving. The producer would own and use the producet of his la-bor, according to his taste and desires. Wealth consists of all those articles

and statuary of the finest marble and the second definition of the finest definition of the second definition definition definition definition of the second definition of the second definition of the second definition definit definition definition definition definition definition defin

Faher Thomas McGrady, responding, the second second

of progress, and ventuate in national de-moralization, degradation and retro-gression. Capitalism which flourishes on the ex-pleitation of labor is responsible for these evils, and Socialism, which would give the laborer the product of his toil, which would eliminate profits, which would put an end to robbery and injustice, would prevent these evils, and give every man a home, clothing, educational facilities, and would bless the world with freedom, joy, plenty, equality and intellectual glory. Today we have the indolent and lazy, who live on the weath created by the homest toiler. The laborers build houses and the lazy live in them; the laborers till the soil and reap the grain, and the sikes and satins, and the idle wear the siks and satins, and the idle wear the siks and satins, and the idle wear the lazy react of a dorn into the box-els of the earth and extract the diamonds and precious stones to adorn the necks of the lazy; the laborer's warm the hearthstones of the lazy, while their own hearthstones of the lazy, while their own hearthstones are cold and cheerless. Un-der Socialism we will follow the admoni-tion of St. Paul. "if any man will not work, neither shall he eat." The archbishop says: "One of the strongest incentives to labor is the hore

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gling to rise. A village professor came along and saw the slave lying prone on his face with the burden and the owner, on his back, heard him moan and saw his efforts. He looked on with a very intelligent owl-like look and softly asked, "why what does the man want? Educa-tion I suspect, a more intimate acquaint-ance with the higher learning," and he passed on. A preacher of the gospel passed by and he too saw the slave and heavenward and asked, "Why, what does the man want? A harp and crown in the great hereafter. I will pray for him." A politician also came down the street and he beheld the sad plight of the slave and he too asked in great interest. "Why, what does the poor man want? He meeds more taxation and less to pay it with, and I will give it to him." Then there came along a brawny son of toil and the multitude said to him. "What do you think the poor man wants?" He re-plied. "He wants that burden of his shoulders and then let him up." And the people all cried, "Thou Demagogue."

No worse case of destitution and pride has been known in years than that of the Johnson family. When Policeman Cunningham went to the squalid place called home at 1741 West Skity-ninth street, Chicago. not only was the house destitute of food, but the rooms were cold and damp, a fire be ing unknown for days. Yet the mother dreaded that the misery and want which she and her seven little owne had suffered whould be known.

Sermons Without Preachers.

Tet the mother dreaded that the misery that want which she and her serven little ones had suffered should be known be-yond their door. Although neighbors, none too well off themselves in this world's goods, had endeavored to allevi-ate the sufferings of these little ones, the mother had refused their kindly aid and and she hoped against hope that the father of the filtle ones might regain his health and that it would not be necessary to ac-cept public charity. But the walls of the little ones from cold and hunger be-came too pitiful and yesterday Mrs. Johnson was glad to receive the mere ne-cessifies that life might be sustained. It is in the rear of a little wooden is family live. This consists of his wife and seven children, the oldest a girl of it, the baby still in arms. The house, if such a term can be given to the place, where the family scarce more than ex-ists, is one of squalor and misery.

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sudmerer desired these several

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Furniture is Mortgaged.

medicines for her father.

Father is an Invalid.

Father is an Invalid. This father lies upon a bed of pain, matism. A look of madness is in this man's eyes as he views the awful suffer-mag of his wife and little ones-sufferings that his wretched condition renders him helpless to relieve. Johnson, who is a carpenter by trade, ten years ago owned his little home and provided well for his situation of the hard times that fol-lowed the World's fair set in. They af-fetted Johnson and for months he had little or mothing to do. The mortgaged his home in Cheltenham and lost his standing in the union through many of dues. More bables came with their little bodies. As Johnson nev-er had the money to regain his standing in the union he has had to earn his live hood and that of his family by doing odd jobs. These did not pay particularly well, but as long as his health remained he were in store for him and his. A year ago, broken in health, this man hime he has some that of an health, this man and has since that time been in bed.

