SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Fourth Year. No. 28.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1902.

Whole No. 180.

A "Kangaroo" As He Is. A

the caption "Bernstein as He we find this in the last issue of the York Worker:

* we find this in the last issue of the York Worker: The following extract I lift bodily ream Conrade H. M. Hyndman's Lon-on letter in the current number of Winhire's Magazine. A careful per-tial of it is earnestly urged upon a number of persons whom I suspect of year force the the Tenth of July in the year Ninety-Nine and the asson of at givinous day: "As to the Bernstein episode in itself, has attracted far more attention an from most points of view, it de-erres. Bernstein bass no influence that year among the rank and file of Social Democratic party in Ger-ing the second provide the second was editing the Social Demokrat in Tarich he was not its real editor at all. It was merely a conduit pipe through which the ideas and factics of Marx, meis, Liebknecht and others reached world at large. So long as Bern-tein hie days and factics of Marx, meis, Liebknecht and others reached world at large. So long as Bern-ter atte English middle-class so-tift, his mind became gradually sat-tift and these men at his elbow, so to any defects in the capitalist for any defects in the capitalist print the tallacies of English middle-class opinion. He became a sort of any defects in the capitalist print and declaring that there is at totom none of that class antagonism index so, but he has throughout urgeted the shameless policy of the section had became distributed that Eng-ter any defects in the capitalist print in India, which is manufactur-te and be shameless policy of the section had there in land in such the trans-tion and in point of fact, has done there in India, which is manufactur-te and the Social Democratic federa in gam. A social Democratic fact and in-son and in point of fact, has done

ing familie for 230.000,000 of people, is a baseficent government; has never lost an opportunity of sneering at and in-barring the Social Democratic federa-tion; and, in point of fact, has done everything which a paid agent of the empiricipies of Social Democracy in Great Britain. He has done this, not ally by lis action while he was in Barland in connection with English-men, but by deliberate lies which he went to the Berlin Vorwarts as to the events which were passing in this com-try. This got to such a point that Lablancent, not long before his death, are me formal authority to repudiate Bernstein as representing in any way whatever the Social Democratic party of Germany, in England or elsewhere. This authority I made use of and for-mally repudiated Bernstein in a letter to the Daily Chronicle, after some more than usually flagitious misrepre-centations of his in that paper. Of sume, I do not say for a moment that Bernstein has derived any personal or menniary advantage from his mean and treacherous methods; but I do had received 10,000 a year from the sentimety could have served them bet-ter of late years than Bernstein has dem." Thus the Bernstein pelt is nailed up

Thus the Bernstein pelt is nailed up a cartion to vermin. It might smell ther if it were tanned. There are weral large tanneries in Milwaukee.

FRED W. LONG. 1316 So. 13th street, Philadelphia. We do not know what Liebknecht rote and what he did not write to Mr. radman. But we do know that Wil-In Liebknecht in his declining years was simply honored as the "old man" in German Social Democracy, and his ins had little weight. He was full deal."

d'suspicions and prejudices. But the truth of the matter is that The better class of the Republican press of the state seems determined to smoke out the boodle editors whom Mr. Pfister's committee in Milwauke is said to be furnishing with brains and money. The Marion Advertiser, whose editor is well known and an honor to the profession, said in the last number of his paper that up to this date they have only succeeded in purchasing the sinflicant publications in rural dis-tricts: that is, the Pfisterites have bonght the right to do the fiction edi-torial writing for editors who lack the ability to do that kind of work, and editors that don't know enough to ex-press themselves in the afirmative or negative concerning the points at issue between Pfisterphiles and Gov. R. M. La Follette. All their editorials are copied or set up from manuscript sent is aware of the fact that he is looked upon as guilty by the public. The star performers in the alg area may suc-ceed in buying up a few slaves, but when it comes to buying a whole state pendent. "Well roared, lion." But where doer stein has always ranked second to e as theoretician in the Social Demoatic party of Germany. Since the ath of Engels, Kautsky and Bernstein considered the leaders of Marxian list thought in Germany. As to ein's present standing in the par-German Social Democrats have t up Bernstein as a candidate for the Reichstag (German Congress) at he first opportunity they had since his sturn from exile. The German coma have selected for that purpose the territory which is considered pretty May Social Democratic and which is to return Comrade Bernstein with an increased majority. This is by far the worst theatrical season, so far as road attractions are concerned, that has been experienced in twenty years, the number of stranded companies approaching thus far, almost 200. Stock organizations appear to be the only ones that have made any money, and as a consequence new stock companies are being put in every large city between the coasts to play at popular prices.—Dispatch in Milwau-kee Journal. This is a queer sign of the "unprece hatred of Mr. Hyndman against early as November, 1896, the London ce had an article under the title Fabian Convert" wherein Bernin was called a "Fabian"-about the ent of human beings in the eyes of an, Bax & Co.-because n had taken the part of the poor Ar-"Well roared, lion." But where do mains against the Turks. According to the views of Hyndman, Bax & Co. ORIGINALITY of the so-called the This is a queer sign of the "unprece "half-breed" Republican editors come in lented prosperity." Is it not? tel slavery is preferable to capital-Unless it be that they ask for offices on . the Arabian slave hunter is better The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has account of reform, which is quite orig if ne the Chartered company, and the addressed the government of India re-garding the Australian bill prohibiting postal contracts unless only white labor inal for a Republican. sts ought to fight with tooth and st all progress of civilization if There is something very inspiring just ic or wild countries. In opposition s employed on the mail steamships. The that the cory, Bernstein wrote a series now in the progress being made by chamber points out that 70,000 Lascar cialism all over the world. It is a truticles in the Neue Zeit and way seamen and firemen are employed on mail steamships and that these men are in his views by Karl Kautsky ism, but one worth repeating, that th As for Hyndman, he is a puffed up gengrowth of the cause is a thing unparal-leled in the annals of humanity. In Gerto be gravely injured by the hil'. He has written a few rather medic It is intimated that it is possible that many the Social Democratic party is not the British government may intervene to secure a modification of the bill. essays on Socialism, but he is simply only the bulwark of the proletariat, but er and a poor one at that. Still also the main defender of the small bour uts himself up as a sort of a Socialist geois class against agrarian and feudal in England-and is so considered by At the expense of the Central Labor aggression and exploitation, in the matter of fanatics there-much to the Council of Cincinnati thousands of butof the "hunger tariff" on grain, which the Council of Cincinnati thousand work-tons are being distributed among workat of the movement in Great landlord class is trying to force upon the people. In Austria the Social Democrat in as anyone can learn by reading men bearing the legends: ers and circulars of the other American boxer," and "Keep the Chinese ic party is the only Austrian party-we ialist organization-the Inde-The button shows an Ameri in China." see the queer spectacle of the internat Labor party. Hyndman is sore can workman knocking a Chinaman across the Pacific ocean. A well-known tional party being the only truly national party. The debates and proceedings in tein, because the latter has not criticised rather severely in the labor leader stated that the Federa-tion is prepared to spend hundreds of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies have Hyndman's book, the Econagain revealed the amazing strength of of Socialism, but has also on several ons refused to recognize Hyndthousands of dollars to aid the movement. Socialism in Belgium. The time is near when the "plural voting" in Belgium will A series of public lectures will be given by the council, at which the question of "Federation," as the "only say ialist communion of England. be abolished and the "one man one vote" by the council, at which the o answer to all of Mr. Hyndman's system established. Social Democracy is coolie labor will be discussed. best answer to all of Mr. Hyndman's

calumnies is the fact that Bernstein was put up as a candidate for the Reichstag in place of Schoenlank. In Germany all the candidates are selected upon the remmendation of the National Executive Board or they must receive its sanction

As to the reference of Mr. Long to Milwaukee, we have as many Socialisti in almost any ward here as they have in the whole city of Philadelphia. We have a united movement here and even live at peace with the Socialist Labor Party. But if necessary, Mr. Long, we can tan the toughest kangaroo hide in Milwaukee without referring them to the tar neries. For we have not quite "forgotten the tenth of July in the year Ninety nine and the lesson of that glorious day when a certain crowd on the Bowery in New York made a R-r-r-r-evolution that was quenched by the angry looks of a few Tammany policemen and left its holy symbol "the hammer" in the strong arm of the professor, who has kept it ever since and is using it as his "coat of

arms" on the New York ballot. And that is the Long and short of it.

Census bulletins for the manufacturers of twenty-four agricultural states and territories and four small manufactur ing states, Connectiucut, Rhode Island New Hampshire and Delaware, show in ten years an increase of 62 per cent. in capital invested and 61 per cent. in the number of wage-earners and 33 per cent. in the amount of wages. The average wage would appear to have slightly de creased. But as this group includes all the southern states the reduction is probably due to the employment of women and children in new cotton mills. Analysis of these bulletins shows generally a marked decrease in the numbe of children employed and a very small increase in the number of women. But in the southern states there has been a great increase in the number of women employed, and in some states of children by reason of the introduction of a new industry, spinning and weaving cotton. The average amount of capital invested per wage-earner increased from \$1410 to \$1673 .- Journal of Commerce.

The average wage would appear to have slightly decreased "compared with 1890 and this is due to the fact that "in the southern states there has been a great increase in the number of women employed and in some states in the num ber of children"-and then these very zen audacity to speak about good times and "prosperity."

An attempt was made during the week to settle the difficulty between the strik ing machinists in Chicago and the Allis Chalmers company, but at the present writing the men are still out. stand by their original demands. The

In retiring from his Chicago church to take a more lucrative one in Brooklyn, Holy Henson said he had sold his hom in Chicago and "came out nicely on the And Holy's master, the Naza rene, "had not where to lay his head."

RELIGION AND CAPITALISM.

A religious newspaper makes the assertion: That modern materialism has degraded the workingmen to machines, and that "godless Socialism" is now pro-ceeding to lower them to "brute beasts."