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erment of industries and the manage-ment of wealth, of those pripeiples which we have already adopted in the govern-ment of our state. "We will be driven to this. Much as many of you condemn Socialism now, the time will come, if things continue in their present tendency, when you will welcome it. "Instead of beine ruled by the country. these combinations are coming to rule the country. And when they have reached the zenith of their strength, and grown arrogant in their despotism. you and I will be but too glad to make use of the only remedy which offers. "We will 'take from the combinations their power over the wealth which be-longs properly to the people. We will give to our government this wealth, to be managed for the benefit of the people instead of for the benefit of a few des-pots, as it is now. And I am sure we may be confident that it will be managed now. "The paternalism of government is no new thing. It is a wise and excellent that have been the most advanced, the most civilized, have been those that have exercised the most functions." "Not the governments of despots, which have prohibited this and that, and have said what a man should do and what be should not, arbitrarily. That is not good paternalism, and it is far from what Socialism advocates. "The general favor given these exten-sions of the functions of government is prove that the spirit of the times ap-proves of Socialism. It is proof that when the time comes to put an end to industrial despotism, the one course which offers permanent relief- the exten-sion of the principles of Democracy to industrial despotism, the one course which offers permanent fief- the exten-sion of the principles of Democracy to the structor. Pa., have been dragged

Twelve strikers among street railway men of Scranton, Pa., have been dragged into court for "libeling" six scabs.

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

Juncle Ike on Education. X

You referred to education when you preached Thanksgivin' day, And the only fault I find is 'bout the things you didn't say; Uncle Ike adores the babies and the kindergarten school, And believes the man that doesn't is a nateral knave or fool.

But instid of its belongin' to the rich and easy class, Why not make it free and common, why not have it bless the mass, Makin' it a part an' parcel of our education plan? And we will when dollars quit a bein' bigger than the man.

Yes. I think we should be thankful for our glorious deestrict school, And we'll have to rally round it if the people are to rule; For the kings o' steel and railroads think its grittin' rather dear, And it isn't payin' business to support the thing they fear.

Yes, I know them plucky teachers downed them in the local court. But the question isn't settled till they git the last report. From the bench that ain't elected by the patrons o' the schools, But have got their jobs by bein' pliant corporation tools.

Then the forty thousand children in Chicago's festerin' streets That can find no welcome schoolroom where the smilin' teacher greets, Must grope on in moral darkness jist because of the expense, And there's nary city pulpit dares to come to their defense.

Then jist think about the fact'ries where our babies toil and slave; Parson, it's enough to make old Abe turn over in his grave; For this fact'ry slavery, parson, makin' war agin the school. Whether in the North or Southland, threatens death to freedom's rule.

But you say the many millions which the colleges have had From the kings of oil and railroads surely ought to make us glad; But ther're strings to them donations and the colleges must teach Nothin' that can harm the givers, jist as you weak preachers preach.

Parson. I've got done a thankin' God for Rockefeller's schemes, And I tremble for our country when I see it fairly teems With his willin' tools and servants waitin' for his beck and nod. Crawlin 'on their knees to mammon, playin' that they're servin' God. Trenton, Mo. GEORGE McA. MILLER.

What the Poor Man Wanted.

The shave had been loaded up for a trip to the city. His master had piled on about all the produce he could tie on and then he got up on the poor fellow's back. The sinve was very strong, his muscles were hardened by toil and exposure and

Items of General Interest.

The highest mine in the world is a tin mine at Oruro, Bolivia, 14,000 feet above the sea:

Lessea. Last year Minnesota mills turned out 26,630,500 barrels of flour and churned over 60,000,000 pounds of butter. Nearly 70,000 tons of corks are needed for the bottled beer and aerated waters consumed annually in Britain.

The number of children working in the factories of, Germanay today is little more than one-third of what it was in 1896.

1890. French economists declare Europe of become independent of United States of ton if they will only encourage the tives of Persia and Africa to grow it

he got along fairly well. But after a time his steps began to lag. They reached the city. The streets were in thronged. He stumbled, fell headlong and fast on the ground with his burk that cut twenty-two acres of grass in that cut twenty-two acres of grass in that cut twenty-two acres of grass in the hours, using a five-foot sickle bar. The government of New Zealand is still pursuing its policy of buying large them up into holdings for men of small means.

PARTY NEWS SOGIALIST

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GENERAL NOTES.

The state convention of Colorado So cialists will be held at Denver Decem ber 29.

Sumner F. Claffin has been elected na-tional committeeman from New Hamp-

Fair and Winter Festival-

February 24 to March 2. Watch

Fair and Winter Festival-February 24 to March 2. Watch

these columns for particulars.

these columns for particulars.

these columns for particulars.

State Executive Board Meeting.

A meeting of the state executive loard of Wisconsin was held December 15. A meeting was arranged for January 5. 1902, at which the non-resident mem-bers of the board will be expected to ac-tend. Communications were read from the parimal secretary and from branches N

communications were read from the national secretary and from branches S and 34 and the Fifteenth ward branch. The secretary was instructed to issue a referendum to all the branches for a vote upon the board's nominations for state secretary, state treasurer and state literary store.

The value of the second state interact and state interact agent. It was also decided to issue a referen-dum on the tie vote between Comrades Seidel and Brockhausen. The secretary was also instructed to write to all out-of-town branches which have not paid their dues for the present quarter. Milwaukee branches in arrears to be personally notified. The matter of printing member slip cards was left to Comrades Heath and Thomas, and the secretary was empow-ered to purchase account and minute books and other necessary stationery and to write to a Chicago firm in regard to the printing of charters. Action was deferred in regard to party buttons. The secretary reported the following receipts:

Branch 33, dues Branch 51, dues Manitowoc Branch, dues Balsam Lake Branch, dues... Branch 39, dues

Balance in Treasury

Simons in Debate.

Simons in Debate.

City Central Committee.

City Central Committee. The meeting of the central committee on December 16 was presided over by Comrade Tuttle, and the roll call showed a large attendance at the meeting. Branch No. 8 reported three _philca-tions for membership: Rranch 1, one ap-plication: Branch 10, one application: Branch 15, one application: Branch 15, one application: Branch 16, one application: Branch 10, 17 as dele-gate to the central committee, and on mo-gint evedential was accepted and dele-gate scated. The committee in charge of the enter-trainment of December 8 reported the prospects for a handsome surplus from the receipts of this very enjoyable enter-tionment.

prospects of a handsome surplus from the receipts of this very enjoyable enter trainment.
 The committee having in charge the proposed from the receipts of this very enjoyable enter trainment.
 The committee having in charge the proposed from the proposed for the proposed for the series had been made in the proposed for the fair had been made in the portex that the date of the opening of the the fair had been set for February 24 to March 2. The committee be called that the date of the opening of the committee tends the only of the committee tends the only of the committee tends the only of the committee of the opening of the fair had been set for February 24.
 March 2. The committee requested that the committee tends the only of the committee tends the only of the committee on convention.
 Fair and Winter Festival Fair set of the open thouse of the party. The representation on the open house for the party. The representation on the fair he had been made in the date moment of the open the open the party. The representation, on more the spaties for the committee on convention of the party. The representation, on more first convention committee frages for the spaties for the convention of the party. The representation, on more darget for every 100 mubers.
 The party for each and one deel and one deel and the spaties for every 100 mubers.
 The state executive board having perfect the faile was do the party. The state executive to board there are defined to represent the section. The convention committee from the speakers was appointed to secure targe perfect the speakers was provided to secure tengenes V. Debs, failed was anthorized to issue a speakers was appointed to secure targenes to have any speakers was provided to secure targenes V. Debs, failed was anthorized to issue a speakers was provided to secure the speakers was provided to secure the speakers was provided to secure targenes to the speaker was for the wins of the spea

hold different views on the best method of furthering the desired end, even al-though there is little difference among them as to the desirability of the position we hove the attain hope to attain. . We unhesitatingly announce that the

"We unhesitatingly announce that the trade union movement theory represented is the most practicable, safe and legiti-union of North America has announced the formation of an "offensive and de-men and women of North America should not oaly continue to seek redress for union. Weiters' union of Orther is pro-Montana Socialists will hold state con vention at Helena on New Year's day. George A. Bigelow will make a tour of Indiana in January. Indiana now has thirty-nine counties organized. A. B. Edler of Salt Lake City has been elected national committeeman from Utah.

mate channel through which the working mate channel through which the working men and women of North America should not only continue to seek redress for their wrongs, but by which they can strengthen their economic position until it will change the political field and threeby place labor in its full possession of its inherent rights. "We decare that since the inception of our movement inquiry into the best form of government has been its guiding star, and will so continue while there is a high moral desire to gratify, or an injus-tice to the discussion of any legitimate economic or political question and on the other hand, are equally pronounced against parties and politics, religious de-cisions or race prejudices. And as suc-cess has followed those meritorious con-clusions, we would be unfaithful to the duty we owe to mankind to do other than strongly recommend a continuance of the methods, the inculcation of which means the greatest amount of safety to our movement with the least degree of dan-ger. "In conclusion, we assert it is the duty A convention of the Socialist party of Oklahoma will be held at Kingfisher, De-cember 27.