It goes without saying that this pious paper is fundamentally wrong. Materialistic Liberalism is far from having degraded human beings and

workingmen to machines; although it made them the servants of machines and strives on one hand to justify this degradation of the workingmen effected by soon the other hand it seeks to blind the workingman to his cial conditions; while degradation to a machine, by means of all sorts of vested rights and privileges. leges.

Socialism, however, will free the workingman from the weakness and wretchedness of his degradation, and make him a MAN once more, while it will transform into a servant the machine which today is his master.

It is the capitalistic mode of production which has degraded the workingman to a living appendage of the machine, and compelled him to sacrifice his human dignity to capitalistic profit.

But religion or irreligion has nothing to do with it. The capitalistic method of production agrees just as well with Judaism as with the Chinese religion. It fits to Christianit; as to materialistic liberalism. We have never heard of any church or any religious body that has condemned capitalism, or the production of surplus value and profit at the expense of the well-being of the laboring class-as irreligious and incompatible with the creed.

However bitterly Jews, Christians, heathens and free-thinkers may contend together on matters of faith, their social faith (if they belong to the upper class) is the same. It consists in this one article, that the capitalistic form of society is the best we can have, and the only one which has any right to existence.

The majority of people who live by the labor of the masses and who there-fore have participated in the degradation of the workingmen, and yet feel quite comfortable and satisfied, belong to some religious body or church. But even those who are free-thinkers or adherents of materialistic liberalism obey the same social laws which control all capitalistic society. They make all they can out of their workmen, just like the Christians and Jews.

Surplus value and profit have nothing to do with religious dogma, for they fit in well with any of these creeds.

And that cannot be any other way

Let us take a MOST CHRISTIAN capitalist, for instance. If he expects a return from his capital on which he can live, he must invest it profitably. Let us suppose that he invests it in railway stock, which pays him good dividends. or in a factory which yields him a considerable profit, or in a business which brings him in a considerable gain. Workmen are continually necessary to work with the capital and produce the surplus value which the capitalist receives as dividends, profit, gain, ground rent and so on to his heart's content. Workmen must be made use of so that the capital may not only remain intact but increase and furnish the owner with an incom

But the conditions under which the workmen are made use of are not created by the individual capitalist or employer, but by the state of the labor market, and the general conditions of production. And the most Christian employer can pay no more than the heathen, the free-thinker or the Jew. Let us suppose that a philanthropic manufacturer should pay his workmen

much higher wages and insure them other favorable conditions of labor which they do not have in other places. What would be the inevitable consequence? The good man would no longer be a match for competition, and he would soon-very soon, too-see before him the alternative, either to pay his workmen as badly as competitors pay theirs, or wind up his business

It is capitalism which prescribes conditions in our present society. To these conditions even the individual capitalist or employer is subjected, whatever may be his own private inclination. Capitalism compels the capitalist to be cruel and brutal. Capitalism makes out of workmen the living appendages of machines. But SOCIALISM, the aim of which is the ABOLITION of CAPITALISM.

will make the laborer a man once more. How? By withdrawing capital from individual control and making it the common property of the whole people. By making society master of its social means of existence and thus giving it a chance to fit the productions of goods to its necessities, instead of fitting its ne cessities to the despotism of capital. By freeing the capitalist from the necessity of being a tyrant to his workmen, and the workmen from the necessity of selling themselves to the capitalist for starvation wages and sacrificing their human dignity to capitalist profit.

And the good Christian paper calls this aim of the Socialists the lowering of men to the level of brute beasts!

Ye pious humbugs, consider the horrible conditions under which thousands and ns of thousands of our fellow men rot away in the midst of our "Christian civ ilization," and then tell us, who has ground down these wretches to the level of beasts. Only Socialism can help these unfortunates. Present society has nothing for them but disgust and suspicion-the prison and the gallows.

Workingmen of all nations and all denominations, throw off your prejudices! Be strong! be fearless! be free! and evven you may be happy, and your descend-

in which work we will be glad to notice and to rejoice over every little amelioration, every betterment in the condition of the millions of the proletariat. And since all this may also require finally ome work with the shotgun, we advocate private ownership and practice with this public utility. And those "populists" in British Columbia no doubt stand upon

tropolis on Lake Michigan, where there

orators who can quote from Carl Marx's

or three Socialist-parties, besides six or

even factions and the Anarchists on top.

But speaking of quoting-a learned

Bernstein never declared "The means

are everything and the end is nothing"

vana cigars. What Bernstein really said

is: "The end-alm, whatever it may be,

fuer das was man gemeinhin unter 'End-

ziel des Socialismus' versteht ausseror dentlich wenig Sinn und Interesse

DIESES ZIEL, was immer es sei, IST MIRGAR NICHTS, DIE BEWEGUNG

ALLES."-Neue Zeit 1877-90, Vol. I, page 556.) By the word "MOVEMENT"

Bernstein understands, as he states, so

cial progress, political and economic agi-

tation and organization for the accom

So you see, Comrade Simons, we

not going to chase "after patches," but

agitate, organize and fight for social prog-ress and the "new garment." And So-

ialism requires thinkers not "servants."

So we will serve nobody, not even those

who claim that they represent the only

orthodox Socialism. And while we ex

plain to the proletariat and to everybody

else that according to our light Demo-

phase of our civilization, if civilization is

to survive-we also explain that Social-

ism will not come as a heavenly gift or at any stated date. We propose continu-

us work in meetings, newspapers, trades

unious, municipalities, legislatures, etc.,

cratic Socialism must mark the next

plishment of this progress.

s nothing to me; the movement is every-

Comrade Simons ought to quote

wanted to smoke genuine Ha

("Ich gestehe es offen, ich habe

immortal "Manifesto:" "Workingm all countries, unite," and still have

nan like

nless h

thing."

Bernstein correctly.

re many class-conscious and clear-cut

"Workingmen of

the same platform, only they cannot express it so precisely. They will in a few ears. How about the clear-cut, uncompromis

ing, scientific, class conscious, revolution-ary and shocked Socialists of Chicago?

As to the confroversy regarding second lass mail matter, this paper has critiised the postal department very severe ly. But we ought to hear the other side The deficit in the postal department is now about four million dollars annually. This deficit-so claim the postal authorities-would not only entirely disappear. but the department would also have a large surplus which could be used for

the extension of free mail delivery if it was not for the abuse of the so-called second class" or "pound rate" mail mat-Under the law, newspapers and ter. periodicals, when transmitted through the mails, are prepaid by the publishers at the uniform rate of one cent a pound. The amount of such matter now carried and distributed by the service has grown to be 60 per cent. of the whole volume of the postal business. Yet less than 4 per cent. of the government's total inome is derived from second-class mat-The postal department has proved er. that the pound-rate privilege is abused to an enormous extent, and that more than one-half of the printed matter is purely of an advertising or commercial nature-every larger commercial or publishing house issuing a "paper" to adver-tise its goods or its books. Now there can be no doubt that all of these do not

belong in the field of legitimate journal-

≯ One Sign of Prosperity. ≯

A remarkable dinner was that in honor of the woman who had charge of the Porto Rico exhibit at the Pan-American exposition. It was served to ten people at a cost of \$100 a plate. One of the dishes-barsch a la polonaise-was the Polish national soup, a dish that takes six days to prepare. Much of that time six days to prepare. is consumed in making ready the stock. This is done by fermenting the juice of red beets, which gives the rich crimson tint to the finished soup. Into this is introduced the following extraordinary combination: Fresh pork, Frankfurter sausages, knuckle, of veal, beef, ducks, cabbages, mushrooms, carrots, etc.

Another and decidedly new dish at this dinner--crosnes du Japan sautes au beurre-was made from a new tuber imported from France, but originally grown in Japan. This somewhat resembles the oyster plant in appearance, and in flavor suggests both celery and artichokes. Fillets of young bear and a salade Romaine

et coers d'artichauts were other fea-This salad required an enormous tures. number of French artichokes, as only the hearts were used, served with rum in Roman salad fashion.

Immense seedless English hothouse grapes steeped in Maraschino and served in tiny shells of ice were another deli-cacy. Boneless quail were also served, stuffed with pate de foie gras. birds were first turned inside out and the bones extracted; then, being returned, the birds were filled with the livers. The ices appeared in the shells of land turtles. One of the wines used was the last of its vintage, Thorndyke No. 7, 1809, and at \$20 a bottle added materially to the bill of costs.

The menu cards at this feast were autumn leaves-oak leaves-with the names printed in gold. The other cards of birch bark, the moss and lichen being left on the back. The table was hewn from a block of wood and the top was left uncovered, save for the centerpiece of moss and green orchids. Imbedded in he moss and flowers were tiny electric lights, and these electric lights bloomed all over the room and furnished the only light.

The floor of the room-the Empire room at Delmonico's-was spread with noss and scattered with autumn leaves, and its sides were lined with pine trees, while the ceiling was overlaid with vines and interlacing branches, so that the place seemed a woodland glade. The chairs, which were constructed of the branches of birch trees, were taken away as souvenirs.-New York Times.

There! Finally we have a sure sign that somebody or somebodies have "prosperity" and are enjoying it. But it is ten to one that the same bodies had the SAME prosperity during the times" from 1893-97 and were enjoying it then.