The vote of the party at Rockville, Conn., for mayor, increased from 171 to 209. movement with the least degree of dan-ger. "In conclusion, we assert it is the duty of all trade unions to publish in their official journals, to discuss in their meet-ings and the members to study in their homes, all questions of public nature hav-ing reference to industrial or political lib-erty and to give such consideration to subjects directly affecting them as a class; but we as grievously submit that it is not within the power of this organ-ization to dictate to members of our unions, to which political party they shall belong or which party's ticket they shall vote." A Pacific coast lecture circuit, includ-ing California, Oregon and Washington, has been organized. Campbell county, Kentucky, gave 517 votes for the Socialist party. Last fall the vote was 206. The principal vote was at Newport.

Santiago Iglesias, the Socialist, who was imprisoned in Porto Rico for organ-izing the working people, is holding mass meetings on the island and having great success in uniting the laborers. C. H. Coulter, candidate of the Social-ist party for re-election as mayor of Brockton, was defeated. He was beat-en by a Republican, without a combina-tion of the old parties. Samuel Gompers was re-elected presi-dent, and James Duncan of Boston was re-elected first vice-president. Other off-ores cleated wards

re-elected first vice-president. Other offi-cers elected were: Second vice-president, John Mitchell of Indianapolis: third vice-president, James O'Connell, Washington, D. C.; fourth vice-president, Max Morris, Colorado; fifth vice-president, Thounas I. Kidd of Chicago; sixth vice-president, Dennis A. Hayes of Philadelphia; John B. Lennon of Bloomington, III. treasurer; Frank Morrison of Washington, D. C., secre-tary. tary.

ATTEMPT TO RAISE

WAGES IS CONSPIRACY

these columns for particulars. Upon request of the District Council, United Garment Workers, St. Louis, the national secretary has consented to act as arbitrator in a displite between that organization and the Schmitz & Schroe-der Clothing company. J. Stitt Wilson, who has been treated to an experience of the old S. L. P. meth-ods by the "scientific" members of the Socialist party at San Francisco, is, as we declared in these columns weeks ago, a member of the party and is now being endorsed by the California comrades out-side of "Local S. F." WAGES IS CONSPIRACY. Santiago Iglesias, president of the Fed-cration of Workmen of Porto Rico, to-gether with nine companions, was tried in the district court of San Juan on a charge of conspiracy. Iglesias was sen-tenced to three years, four months and right days imprisonment. Seven of his companions were sentenced to four-months' imprisonment, while two were acquitted of the charge of being the founders of an illegal association and conspiracy in August, 1900, to raise the price of labor in Porto Rico. Iglesias, as the founder of the conspiracy, gets the heaviest sentence. The other men were mercly his associates in the "erime." Under Spanish law, which is still in side of "Local S. F." The national committee has issued state charters to Utah and Maine. Lo-cal charters have been issued to Coyoto, Utah: Fallis, Okla.; Enid, Okla.; Paw-nee, Okla.; Clencoe, Okla.; New Ulm, Minn.; Wyoming, Minn.; Two Harbors, Minn.; Chico, Mont.; Norwood, Col.; Goldhield, Col.; Victor, Col.; Globe, Ariz.; Winslow, Ariz.; Hot Springs, Ark.