The Chicago teachers have acquired great glory by organizing and instituting legal proceedings against rich corporations and great tax-dodgers in Chicago, The teachers are in a fair way of compelling those millionaire Anarchists not only to pay millions of taxes every year, but also to reimburse the city for taxes evaded during the past twenty years. All this has caused the admiration and the envy of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses of Milwaukee. They got Miss ism or periodical literature, and hundreds Margaret Haley to come to the state conof such publications have been suppressed vention here to tell them how it was done. They listened and applauded. And last week they held a meeting and decided to start a similar organization. And where was the meeting held? At the clubroom of the Hotel Pfister. Mr. Pfister is the ome director and representative of the Street Railway Company and other large corporations that are accused of taxdodging Mr. Pfister is also one of the main Republican bosses of Wisconsin By reading this, who is not reminded of the following lines of the immortal Shakespearce. Snug the joiner, Snout the and Bottom the weaver are playing the story of Pyramus and Thise before the duke. A non is to scare Thisbe: ENTER LION AND MOONSHINE. Lion-"You, ladies, you, whose gentla hearts do fear The smallest monstrous mouse that creeps on floor, They now, perchance, both quake and trenble here. When lion rough in wildest rage doth rous.



ulist programme adopted. That is the natural logic. "The means are every-thing and the end nothing." So let us chase off after patches and give up all hope of a new garment. Choose which ye will serve, capitalism or socialism; ye cannot serve both.—Workers' Call.

shocking as our articles on the necessity of arming the people. But what are we to say? We are not British Columbians. thank the Lord-and we do not know exactly what the conditions are there But judging from the reports--"Immed ate Demands" is probably all they need in British Columbia to complete happiness this year. Next year, or in two years, they will no doubt make a new platform in British Columbia, Then, cessary, they will ask for the entire

unadulterated co-operative commonwealth, pure and simple. And so you think they will get it in the-next year' As for the class struggle. Those wicked British Columbians are said to have dropped-don't worry, Comrade Simons, it may not be true. They no doubt dropped those fine sentences over which you and some of the rest of us worked faithfully and late nights at the convention in Indianapolis. But what of it? class struggle it will we know the stick to the British Columbians as long as the capitalist system lasts. Why, it is even probable that next year those

British salmon-catchers will hunt high and low for our lost sentences. If they don't, they don't know a good platform from a poor one. In Milwaukee, we are not afraid that

the Populists will ever carry Chicago. The Republicans may, the Democrats will, but the Populists-never. They may under one name or the other try the trick in Cleveland, St. Louis, Kala-mazoo or Oshkosh, but never in the me-

-among them our own Milwaukee Vorwaerts Library, which when we sift the thing to the bottom, could hardly be considered a newspaper, and neither can Kerr's Library in Chicago. But the way the third assistant postmaster-Shocking! very shocking! Almost as

general, Edwin C. Madden, went at this very necessary reform showed ignorance and much animus against the labor move ment. Madden also took away the ond-class mail privilege from Wilshire's magazine because it was used as a dium to advertise H. Gaylord Wilshire. and he (Madden) made a complete as of himself when he tried to show that the subscription list of the Appeal to Reason was largely fictitious. But otherwise it s only fair to say that there were hun dreds of capitalistic advertising publica tions suppressed for every single Socialnons suppressed for every single both ist or trades union paper that was both-ered at all. With the exception of Wil-shire's Magazine-Wilshire made no bold fight, but went to Canada as a martyr-not a single Socialist puper lost its sec-ond-class mail privilege. And it goes without saying, that if the postal author-ites wanted to hit the. Socialist press for its opinions, they would single out such thoroughly class conscious and clear-cut Socialist papers as the Social Democratic Heraid, the Worker and the Workers' Call to begin with-not to mention the Anarchist organs like John Most's Frei-heit and Lzank's Free Society, which all enjoy the second-class mail privilege.' Still, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and the recent outcry made by the Socialist press and Socialists all over the country in defense of Wilshire and Wey-iand did some good. But stronger influ-ences are at work against Edwin C. Mad-den. The recent attempts of the postal department to enforce a more rigid class-fication has caused a good deal of fric-tion among numerous manufacturers and business men. They are up in arms ist or trades union paper that was bothfaction has caused a good deal of fir-tion among numerous manufacturers and business men. They are up in arms against Madden, and that he has also tried to bother a few Socialist publica-tions will not save him. His goose is cooked.

roar. Then kno joiner, know, that it is I one Snug the

John and a link of the loss of the joiner. In lion's fell. * For, if I shoukd as lion come in strife Into this place, 'twere pity on your life." Theseus-"A very gentile beast, and of a good conscience." Demetrius-"The very best of a beast, my lord, that e'e I saw." Lysander-"This lion is a very fox for his valour."

my lord, that e'er I saw." Lysander-"This lion is a very fox for his valour." Theseus-"True, and a goose for his dis-cretion." -Midsummer Night's Dream, Act 5,

idsummer Night's Dream, Act 5, Some 1.

William Waldorf Astor, who derives 44,000,000 from property in New York and lives in England, has given \$50,000 to an English rifle association. How we do hate the memory of Benedict Arnold!

cial act just as readily as they have Social Democratic Derald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY TE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. ALA STATE STREET. WISCONSIN MILWAUKEE, A. S. EDWARD VICTOR L. BERGER. Official Paper of the Federated Trades Count

ankes and of the Wisconsin tion of Labor.

Teases or Superstrives. One year, 50 cents t months, 35 cents. No papers sent to any em-sents. If without having subscribed, you wive it, then it has been subscribed for by a sed and no bill will (nilow. Poreign subscrip-es \$1.99.

is the number of this paper. If the number on your wrapper is 187 your subscription expires with the fact week's paper. Piebes renew

Milwaukee Post-office as Sec Matter, Aug. 20 1901.

MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1992.



There is much agitation going of seems to have its rise in officia circles, for the governmental acquirement of the telegraph lines. It has even been announced that \$200.000,000 will be ap propriated by Congress for this purpose And, incidentally, that bonds bearing in terest will be issued as a part of the deal. It is singular that this agitation should follow so quickly upon the heels of Marconi's success with wireless teleg Socialists will not be slow to out that if telegraphy without point ires is a fact ready for practical application, it is quite unnecessary for the verument to buy a million tons more of of useless wire and several millio sticks of wood upon which the wire is If the administration contem strung. any such scheme, it ought to be swept into oblivion with Roosevelt (wh it is said favors the robbery) in close proximity to "Uncle Sam's" big boot at broadest part of his anatomy.

a room bare of furniture. in tumbledown tenement of Brooklyn, woman with a four-month-old child her breast died on New Year's day of starvation. She was Mrs. Mary Gallin. Her husband, James, and been out of work for months and the last piece of food. A policeman had been pawned family was in trouble and entered house just in time to see the woman just babe was well furniture in the house had been pawned or food. The babe was wailing upon her and the husband and four half-ted children crouched on the floor. The children will be coddled a while by some tid society, then sent to the country, per haps to Pennsylvania mines to swarm with breaker-boys like rats in a pit: of to some New England factory to wear their lives out enriching profligate de-scendants of Mayflower Pilgrims.

The Denver Daily News, in an editorial reviewing the present political and economic situation, declares that "the greatest conflict the world has ever seen is before us," and concludes with the following significant words: "One of the ends of this struggle will be to set the wage-slave free. There is no good of shutting our eyes to this phase of the question. This is a fundamental prin-Any man has a right to that which he produces or its exact equiva-If he is forced to give to anothe a portion of his product, in that far he is a portion of his product, in that have a a slave. Statistics prove that labor pro-dices several times the amount it re-ceives in return as wages. We need no further proof of this than the fabulous fortiches the exploiters of the people build op."

A far-seeing and well-informed man in the rommercial world is Marshall Field. In a recent interview he said:

der the constitution A youth who had been kept in an Illi-nois reformatory nearly five years for a boyish offense, had was thereby made a criminal through the co-operation of the state and capitalistic concerns that get the labor of boys free, pleaded with the

judge to send him to Joilet, where there is some hope, "for there is none," said he. "at Pontine." But the law would not "at Pontiac." But the law would not permit the judge to grant the boy's prayer and he was sent back to Pontiac to reate profits for the state's masters-the Great is a state that can apitalists. nete out no better treatment to its youth!

By the competition of the rich to out bid each other for the possession of rare paintings, old man Raphael, who put upon canvas all sorts of improbable and impossible things, has been placed a the head of the list of great artists. J. P. Morgan has just paid \$500,000 for the painter's "Madonna." It is a case of easy money, acquired by sanctified cony, and is clearly indicative of the rise of American artistic taste. If the common people who admire Madonnas are real good, they shall have an opportunity of seeing Morgan's at a dollar

a head.

It is said that Mayor Low has decided on a policy of economy-we knew he'd do something like that-by cutting the salary account and discharging useles officials. In this way it is hoped that a saving of from \$3.000,000 to \$5.000,000 will be effected. Here is a hint for Mayor Harrison. He might be able to cover the school deficit by stopping paynent on salaries that are not earned and discharging a whole brigade of useless political loafers in the Chicago municipal departments. Will he? That's an other horse.

Foreign powers take notice: Th navy of the United States now comprises 225 vessels in commission, available for the business of killing men and destroying property, you understand, and sixty under construction, a total of 285 ressels men-of-war. See? Don't you step on our corns! Besides these battleships, we have a round eighty-five millions of peo ple-mostly fools for permitting such fol-ly-to draw on for soldiers.

The new mayor of New York, Seth Low, paragon of civic virtue, quintesof goodness, incarnation of patriot ence ism, has announced that his office hours are from 11 to 12:30 and from 1:30 to 3: that is a working day of three hours In a little while we shall hear some thing about the burden of public office an overworked mayor and a vacation in Europe.

While the corporations are grabbing up coal lands in 50,000 acre lots, the poor of Chicago are waging warfare over the possession of waste packing cases to keep hem warm. Three hundred women and children the other day fought to get session of a few broken boards which a manufacturer wanted removed from bi premises. It's an inspiring picture all round.

Agents of a manufacturing company at Springfield, Ill., wrecked a street car loaded with some of its non-union workmen and the company is now suing the strikers for \$50,000 damges. The suit comes as a complete surprise to the strik ing workmen, who have learned that cap talists have effective methods to turn public sympathy and win a strike.

Some weeks ago, when Gage's retire ment from the treasury was announced The Herald ventured to say that a new and powerful banking institution was in cubating. The report is now current that after a two month's vacation in Europe, Gage will start in New York an international bank and thus carry out one of his pet projects.

"Society circles" in Burlington. have been "surprised and shocked" to learn that a prominent and rich wom an, who "has shone socially for a num ber of years" in that community, ha married a "common mechanic." Wouldn' that "jar you?" The idea of a woman marrying a socially useful man instead phool dude! of a dam

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD.

The War for Freedom. By Eugene V. Debs

and country we inhabit is generally supposed to have been in a state of peace since the close of the Civil war, excepting the brief period required to push the Spaniards off the Western continent. And yet during this reign of so-called peace more than a score of bloody battles have been fought on American soil, in every one of which the working class were beaten to the earth, notwithstanding they outnumbered their conquerors and des-polers at least ten to one, and notwith-standing in each case they asked but a tithe of what they were justly entitled to. The country we inhabit is ge

tithe of what they were justly entitled to. To recall the bloody scenes in the Ten-nessee mountains, the horrors of Idako, the tragedies of Virden, Pana, Buffalo, Chicago, Homestead, Latimer, Leadville, St. Louis and many others, is quite enough to chill the heart of a man who has such an organ, and yet above the cloud and smoke of battle there shincs forever the bow of promise; and however fierce the struggle and gloomy the out-look, it is never obscured to the brave, self-reliant soul who knows that victory at last must crown the cause of labor. Thousands have fallen before the fire doubtless doomed to share the same fate, but

"Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son. Thought baffled oft is ever won."

"Freedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son. Thought baffled oft is ever won." The struggle in this and other lands by the sons of toil is a struggle between classes which in some form or other has been waged since primitive man first cap-tured and enslaved his weaker fellow be-ing. Through all the long, dark night of history the man who toiled has been in fetters, and though today they are in-visible, they yet bind him as securely in wage slavery as if forged of steel. How the millions toil and produce! How they suffer and are despised! Is the earth forever to be a dungeon to them? Are their offspring always to be food for misery? These are questions that confront the working men of our day and a few of them at least understand the nature of the struggle, are conscious of their class interests and are striving with all their energy to close up the ranks and conquer their freedom by the solidarity of labor. In this war for freedom the organized men in the Western states have borne a conspictous and bonorable part. They have, in fact, maintained better condi-tions on the whole than generally pri-trail, and this they have done under a fir-that would have reduced less courageous and determined me. But, not withstand-ing their organized resistance, they must ground before the march of capitalism. It requires no specially sensitive nature to feel the tightening of the coils, nor bor if the government is suffered to con-linue in control of the capitalist. In every crisis the should guns of the government are aimed at the working class. They point in but one direction. In no other way could the capitalist maintain their class supremary. Court injunctions paralyze but one class. In fact, the government of the ruling class is to keep the exploited class in subjec-tion. Tabor unions, most of ther mind class

is to keep the exploited class in subjec-tion. Labor unions, most of them with anti-quated methods, are indequate to cope with the enemy in a crisis, and when the smoke of battle clears away their members lie stark and dead on the field, or languish in prison, or are forced to leave wife and child to tramp among

strangers in quest of a job. Every battle that has been fought reaches the one les-son, that the workers must unite upon class-conscious ground, that they must vote as one against every capitalist can-didate even though he be their best per-sonal friend; that they must nominate their own candidates upon a platform that recognizes clearly and declares in-equivocably in favor of their interests and stand by them nutil they make their own class the governing class and abol-ish the wage system and the countless crimes that follow in its train. Tet the labor unions staunchly contend with all their power for such concressions but at the same time let the members who compose them open their eyes to the fact that an industrial revolution is in progress and that to secure the inesti-mable boon of liberty and equality they must make their class, the only class ev-class, which means the abolition of class rule and wage slavery and the inaugura-tion of the reign of freedom. EUGENE V. DEBS. Terre Haute, Ind.,

tion of the reign of freedom. EUGENE V. DEBS. Terre Haute, Ind.,

The Struggle for Existence.

The Struggle for Existence. Science finds in this struggle a law of evolution and calls it natural selec-tion, and tells us of the "survival of the fittest." Every living creature is plunged at birth into a battle for life. In the general melec those lesst adapted to es-cape by superior methods of attack survive and transmit their superiority to posterity. By struggle and conflict na-ture perfects her work. — Menderin life by following the example of nature and are enticed into a strug-gling. fighting career, dom boomer-ang to battlefort has been one of universal warfare and competition in which force and fraud were the means of conquest and the weakest were crushed to the wall. This priciple en-tered fito every department of life. In these, society, industry, commerce and fision the maxim has governed. "ev-ery man for himself and the weakest were the bindmost." This primeral law of self-indenses is proclaimed in every door and horn, every claw and fang of crea-tion. The identity of this struggle in human and in animal life is evident. — Animals fight, and so do men. Com-petition in human society can never be what it is in lower life. No salmon has a tild deed to the Fraser with power to some with enormous advantages and some miserably and hopelessly handi-caped. The result must be as the bat-the of naked Indians with machine guns. The terms of the struggle are from the beginning unjust and unfair. The re-sult of the struggle are from the beginning unjust and unfair. The re-sult of the struggle are from the beginning unjust and unfair. The re-sult of the struggle are from the beginning unjust and unfair. The re-sult of the struggle are from the beginning unjust and unfair. The re-sult of the struggle are from the beginning unjust and unfair. The re-sult of the struggle are from the beginning unjust and unfair. The re-sult of the struggle are from the beginning unjust and unfair. The re-sult of the struggle are from the beginning unjust and unfair. The re-sult of the struggle are from the beg happiness out of three-fourths of the hu man rave. A civilization may be developed by his method. Weapons of way

The Glass Struggle. Labor Movement

-----Many shoemakers of London. Eng-(sembly's official organ, was injunctioned and, have been thrown out of work be-ause of overproduction. The Indiana Federation of Labor has stituted suit for damages. hand, have been thrown out of work be-cause of overproduction. The Indiana Federation of Labor has declared in favor of a Chinese exclusion law and in favor of free school books. A proposition is under consideration by organized labor at Indianapolis to build a \$35,000 labor temple. Tom Mann. the British labor agitator, is now in New Zealand. He says the labor movement in Great Britain is held back on account of the Boer war. The striking ironworkers of San Fran-

A census report shows that in 1900 the manufactured articles was \$1,260,382. \$76 for which the 395,116 laborers re-ceived \$191,510,962, or a little over 15 per cent., or an average of \$455 per worker. This is a decrease of \$25 per worker from the figures of 1800.

The tobacco trust, having secured a strong foothold in the United Kingdom, has absorbed the two largest concerns in Germany and is negotiating for two more. It is also stated that the trust is

more. It is also stated that the trust is reaching out for the tobacco plantation of South Africa.

of South Africa. The federal court at Louisville, Ky., has swung a second injunction at the miners of Hopkins county and made it permanent. The miners are prohibited from picketing, etc., or from camping near the homes from which they were evicted. Those same miners had their paper suppressed by Mr. Madden.

It is estimated that nearly 1000 dele-gates will attend the annual convention



social conditions of production in chains of wage-slavery. CAPITAL its being a SOCIAL RELATION, a pa-ing historical category, the last stage development of the mercantile civilia-tion. The blichting influence of the stage of civilization on human life is we recognized by all modern thirkers, a entists and philanthropists. Capitalism disintegrates the family the production of the she dearcher

entists and philanthropists. Capitalism disintegrates the famil the proletarian, drives his daughte sexual slavery, sends his child into factory, to lower the wages to the p of starvation, puts a premium on cunning and unscrupulous exploits of man by man, breeds crime, encour hostility between classes and nat and degrades human labor to the rol a mere commodity.

hostility between classes and nations and degrades human labor to the role of a mere commodity. The present civilization, with its redu-less, wasteful and uncontrolled individual istic proclivities, must necessarily lead is an age of moral decay and deep peasa-ism of the masses. The middle class re-formers claim that we have too must civilization; in other words, preach a s-turn to the stage of simple production Crinical Socialism rejects the very ide of "progressing backward," as impossing if it were desirable and undesirable if i were possible. "The remedy for the evil-of civilization is more civilization," as Morris says. "The mode of appropriate has to be adapted to the mode of produ-tion, SOCIAL APPROPRIATION has to go hand in hand with SOCIAL PRO-DUCTION. Only from that momen will men make their own history with full consciousness," says F. Engels; "s-ly from that moment will the Social for results desired by them in a larger and larger measure. It IS THE LEAP OF HUMANITY FROM THE DOMAIN OF FREEDOM."

OF NECESSITY INTO THE REAL OF FREEDOM." The capitalistic civilization has to make place for Socialistic civilization, its anti-thesis. There can be no more emphate indictment of our present civilization that that pronounced by Prof. Albion W. Small of the University of Chicage: "Civilization is a miserably crude exper-ment until ft is possible for each member of society to command food and clothing and shelter and surplus and leiane enough to permit progressive and all-idea expansion of manhood. Civilization b still further a failure until each member of society knows the rational ends b which the material elements of weffar should be made the means, and until each member of society is rationally using abundant material wealth for attainment of complete life."

number of society knows the rationalleside expansion of manhood. Civilization is solved tried to limit the state func-tions to that of a moderne police officer. It is climate of used to be approximately a solved to be approximately and the state func-tion the maxim of LBT ALONE. The characterial clements of welfare thansformation of the SIMPLE production into MANUFACTURE and the about the material elements of welfare to a NON-FLE production the laborer was at once the owner of the means and materials of production the laborer was at once the owner of the means and materials of production the laborer was at once the owner of the means and materials of production the laborer was at once the owner of the means and materials of production the aborer was at once the owner of the means and materials of production the aborer was at once the owner of the means and materials of production the aborer of the order of the transformation of the product. The capitalistic system rent asunder the connection be offered at the transformation of the product to the non-production a NON-POSEES. Off. a proletarian, while it turned over a shelter and surplus and leisure enough to persent anarchistic, plane to mathood, and womanhood also be system (or rather sortid apology for a system) has to make place for the rational aborer in the shape of profit. The modern capitalist turned the modern efficies and justice in human relevance of the work of the ware on the marker for profit. The modern capitalist turned the state and issue of a society based on the principles at modern efficies and justice in human relevance of the society is a state of the society of the state of the state turned the system is a state of the society is the state of the state turned the state and issue of profit. The modern capitalist turned the state and issue of a society is a state of the state and turned the state and issue of a state of the state and turned the state and issue of a state of the state and the state and issue the state and issue the state an