Fair and Winter Festival-February 24 to March 2. Watch The severely cold weather prevented the usual large attendance at the last Sunday night lecture, but those who were present heard an admirable lecture on the "Ethics of Socialism" by Com-rade E. H. Thomas. The next lecture, Sunday evening, December 29, will be given by J. W. Bass, an attorney of this city.

the heaviest scherence. The only line were micrely his associates in the "crime." Under Spanish law, which is still in force in Porto Rico, persons convicted of a crime have to pay the costs. The local federation of the workmen of Porto Rico, which is now part of the American Federation of Labor, under the presidency of Samuel Gompers, has been adjudged illegal because of this conspiracy. Mr. Savage, jndge of the district court and an American, dissented as to the illegality of the local federation, although he agreed that Iglesias WAS GUILTY OF A CONSPIRACY TO RAISE THE PRICE OF LABOR in August, 1900, when the currency of Porto Rico was changed. At that time nearly all the micrehants and employers here raised the prices from pesos to dollars, an advance of 40 cents. Lelesias did the same, contending he only raised wages in proportion to other increases. THIS CONSTITUTES THE CONSPIRACY. The court of Porto Rico, where it will prohaby be heard in a month. Pending this apoeal levias is a Socialist and represented the Socialist and represented the socialists of Porto Rico in the convention at Indianapolis last July. Even by J. W. Bass, an attorney of this city. Among the known Socialists in the American Federation convention were the following: J. W. Slayton, representing the Carpenters' International; Aug. Priesterbach, Ernest Bohm, J. P. Weigel and Charles Nicolaus of the Brew-ery Workers; M. Barnes of International Cigarmakers; Charles Gebelein of the Amalgamated Wood Workers; W. J. Croke of the Flint Glass Workers; Max Hayes of Cleveland; N. P. Geiger of Dayton, O.: Elmer Sinoyer of Mauch Chunk, Pa.; W. M. Brandt of St. Louis; Gabriel Joseph of Philadephia; George N. Warde of Erie, Pa.; C. F. Quinn of Wilkesbarre; F. W. Hall of Kansas City and H. A. Smith of Pittsburg, Kas; Fred Brockhausen of the Federated Frades' council, Milwaukee.

to proclaim upon the public streets that a man is unfair can have no more effect than to impeach his honesty and is con-sequently filegal. The same ruling ap-plies to placards exhibited upon the pub-lic streets.

The Waiters' union of Omaha is pre-paring to make a fight on the colored waiters of the city, and the cooks and waiters employed in dining cars starting from that point.

Trom that point. Twenty of the leading shoe manufac-turing concerns of Cinchnati have de-cided to post notices in their factories declaring their independence of labor or-ganizations. A strike of 3000 employes is threatened.

The pay of engineers of local freights on the Rock Island railroads has been increased 20 cents per 100 miles, and that of the engineers of certain switch engines of big draught from \$2.75 to \$2.85 for every ten hours' work.

\$2.80 for every ten nours work. The strike of fishermen at Pensacola, which began on the 28th ult., now em-braces 400 men. They want 71₂ cents a pound on all large red snappers, and are receiving 41₂ cents, which the dealers claim is the most they can pay.

claim is the most they can pay. The workmen employed by the Inter-colonial railway, in the car shops at Moncton, New Brunswick, and at points along the line, have been notified by the government that a revised schedule of wages, providing for increases in pay, will go into effect January 1. The new schedule affects 1000 men.

The fires in the Dalzell, Gilmore and Leighton branches of the National Glass factory branches of the National Glass factory have been raked, and the mills permanently closed. Two hundred and fifty men are let out. The machinery will be removed to Clarksburg, West Vir-ginia.

be removed to Charksburg, west vir ginia. The industrial depression in Germany continues and the suffering among the workers is on the increase. In Berlin alone there are 35,000 metal workers out to employment, and many laborers in other crafts as well. The authorities in the various industrial centers are much disturbed over the outlook. French miners' officials have been warned that if they call a general strike they will be liable to prosecution for treason and put to death for inaugurat-ing the outpohout France against the stand of the government in the miners' trouble, and it is outie probable that an organ-ized effort will be made to overthrow the present ministry.

the present ministry. There are 500,000 unemployed workmen in Germany, while half-time only is worked by those having employment, and a great social revolution is predicted by students of industrial conditions. France, Italy and Russia are little better off and if the Boer war continues much longer England will be reduced to sore straits, then will a large market for American products be destroyed and another period of industrial stagnation will be upon this country. There are about 250 students who are

or industrial stignation will be upon this country. There are about 250 students who are supporting or partially supporting them-selves in varions ways at the University of Michigan. The occupations vary from washing dishes to tutoring. Waiting up-on table is one of the commonest ways of securing board, and is heing tried by about 150 students. The time occupied in this is usually from three to four hours per day: Many earn their room rent by tending furnaces. Other forms of work are running laundries, or news agencies, and doing clerical work. Sew-ing, the care of children and housework are among the occupations of self-sup-porting women students. _Provision was made by the American