*** THE STRICKEN FIELD OF A THE AMERICAN INVASION.

The following graphic account of in-tensifying economic conditions in Eng-land, by Frederick A. McKenzie of Northampton, appeared in the Chicago Mmerican: Northampton, Eng., Dec. 16. Northampton Eng., Dec. 16. The grane intrasion of England. The grane intrasion of England. The grane international conflicts of the Mmerican intrasion of England. The grane international conflicts of the unexployed." he said, "or you must be fought, not with cartridges, shells and bayonets, but with bread. Northampton is realizing the truth of this. Its indus-tries have been one of the great points of attack by the American invaders. To-day its people- are face to face with a graye industrial crisis. ay its people are face to face with a rave industrial crisis.

day its people- are face to face with a grave industrial crisis. There is no strike, there is no real la-bor trouble, but the matsers and men are alike suffering from sheer lack of employment. Markets which were once theirs are now American. Orders which once kept their factories busy now give profit to the swifter and more toilsome workers of New England. The Austra-lian market, which was once almost wholly English, now obtains its supplies from the United States. The South African market, once their very profit-able field, now gives them little but empty order forms. Even in England itself the American shoe has come everywhere. One large Northampton firm, owning many shops over England, which former-y made kets own boots in this borough, now buys a large part of them from across the Atlantic. Factories are working half and third

Factories are working half and third me. Whole streets are desolate and lmost empty. Girls who were six tonths ago in receipt of good wages are Pactories are working haif and third time. Whole streets are desolate and almost empty. Girls who were six months ago in receipt of good wages are now receiving on an average earnings of half a dollar a week. Alas! for the girl who at this time has no home of her own! The well-to-do manufacturers are helping as best they can, but most of the reality, needy are too proud to accept charity.

food is our cry, and the definition of hungry met it." A fortnight ago a mob of hungry met two hundred strong went up to the gate of the workhouse and clanored an shouted and cursed at the guardians in side. They climbed over the fence, tryin is to get at them. They could find no re-fault with the guardians, who had do and are doing their best to help the but they were hungry, and your hungry man is not a good reasoner. "Work of man is not a good reasoner. "Work of man is not a good reasoner. "Work bread." they cried, and the cry may turned at any moment to "Bread

bread, they cried, and the cry may be turned at any moment to "Bread or blood" Yet the Northampton workers refuse to recognize that they have sustained more than the most temporary revers. Their factories are now full of American stocked with American leather. As American last factory, perhaps the largest in England, which has been recent set up there is flourishing almost alon among Northampton businesses. The own shops are selling American both and royukies go steadily and in larg quantities from this shoem king center to the English agents of the American shoe center of England. Its student have taken all the prizes for technic perfection. The beauty of its work s the old lines has been universally a mitted. It cannot believe that anoble land has come in and taken from it the which it long regarded as its over.

In regard to American believe we are almost at high tide. 1 do not believe that the export trade will be maintain d to the extent it has been for 'the last eighteen months." And as soon as the interview was out the And scared newspaper managers went after opinions from lesser lights in the world of trade to offset Field's "pessimism." President Forgan of the First National bank, however, said: "We have had too much faith in the future and have dis-counted it too liberally."

Here is a harrowing story from Ger-many: From Berlin it is reported that great distress prevails among the farmers. Many of them are flocking to the cities to obtain food. Some have been compelled to eat pet dogs to escape star-vation. Things have reached such an extremity, the cable says, that the au-thorities at the village of Geben are se riously considering a proposition to oper a dog butchery in order to properly prewhen the people awake to a sense of their helplessness under capitalism, such a condition will be impossible.

Senator Mason of Illinois has been kind enough to say to Chicago Labor repre-sentatives that he favors a bill to do away with government by injunction and granting a man the right of trial by jury. "which," he says, "is granted him by the constitution!" He thinks a special act would do the trick. And the Chicago the constitution: He thinks a special erage decrease per man employed in man-act would do the trick. And the Chicago in the trick of \$25, from \$510 in 1890 to \$485 in 1900. Superintendent of Census Merriam's their lodge rooms. But Billy does not tell why the injunction judges who are owned by corporations, will not be able to deny a workingman rights under a spectral s

Census Reports on Manufactures

The bulletins on manufactures, issued by the census bureau, show up some rath er disturbing facts to those who have en insisting, with President Roosevelt that the average wageworker has never been so well off as now. Bulletin No. 105 for Oregon shows that

the individual wage for 1890 was \$570, while in 1900 it was \$483-a decrease of \$87 in ten years. Yet the average prod-uct for each wage-earner was \$66 more in 1900 than in 1890. Bulletin No. 107 for Colorado gives the average wage in manufactures in 1900. Bulletin No. 115, for Kanasa manufac-tures, shows an average wage per man in 1900 of \$455, compared with \$470. iv 1990 - the state convicts in raising su-gar case. This will remove all convict employment. The corganized butchers of New York tures, shows an average wage per man in 1900 of \$455. compared with \$470 in 1890-a decrease of \$15 in ten years. Going East to Connecticut, Bulletin No. 109, the individual wage of the workers in 1900 was \$468, as against \$487-a decrease of \$19 in ten years. Again coming: West, Bulletin No. 114.

Again comini; West, Builetin No. 113, for Iowa, also dealing with manufactures, gives an average wage in 1900 of \$408, compared with \$400 in 1800-a single in-crease of \$8 in ten years; but it shows also that the individual surplus product in 1900 was \$575, against \$496 in 1890. The bulletin for Illinois shows an av-erage decrease per man employed in man-

addressed the government of India re-garding the Australian bill, prohibiting postal contracts unless only white labor is employed on the mail steamships.

bill. For the first time in the history of the trade in Williamsport, the barbers of that city did not work on either Christmas or New Year's day. This is due to the union's influence.

back on account of the Boer war. The striking ironworkers of San Fran-cisco have gained another point by the resumption of work in the Vulcan Iron works, under the nine-hour day. The chamber points out that 70,000 Lascar seamen and firemen are employed on mail steamsibys and that these men are likely to be gravely injured by the bill.

About 800 persons out of employment and demanding bread began a riot at Vi-enna, Austria, recently. They were dis-persed by the police. Sixteen of the riot-ers were injured.

rers were injured. The employes of the Wilkesbarre and Wyoming Valley Traction company have-signed a new scale of wages, to last a year, securing an increase of 5 cents a day. The men have been receiving \$1.65 a day.

The organized Lutchers of New York The organized butteners of New York city are taking steps to prevent the re-peal of the law requiring the closing of markets on Sunday. It is feared that such action will be taken at the coming session of the Legislature.

制的

of the United Mine Workers, which will be held in Indianapolis, beginning Janu-ary 20. President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson, it is expected, will be re-elected. There are forty-eight Chinese shoe fac-tories and fifty slipper factories, owned and operated exclusively by Chinese, on the Pacific coast.

and operated exclusively by Chinese, on the Pacific coast.
 A bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mitchell, fixing \$2 as the minimum rate of wages to be paid to women in the employ of the government. The announcement of the selection of Edwin Lemare of London as city organist of Pittsburg, Pa., to succeed the late Frederick Archer, at a salary of \$4000 a year, has caused the local trade unions to raise the question of violation of the contract labor laws.
 In an interview in Youngstown, President Shaffer of the iron and steel workers declared that his controversy with President Gompers of the A. F. of L is not yet settled, but will be taken up and thoroughly aired at the coming convention of the Amalgamated association at Wheeling, where, according to Shaffer, "there will be things said that will interest President Gompers." Mr. Shaffer complains that Gorapers' réport at the A. F. of L. convention did not contain the slightest reference to the controversy between the two gentiemen, and, therefore, he (Shaffer) was unable to discuss the matter in the regular manner.

The Central Federated union of New York passed a resolution demanding to the versulation of the Legislature.
 The Central Federated union of New York passed a resolution demanding to the versulation of the trades of the unions of the trades of the trades of the unions so as to protect the unions the trades of the unions so as to protect the and the employees argued that owing the the considering the question of altering the passed in the Tades council for refusing to box.
 The fight in the Dayton labor morement has reached the courts. The Alter the trades council for refusing to box.
 The fight in the Dayton labor morement has reached the courts. The Alter the National Cash Register courts. The Maines were expelled from the Trades council for refusing to box.
 For publishing the facts, the Maines were Young the facts, the Maines were council for refusing the sector.

charity. Yesterday a man was brought before the justices for smashing the windows of a big shop. "Yes," he said, when taxed with the offense, "I. did break them, be-caues I was hard up. I have got noth-

Socialism Abroad.

The German Emperor is getting nerv-ous. He has prohibited the circulation of the Austrian Socialist paper, the Ar-beiter Zeitung, in Germany for two years.

years. ^{(Th}a Social Democrats of Germany had succeeded in obtaining up to December 20 as many as 3.376,000 genuine signa-tures to their petitions against the new proposed taxes on food. It is not im-probable, however, that with the help of the Catholic Center the government may carry the measure. But it is quite cer-tain that this will largely increase the Socialist vote at the next general elec-tion.

The Social Democrat of London, Eng. in the December number has an article by A. M. Simons on "The Socialis Movement in America."

Movement in America." There is a small party in Belgium of Christian Socialists whose head is a Catholic priest, the Abbe Daens. One of his adherents, M. Plancquaert, has just been prosecuted at Bruges, in Flan-ders. He had said that, though the veople could not now hope to fight suc-cessfully against the arn y, yet there were other means which mig.' be used, such as blowing up railways, etc., in-stancing the action of the Boers in the Transvnal. After a trial lasting two days, M. Plancquaert was acquitted, and this is considered a victory for the Dem-ocrats, and as likely to hasten the ad-vent of universal suffrage.

Sweden, the candidate of the Socialis won the day.

Socialist members of city council Bilbso, Spain, found that physicians not respond promptly to call of sick p ple who are poor. Result, public mar-cal service was established.

cal service was established. Socialism has taken root in Finlan despite disfranchispenent of workers, election in Helsingfors having resulted a victory for the Socialists, who gains a seat for the first time. Socialists of Japan don't propose to suppressed. They held an immense me-ing in Yokohama and resolved that the will carry on their propagands desp-all obstables.

A most remarkable election has in taken place to fill a vacancy in the conneil of Berlin. The total vote cast the district was 2430. Of this num the Socialist candidate received 22 votes and his old party opponent just

GEPMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS SHOULD READ DE WAHRHE

ription Reduced to \$1.00.

ocrais, and as likely to hasten the ad-vent of universal suffrage. I district distris district district district district distri

Does Municipal Ownership & B. B. Stranse in London at and Management Pay?

a series of valuable and examinations articles dealing with objections against municipal ownership and m by R. B. Suthers for the Lon-Clarion, we reproduce the follow-Clarion, we reproduce the follow-

"Does Municipal Ownerships rement Pay?" Ou ask: "Does a certain business it is generally understood that question can have only one mean-And that is: "How much profit in g do the proprietors of the business

into interiore of the set of the

ake atie han go: ber une def ber te ach son te ach

ant, pit out anter a start

sim acor, tort win sore

Prestina to the state

at at a lond er at

d'hing

Basta Bbasag

at be kept in mind that this nar-t cannot be applied to municipal-gred services. Justion to be asked of municipal-tic "Do they conduce to the con-s, the beath, and the happiness whole community?" s question can be answered in the ive, then it may be said that in t sense of the word municipal ment does "pay."

at sense of the word municipal rement does "pay." opponents of municipal manage-any that it does not pay, or, rather, words of Lord Avebury, it will chy or certainly" lead to "loss or words."

by or certainly lead to loss or price." never produce any facts in sup-their assertions. In face of the sof municipal management, they iven to repeat the vague state-of other men, or to take refuge al prophecies of future woe. instance. Lord Avebary, arguing the joint committee on munici-ding against municipalities under-lighting and tram enterprises.

hink as a general rule a municipal wiser not to undertake the lighting the perhaps, refer to the very high rity of the late attorney-general, Si and Webster, who said: 'Whateve and being the late attorney-general, Sin ard Webster, who said: 'Whatever the said as to the profit made out dertakings such as gas or tramways ed by corporations, his belief was fit the matter was threshed out, it deformed to the second state and rates were undertaken.'' we we have one very high authority. Aveoury, knowing nothing about subject himself. relying on another high authority, the face attorney-ral, Sir Richard Webster. a yerarge person, full of reverence lords and people of title generally, de naturally expect that Sir Rich-bellef was founded on facts, that lichard was an authority on the sub-and that Lord Aveoury quoted him me he knew Sir Richard was an au-tiy. Indeed, he refers to "the high ority."

repen to have by me the speech Richard Webster from which Lord ry quoted. What Sir Richard did ns as follows:

belief was that if the matter were d out it would be found that the on the ordinary ratemary was here no such risks were under

where Lord Avebury stopped r Richard went on: ourse, he did not pretend to la yn as a fact from personal knowl

dee" Of course he didn't. He couldn't. Re-rone all the facts point the (ther way. The above is a fair sample of the trymments brought by the champions of rivate municipal enterprise to prove the allure of municipal management. Their high authority" is a man who admits hat he knows nothing about the sub-set.

e same people who tell us that mu-al management does not pay also us that municipalities ought not to "profits!"

ake "profits!" What a contradiction is here! If mu-cipalities do not "pay" how can they swibly make "profits?" The fact is, of course, that certain unicipalities do make "profits" on their se, tram, market, and other undertak-

t as I have said above, the test of the same said above, the test of the same same said above, the test of the municipal service. It is, however, r the present conditions, very use o be able to show in figures that cipal management is in many cases immerial "success, We are so much sessed if a thing "pays." ere are no statistics covering the e of the municipal undertakings in output.

able of the municipal undertakings in e-country. The fullest return is that presented to ardiament in 1899, and this only dealt ith the most important undertaking of e 2%5 municipal boroughs in England ad Wales: Scotland. London, and the meller districts not being included. This, however, gives us a fair idea of he magnitude of municipal enterprise. ad conclusively disproves the argument at municipal management does not pay," in the commercial sense. The return relates to: Waterworks, Baths, Gasworks, Baths, Gasworks, Dweilings. Barkets, Dweilings. Electric Lighting, Piers, Quays, etc.

Lighting, Piers, Quays, etc.

In these services the total capital in-ested was £88,152,595. The average annual income (5 years) as £8,898,370.

and exhaust the objections wmership and for the Lon-train business levisor diagonal and the services cheaper and to pay-ing off capital borrowed. Tore, since the Glasgow municipality took control of the water supply forty water from 15 2d in the pound sterling rental to 5d in the pound sterling rental levisor in the price paid by much profit in the London comments and the price paid by

rental to 5d in the pound sterling rental for domestic supply. Compare that with the price paid by the London consumer under private en-terprise. On a £30 house in Glasgow the water rate amounts to 12s 6d. On a £30 house in Chaisea the water rate is £2 16s. On a £30 house in Lambeth the water rate is £2 16s. On a £30 house in Southwark the water rate is 32s. And so on. The London consumer pays from two to five times as much as the Glasgow consumer. He does not get as much water, he does not get as good water, and a large part of the money he pays goes into the pockets of the water lords. Last year the water companies took

lords. Last year the water companies took just over a million in profits from the in-telligent electors of the metropolis. In Glascow a part of the 5d in the pound sterling goes to paying off the capital borrowed to provide the water-works. £2,359,600 has been so spent, and over one million of this has been paid back.

Capital borrowed to provide the water-works. 22,359,000 has been so spent, and over one million of this has been paid back.
 Does municipal management pay?
 Look at Liverpool. The private companies did not give an adequate supply, so the municipality took the matter in hand. What is the result?
 The charge for water in Liverpool is a fixed rate of 3d in the pound sterling and a water rate of 745d in the pound sterling.
 For this comparatively small amount the citizen of Liverpool, as Sir Thomas Highes said, "can have as many baths and as many water closets as he likes, and the same with regard to water for his garden."
 In London the water companies make high charges for every separate bath and water closet.
 The water rate in Manchester is 3d in the pound sterling; in Southampton, where tides been a municipal supply since 1420, 10d in the pound; at Hull, another old-established municipal firm dating from 1447, the rate is 10s a year on £20 rental, and has year there was a profit of £13,000: at Brighouse, Burnley, Eastbourne and Stockport the rate is 1 an a £15 rental; at Sheffield a (2) house pays 18s, and there was a profit is of municipal water supply meeely from the commercial point of view.
 Now let us look at municipal gas. I wash I had some to see by. I find from the last Parliamentary Beturn (1899-1900) that there are 222 municipal gas undertakings in the United Kingdom.

6,155.725

is. The interest and sinking fund 1.280.168 THE NET PROFIT IS £003,189.

Does municipal management pay well? From another Parliamentary Return 1 gather that the 450 private gas com-panies made a profit of four millions, which they paid into the pockets of a few individuals in dividends ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. All this might be diverted into the pockets of the communities to whom it rightfully belongs. Notice how the fol-lowing towns are able to relieve the rates out of municipal gas profits:

	Town. Manchester	Net	Profits On Gas.	Used i Relief o Rate
	Manchester		73,965	52.00
	Salford		45.513	32.51
ĝ	Bolton Bradford	?	33,748	20,00
	Bradford		20,534	not state
2	Birmingham		29,821	29,82
	Leicester			27.33
8	Oldham		19.917	9.62
8	Halifax		18,192	12.50
	Burnley	•••	14.806	9.50

 Wight
 13,061
 13,061

 Rochdale
 13,061
 13,061

 As in the case of water, all these towns are not only paying lawer prices for gas than a private company would charge, but they are wiping out the capital account. Here is an instructive illustration from Manchester and Liverpool, two cities, as regards natural advantages, practically on a level.

 Manchester has a municipal gas supply. In Liverpool a private company owns the gas works.

 These figures relate to the year 1807, and were propared by the superintendent of the Manchester gas department.

 The capital employed by the municipality and by the company was about equal in amount.

 The illuminating power of the gas was a fraction in favor of Liverpool.

 Rochdale 13,061 13.061

not a man of w'at yer'd call an eddl-But I But I sees somethings as makes me cuss my birth: 'Ere's men as steps inter the shoes of them wot's done the grind. Then they walks about as if they owned the earth.

THE MAN IN THE STREET.

I'm not a "college pu wot's studied, like

wot's studied, like. Nor I 'aven' read wot 'appened Flod. But fancies I'm as good as any If I 'aven't got no blue-sky-blood.

I wants ter know the reason born at all, If it takes 'im all 'is tim crust. Wot other men afflicted with lisps, an' drawis Quickly turns their bloomin with disgust.

A Match for Him. The following admirable story is from the London Clarica: It happened in one of the confortable third-class carriages of the Manchester express, and came about in this fashion: The compartment was a "smoker," and the passengers included a large, brawny man of the laboring class, and also an-other individual who might be either a cabinet minister or a commercial travel-er, his silk hat being of the glossiest and his frock-coat of the most extreme style, which, with his yellow boots, neat un-tored and uew bag, containing documents of state or samples of merchandise as the case might be, gave him a very superior appearate. Thus the shing hat on the rack, and replacing it by a tweed traveling cap, the possible nobleman took out a handsome briar pipe and a full pouch of tobacco, and, after leisurely filling, proceeded to silver box. Meanwhile the laborer produced a clay from his yest pocket and feit for a match and use to be turned to "his lord-ship," and asked respectfully for the re-cursion of the lighted matr. The other glanced sidewars at him, and family went on with his lighting opera-tions until the match was almost spent. and then proffered it. The beholders, the workman, instead of taking the match, seized firmly hold, of the beholders, the workman, instead of taking the match his pipe; and succe-tion in the instead of the joy of taking the match his pipe; and succe-ation only in getting his light, but also in scorching the fingers of the good, kind so heid the light to his pipe; and succe-ation only in getting his light, but also in scorching the fingers of the good, kind so heid the light to his pipe; and succe-and score his the pipe; and succe-tion how only in getting his light, but also in scorching the fingers of the good, kind

One cannot be too careful.