porting women students. Provision was made by the American Federation of Labor at its convention to-day for the establishment of a big de-fense fund to be used in the case of strikes, lockouts or boycotts. This was done by increasing the per capita tax of national and international unions from one-third to one-half of 1 per cent. a member, to take effect next Fobruary, and also raising the per capita tax of federal and local trade unions from 5 to 10 cents a month for each member, the increase of 5 cents to go toward the raising of a defense fund for those unions. mions THE PASSING OF CAPITALISM

raising of a defense fund for those unions. An Indianapolis dispatch says a great revolution is about to be inaugurated by the tinplate branch of the United States Steel Corporation. Automatic machines are about to be introduced, which it is claimed will dispense with all skilled craftsmen, who averaged \$6 to \$8 for an 8-hour day. The machines will be oper-ated by ordinary laborers receiving \$1.50 a day, and one laborer will perform the work of four skilled men and at the same time turn out three times more work. President Schwab, of the trust, visited Elwood and watched a test of the new machines, and it is stated that a new mill will be created for the purpose of manu-facturing tinplate by the new method. Thus more highly skilled and independ-ent workers will be forced to take their places in the array of the unemployed or compete with the poorest pid of la-borers.

The negro question was projected into the Federation convention by the intro-



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of The Herald and aid the cause of Socialism. 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 time to make the canvass, it has been decided that the contest shall remain open from

Branch Meetings.

The city central committee meets ar-ery first and third Monday evening at the month at Kaiser's hall, 298 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.

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 ball, cor-ner Fourth avenue and Mineral street, every second and fourth Thursdays at

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 BRANCH (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. Schaeider, secretary, 630 Four-teanth street

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday is August Bressler's hall, corner Twent-eth and Chestnut streets. Dr. C. Barckmann, secretary, 948 Winnebago street

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday at 1224 Kinnickinnic avenue, W. Schwab, secretary, 361 Hilbert street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH 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 Gaethk's hall, Green Bay avenue, near Concor-dia, every, second and fourth 'Inesday in the month.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (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, S91 Twen-'ty-fifth street.

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

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

FRIENDLY CONTEST OF WORKERS

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

8 p. m.

teenth street.

street.

SEPT. 15th TO DEC. 31st, 1901



Purchase Cigars having this (Blue) Label on Box. Bargers The State W Chike

Cigarmakers' International Union,

schedule affects 1000 men. Socialists of Italy report another im-portant victory. A vacancy for Parlia-ment occurred in an Apalien district held by Republicans. After an exciting con-test the Socialist candidate, Barbato, was elected. Barbato had been in jail for "pencious activity" in strike matters. The fires in the Daisell Gilmora and and inspect th and \$118.00.





Before adjourning on Saturday, Decem-ber 14, the American Federation of La-bor put itself on record on the questions of trade autonomy and Socialism, the matters of greatest general interest be-fore the convention. The resolutions

of trade autonomy and Socialism, the matters of greatest general interest be-fore the convention. The resolutions adopted were as follows:
 As the magnificent growth of the American Federation of Labor is conced-ed by all students of economic thought to be the result of organization in trade lines, and believing it neither necessary nor expedient to make any radical depar-ture from this fundamental principle, we declare that as a general proposition the interests of the workers will be best con-served by adhering as closely to that doctrine as the recent great changes in methods of production and employment make practicable. However, we believe that jurisdiction in such industries by the paramount organization would yield the best results to the workers therein.
 We hold that interests of the trade nion movement will be promoted by closely allying the subdivided craft, giv-ing consideration to district and national trade councis, to which should be re-ferred questions in dispute, and which should be adjusted within allied craft times.

3. The American Federation of Labor should not adopt methods antagonistic to or in conflict with established trade union laws. The American Federation of La-bor pledges its officers to aid and assist in the adjustment of such craft encroach-ments.