One Workingman's Expenses.

I know a clerk whose salary is \$12 a rek. He is a man of small family. I know a clerk whose salary is \$12 a, week. He is a man of small family. They live in a rented flat of five rooms. His wife does the housework, except the family laundry. There are two stoves, one a heater, the other a cooking range. These in winter consume about one ton of coal per month. His house rent is \$16 per month. Here is a list of some of his inevitable living expenses per week, outside of food and clothing:

Rent	*****		×			*	÷	ε.	6R	*	2	43	÷.,	2	6	2		÷	4	÷	*	*	33
Fuel an	d ligh	t.	1	In		N	а	n	ti	r	9	Ń	2	2	8	2	1		4	\$	÷	2	
Rent Fuel an Laundry Car far Noon lu		83			5	12	18		1	8		3		2	10	2	9	0	0	1	ŝ	2	
Car far		98	9	219	6	3	2	10	18	3	8	1	8	18	40	9	8	0	9	ĵ,	1	8	3
Noon In	inches	96		38				9		5		Ť,	5		ł	1	0	8		ē	9	2	2

The average annual income (5 years).
The average annual income (5 years).
The string an average annual net profit
The profit of average power.
The profit of average power.
The profit of average profit private average annual have prove average average average annual have prove average aver <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>



Bern at all.
It it takes in all its time to earn the second s

excite the sympathy of susequent generations.
 In 1871 there were massacres in Paris: from twenty to thirty thousand were killed, without even the semblance of a trial and vision attempting to do so.
 M. Thiers safe the army should enter Paris first, although it entered in a sea of blood. It entered; this massacre we hardly find spoken of either in public print or by historians, and when we do, it is usually condoned or praised because workingmen were shot and the privileged did the shooting.
 Marat held no official position except one in a subordinate committee, until he was elected as deputy to the National Assembly. The royalists immediately opened a vigorous attack upon him. They realized that he was the most ag-gressive, fearless, and honest opponent they had. He could see through and make clear to the people every subtle plan and every designing purpose of the royalists. To overthrow him was now their supreme object and purpose. They charged him with advocating a dictator-ship and even doubg that by sacrificing this man they could gain the sympathy and assistance of the more conservative members. This is not the first, or proha-bly the last; time in history when at-tempts have and will be made to sacri-fice strong men to appease an eneny who grows more ferocions by the sacrifice so unavailingly made.
 When this charge was made, he went for to take the tribune, and pechang this is the most dramatic incident in his entire life. He did not lie or equivocate; he admitted the charge. He read from

When this charge was made, he went forth to take the tribune, and pechaps this is the most dramatic incident in his entire life. He did not lie or equivocate? he admitted the charge. He read from his paper the statement he had made, that if the National Assembly failed to draw a constitution in eight sittings, the only salvation for the people was a pa-triotic directorate. directorate. n we now glance at the past and

theological despotism. He re-the dawn and the light, and it that armed him in his conflict. We have our privileged clas-our commercial, and industrial They are the patronizers of 1 and of art. Their economic entered and sat down by the bath-where he sat covered by a large and a board serving as a writing He inquired. "What is happening en?" She replied, "Eighteen depa-a sympathy with the Department upreme there." "What are their ?" She commenced to give them the bath own After he loom up in the shades, we vive a glimpse of the power-which suggested such a ne-provalists organized and were too ties in sympathy places them in a position all that teaches obedience strong against a In commencing his defense, he took all the blame upon himself, and later point-ing a pistol at his temple, said. "If you had voted an accusation against me, I foot of this tribunal." He implored them

tion view the only refuge of royalism.
Torday made two statements as to his reply upon her giving him the names.
(1) "It will not be long before they are all gaillotined." (2) "I, will have their and the second statements are solved to be true, for Marat had no power to have any one guillotined. He was not on the committee of public safety. He held me committee of public safety. He held me position at all, and during the twelve months preceding his death, during which here were sixty old persons guillotined, he had never been the man to denounce one of them or bringing them to trial, with persons the exception of the king.
To mean preceding his death, during which had never been the man to denounce one of them or bringing them to trial, with persons the exception of the king.
To mean the during the twelve months preceding the dying call of Marat.
Simoune rushed into the room shricking: "My God, he is assassinated." Corday attempted to escape, but was quickly overpowered and the crowd gathered at the outside of the house and attempted to is pain admission. The note closed as follows: "I have secrets to reveal to you of the utmost importance of liberty. I am unhappy. This in itself is sufficient to give me a claim on your protection."
This closing sentence shows clearly the mains of the people. It was the cause of liberty. I au manapy. This in itself is assassination. It was not, however, prompted entirely, if at all, by a desire to save the people, or even the roy of the unhappiness of the origins the sweet of secrets to the origing his detain the infollowing his during the prison she wrote to the committee of secrets is of the presence of liberty. She did not plead the purity of her moreal, security. She did not plead the presence of harer and asked that a portrait of here was follows, who stands pre-eminently analysis of the infollowing has been lauded and horored. She requested the presence of harer and eaked that a portrait of here with easaed the atthetean anored sioners to the general, he arrested them and issued a manifesto threatening to march upon Paris and dissolve the con-vention. Isnard in solemn tones said. "I tell you in the name of the whole of France that Paris will be annihilated. Yes, France will take such a vengennee on the guilty eity that it would soon he necessary to inquire on which bank of the Seine the capital had once stood." The lines were thoroughly aroused and a life and death struggle took place, soon resulting in charges being preferred against twenty Gloronists; and bear in mind that it was on this occasion that Marat, whom we are told was implacable and blood-thirsty, demanded the erasure of three names from the list of those inculpated, on the ground that they were more weak than sinning. This is at least the second instance in which he exerted Lis efforts to prevent the taking of .human life. However, he was not compromising against those who had actually taken part. after the death of the King, in con-spiracies to overthrow the republic, and at last through a great and overwhelm-ing demand upon the part of the armed citizens of Paris, accusations were brought against these Gironists, many of whom left the city, some going to Caen. Marat now resigned as a deputy and his paper was not continued regular-ly owing to his ill-health. Charlotte Corday, a young woman who had given considerable time to reading Plutarch's Lives, Jeft Caen and after two days' travel arrived in Paris. At a cut-lery store, she purchased a kinfe with an ebony handle and called at the home of Marat. She was not admitted owing to his ill-health, and wrote him a letter saying: "Your love for your country makes me suppose you will like to know the unhappy events in that part of the goodness to receive me and accord me a moment's interview. I shall put you in position to render a great service to the country." The letter was sent by a mes-senger and at seven o clock she called, and not being admitted , she insisted in was placed in every home throughout Paris. Medallions were made and he was exalted by the speakers in the clubs and at his funeral. The Jacobins now realized that there was a conspiracy to exterminate all of them, and to protect themselves they commenced the harsh measures which we know under the name of "the reign of terror." King Humbert was the head of a government where men die from the want of the commonst necessity, salt. When he was assassinated the funkies and privileged wept and stood aghast. When some greater fanatic kills a Car-not, we are taught to view it with pecul-iar horror. If the killing of these men with power, influence, arms, officers and everything that goes to produce their personal happi-ness as well as their political influence is a crime, how shall we denominate the assassination of Marat, who had no that goes to produce their personal happi-ness as well as their political influence is a crime, how shall we denominate the assassination of Marat, who had no arms, no direct political influence, no re-tainers, no courts and a very insignificant legislative office. His contest was not against the royalty of Paris nor France. His brain, his heart, his pen were united in the contest against the inperial forces of the world. The kings, czars, popes, princes and barons, and even the ig-norant peasants who had become im-mured to their vile lot were strating all their energies, their armies, their navies and their machines of war in the holy cause of special privilege and the divine right to ride and rule, against this one man, sick, emaclated, and at work with a pen in the basements of Paris or the quarties of Mont Marti. Their attack divine persistence and wisdom, but be-cause he represented the ideal of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries.

a very loud tone of voice. Marat hear-ing the disturbance, asked who was there and ordered her admittance. She entered and sat down by the bath-

burden. Water is not, as a rule, looked upon as a profitmaking service. It is only the bitterest and most selfish opponents of municipal management who fail to recog-nize the danger to everybody, including the rich, of a poor and insufficient supply if water.

the rich, sf a poor and insufficient supply a water. Bo in many instances the municipalities are not concerned to show a cash profit. The advantage of a pure and sufficient fundance of facilities for getting water bundance of facilities for getting water and an end of the setting water and the setting water and an end the setting water and the setting water and the setting water and business purposes. But there are some notable instances where municipal control of the water supply has resulted in such a cash profit a no private enterprise supply has shown or could show. There are two ways in which muni-cipalities deal with cash profits. Some where the charges for the service, whi-we use the profits to reduce the general tree.

Madden's Admission.

Madden's Admission. Madden, temporary authoritarian in the postoffice department, has made the following frank admission in a letter to J. A. Wavland of his reasons for action against tue Appeal: "There is no objection to a reasonable number of subscriptions by one person for another, when not for an ulterior pur-pose. But when such subscriptions amount to a considerable part of the claimed list of subscribers, and they are paid for by persons manifestly interested in the circulation of the publication BE-CAUSE OF THE TOCTRINES IT ADVOCATES or because of the goods it advertises they have unformly been held to be not legitimate within the spirit and purpose of the law."

wrongs that

centuri

SOGIALIST PARTY NEWS.

Central Committee Meeting.