Substitute for Socialist Resolution

Substitute for Socialist Resolution. "The aims and desires and aspirations of trade unionists comprise all that is necessary or possible to the well-being of the human family and the pu suit or ac-complishment of which we cheerfully ac-complishment of which we are in close relationship to the great-er body of Socialists, and with them arree that not only should the burdens of toil be made lighter, but that each worker has an undeniable right to enjoy the full benefit of that which he or she produces. We, like them, stand for great-ter liberty, and are determined so to act that the future shall be more congenial to the whole muman family, and, especial-ily, more bright and enjoyable to men and women breadcarmers of North America, whom we directly and inferetly repre-sent. "It is true, nevertheless, that in furth-

whom we directly and indirectly repre-sent. "It is true, nevertheless, that in furth-erance of our claim, namely, that our principles comprise the fullest and high-est scope of human activity, and from time to time will be enhanced and ad-vanced in accordance with the demands to satisfy human needs and desires, the people we represent, the working class.

Two hundred members of the Steam Fitters' and Helpers' union are on strike at Worcester, Mass., for an eight-hour day.

In Seattle, Wash., a representative of the Labor Council, carrying a banner to boycott a saloon, was arrested for "in-citing to riot."

Leading capitalists of Los Angeles, Cal., are reported to have combined for the avowed purpose of destroying trade mions

The vote of the Brotherhood of Car-penters upon the question of the suspen-sion of P. J. McGuire is apparently in favor of Mr. McGuire. The United Garment Workers report strikes in various parts of the country, affecting about 5000 cloak, suit and skirt makers.

The German government has decided to establish a bureau of labor statistics, aparently similar to the one in Wash-ington, D. C.

A \$35,000,000 international kodak trust is being formed. It will include principal firms in American, England, Germany, France and Russia.

Building contractors of New York are preparing to go into court and injunc-tion their workers from going out on sympathy strikes.

It is a common thing now in the prov-ince of Canada, after trade unions ad-journ, for the members to reassemble and organize a Socialist branch.

United Textile Workers is the name of a new organization. It is composed of five national unions in the textile in-dustry-the loom fixers, milk spinners, weavers, slasher tenders and textile workers, which combined.

workers, which combined. The Lehigh Valley Coal company of Pennsylvania served notice on all its fre-man, engineers, drivers, blackamiths and carpenters to get out of the union or the Company's employ. Judge Austin of Fresno, Cal., has granted a permanent injunction against the trade unions of that city, prohibitist them from boycotting an unfair bakery. Judge Austin, in his decision, holds that

the Federation convention by the intro-duction of a resolution coupeling all lo-cal unions affiliated with the federation to join the central labor hodies in their respective localities. William Henry Clay, one of the two colored delegates from Virginia, made the point that the federation, in deciding a contested seat where the color line was brought into question, had authorized the creation of a separate central union in Rich-mond for colored workmen. Charles C. Eckard of Anniston, Ala.; said the proposition would compel white unions to take in negroes, and, if adopted by the convention. 90 per cent. of the unions south of Mason and Dixon's line would seceede from the federation. He declared the people of the North did not understand the negro problem, and the resolution was defeat-ed.

You can't do better than provide your-self with one of those first-class Premi-um Razors we are offering for new sub-scribers to The Herald.

Sunday evening, January 5, 1902, at the Hanover Street Congregational church, corner Hanover and Waiker streets, A. S. Edwards will speak on "The Evolution of Capital and the Mis-sion of Labor."

Your attention is called to the premi-um announcement in this paper. Send us ten yearly subscribers and receive one of the handsome razors.

We are inclined to believe that the Boers will be inconsiderate enough to prevent the English from fulfilling their intention to end the war before the coro-nation of King Edward.

SOCIALIST PARTY LITERATURE.

Issued by National Committee, will be sent preveld at prices specified. National Platform, Constitution Resolutions on Negro and Trade Union questions Resolutions on Negro and Trade Union questions, July 31, 100.1 National Platform, Frice pe 100 National Platform, 10 100 National Constitution, 15 100 National Constitution, 10 65 Trade Union Resolution, 10 65 Advancements for the above to Lang Gram.

Price per 100 Price per 1,000 National Platform, \$ 10 \$.65 National Constitution, 15 1.00 Negro Resolution, 10 .65 Trade Union Resolution, 10 .65 Address orders for the above to Leon Green-paum, Nat. Sec'y, 477 Emilie Bid., St. Louis, Mo.

No. 25, office and employment bureau, 318 State Street. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesday, at 602 Chestnut St. J. Reichert, Financial Secretary.

If you are receiving this paper without having subscribed for it, we ask you to remember that it has been paid for by a friend. When it stops coming--as it willwe shall be glad if you will send us your subscription.