Central Committee Meeting. The central committee met on the even-ing of Monday, January 6, and from the interest shown in the proceedings of the evening by the large number of new dele-gates, together with the gratifying re-ports from all parts of the city showing accessions of new members, it is very clear that the Socialist movement in the city is making wonderful headway. Comrade T. H. Westphal was chosen chairman of the evening. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and an error was pointed out in that the representation accorded to the different wards to the city conven-tion was not stated correctly. The repre-sentation being one delegate at large and an additional delegate for every fifty rotes or major fraction thereof cast at the last general election. The new branches were reported as having been organized, one in the First ward with six members and a branch in the Nineteenth ward with seventeen members. The Woodworkers' union No. 115 sent

in the Nineteenin wave of the No. 115 sent members. The Woodworkers' nnion No. 115 sent in a communication stating that they had elected two delegates to the city conven-tion, John Hager and William Coleman. Comared Westphal, who recently came from Chicago, reported that he had suc-ceeded in forming a branch in the First ward. He asked that the organizing of such branch be approved by the central committee.

nich branch de apportent committee. Comrade Anderson of the convention committee reported the progress the com-mittee had made in arranging for the convention. He announced that the committee on convention would meet on next Sunday morning at 10 a.m. at 318 State street.

mittee had made in arranging for the sommittee on convention would meet ou next Sunday morning at 10 a.m. at 318 State street. Comrade Melms of the fair committee reported that a very fine programme was being made up for each day of .ne fair. Comrade Melms announce' that the ladies interested in the fair would bold a meeting on the afternoon of Jan-nary 23 at the 'Freie Gemeinde hall. On motion it was decided to have only mion musicians play during the fair. Some diver amateur artists will also be heard. Comrade Heath of the state executive board brought up the matter of having a number of badges made for use in the sproaching campaign. The matter of securing a suitable half for different bodies connected with the sproaching campaign. The matter of securing a suitable half for different bodies connected with the sproaching campaign. The a suitable hall. Comrade Deerfler stated that insamuch as he had been elected state literary agent he thought it well that he resign the city literary agency. Some of the delegates reported that in a number of instances members had moved from one branch to another while in arrears. The matter was discussed and on motion it was ordered that a sotice he inserted in the Social' Demo-cratic Herald calling on secretaries of branches to be particular in accreting such members. Comrades Rooney and Harbicht brought up the matter of assisting the Herald by securing lists of guarantors who would agree to assist by handing in a given number of subscriptions monthly or its equivalent in cash or ad-vertising. The matter was discussed by the comrades present and on motion the entire central committee was made a general committee to accomplish the work, while Comrade Harbicht was did that his branch desired that litera-

work, while Comrade Harbicht was lected secretary. Comrade Kleist of the Twentieth ward aid that his branch desired that litera-nire be at once procured for the coming sampaign and on motion Comrade Kleist was appointed a committee of one to se-lect and submit suitable pamphlets for free distribution. Comrade Blodgett complained that the meetings of the central committee were spened too hate and on motion it was lectide to open the meeting at 8 p. m. promptly.

being no further business the adjourned. E. H. ROONEY, Secretary.

Women Socialists, Attention!

There will be a meeting of all ladies interested in Socialism and the labor press, at Freie Gemeinde hall, at 2 "clock in the atternoon of January 23, for the purpose of organizing the com-mittee work and making other prepara-tions for the Fair and Basar to be held during the week beginning February 24. A full attendance of all ladies in sym-pathy with labor and the cause of So-cialism is desired.

Local Agitation Fund

Bocialist Maenmerchor \$100.00 Active Factory, 496 4.00 H. Secl. 1.00 W. G. 1.00 A. Mahnke 1.00 Per capita 5.06				8.0		
Active Factory, 496 4.00 H. Seci, etc. 1.00 W. G. 1.00 Per capita 5.06	Socialist May	ennercho	F			\$100.00
W. G	Active Facto	ry. 496 .				4.00
A. Mahnke 1.00 Per capita 5.06	H. Seci, etc.					
Per capita 5.05						
Per capita	A. Mahnke .			• • • •		
	Per capita .				•••••	2.00
H. M						
Proceeds of entertainment 100.00	Proceeds of	entertai	nment.			100.00

Cash on hand.....\$253.00 J. DOERFLER, Treas.

GENERAL NOTES.

The temple building fund in Chicago up

ple building enterprise in Chicago. Those who are interested should address Cass. H. Kerr, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Social Democratics of the Fourteenth Ward, Attention: A Social Democratic club will be organized at F. Korbel's, Tenth and Forest Home avenues, Sun-day afternoon, January 12. All Social Democrats of the Fourteenth ward are requested to attend. Socialista of Oklahoms mat in tarri-

requested to attend. Socialists of Oklahoma met in terri-torial convention at Kingfisher on De-cember 27. They adopted a constitution modeled after that of Missouri, elected H. R. Dean of Oklahoma City as ter-ritorial secretary-treasurer, and located beadquarters at that city. They elected G. Halbrooks of Medford as national committeeman, subject to referendum. Conrades Melms and Backs have or-ganized the Social Democratic Mandolin and Guitar club of the Eleventh ward, with the following members: E. T. Melms, violin; John Backs, George Gra-wunder, John Keller, Alfred Melms, mandolins; Charles Keller and Gust Wild, guitars. Others are expected to join.

join. A. M. Simons, in the Workers' Call, puts himself on record against the use-less expenditure for national organizers. He says the national committee has no business sending salaried men into states already organized, and the Herald agrees with him. In retaining Comrade Vall in the field as a national organizer the St. Louis quorum has exceeded its authority. authority.

authority. Comrade Edmund T. Melms will read a paper before the Eleventh Ward Branch at Sielaff's hall, corner Muskego avenue and Mitchell street, Thursday night, Jan-uary 16. The subject will be "The Re-ligion of Christ and the Church of To-day." Discussion will follow the read-ing. The Social Democratic Mandolin and Guitar club will furnish music. Ad-mission free; everybody is cordially in-vited to attend.

A meeting of the State committee of Wisconsin was held last Sunday and im-portant action taken looking toward the strengthening of the movement through-out the state. In reference to the ex-pense of sending the national committee-man to the St. Louis meeting and the appeal of the national secretary for finan-cial aid, it was decided that Wisconsin will send its representative and deduct the expense from the national dues; oth-crwise, the committee recommended that the meeting be postponed until a later date. The announcement was made that the selections for state secretary, treas-urer and literary agent had been con-firmed by referendum. The Utah state convention at Salt

urer and literary agent had been con-firmed by referendum. The Utah state convention at Salt Lake City on December 28 was captured by a number of individuals from various points, of which only one had party or-ganization, but who cast a combined vote in the convention on provise amounting to 512 votes. Delegates from locals at six different points bearing officially signed credentials amounting to a com-bined vote of seventy-six being out-numbered withdrew from the conven-tion. The national committee granted state charter to Utah on November 12, and the state organization recognized at that time has protested action of the convention. The state secretary who had been absent during the convention proceedings, but who appeared on the seene after the regular organizations withdrew, inadvertently gave over the state charter to the element which con-trolled the convention. The state headquarters from Salt Lake City to Murray, a town of 500 inhabitants.

SOCIAL DELTOCC.

Nority." Next Sunday night, January 12, How-ard Turthe will speak on "Stealing Under Socialism."

Edwards in the Pulpit.

Edwards in the Pulpit. A. S. Edwards spoke in the Get. To-gether club course of lectures at the Hanover Congregational church last Sun-day night. He said in part: "It is a long ascent from the lowlands of barbarism to the elevations where men have pitched their tents today. Time will not permit us to traverse the road by which they have come. There is one striking feature of the journey to which we may give attention to our proft. This long road has from the first to the pres-ent time bece marked by a struggle for existence. With tools of stone the men of the past hewed their way, and baked their utensils in the sun, increasing their facilities as they have journey to along until they have reached this marvelous age in the world's history with all the facilities. for production in this year 1902. Nothing has been more remarka-ble in this progress than the methods men have devised for doing things. Do-ing things has been the principal thing of life-the making of houses, the mak-ding of clothing. Time was when the in-dividual lived in caves and was clothed in skins of animals or not at all, and sought his food in the nuts and berries that grew wild in the forest. "Tan to speak of 'The Evolution of Capital and the Mission of Labor'. What is capital? And what is labor? Here world. Capital is a tool, a machine, a bildor in producing other articles of wealth. Capital is starting alone is dead. It never produced a pin or a potato. La-bor considered by liself is alive and pro-ducted. "Capital is the creature, while labor is the creator, and under existing condition

Regular meeting of the Federated rades Council, Thursday, January 2, Frades Council, And States of the order by 1902. The meeting was called to order by The meeting secretary. of Federal

Je Federated Trades Council. Je

1902. The meeting was called to order by the corresponding secretary. Delegate Howard Tuttle of Federal Labor union No. 80002 was elected chairman for the evening. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Credentials for delegates from eleven unions were read, and, being approved by the committee on organization and credentials, the same were received and the delegates obligated and seated. The credentials of the new delegates from Painters' union No. 159 were on motion re-referred to the organization committee for investigation. The newly-elected officers were then installed into their respective offices, and thereupon the following standing com-mittees were elected for the ensuing term: Organization and Credentials—Gustave

Interest were elected in the channes term: Organization and Credentials-Gustave Esche, A. D. Schwaders, Henry Har-blicht, August Dorrow, Matt N. Wil-liams. Generances and Arbitration-John L.

Berne, A. D. Schwaders, Henry Har-bicht, August Dorrow, Matt N. Wil-iliams.
 Grievances and Arbitration-John L. Reisse, J. C. Weis, J. Reichert, R.
 Kuntz, Max Franz.
 Legislation and Laws-Fred Brock-instructure and Comparison and the second instructure and the source and the source and accounts of the financial secretary and treasurer, and found them correct. Also recommended that the bond of the treas-instructure and source and the source and a recommended that the bond of the treas-instructure and source and the source and for one year.
 On motion, the report was accepted, and the recommendation concurred in. Comrade Niels Andersen, the business agent of the council, made his regular re-port, and, as usual, it was very com-plete and covered every detail of his work since the previous meeting. Aside from the work done for the Building Trades section, Brother Ander-ien also reported on work done by him for the Woodworkers', the Bookbinders' and the Bakers' unions, all of which were progressing in a highly satisfactory manner. Brother Andersen's report was enthusi-astically received, and his recommendar.

The Woodworkers, the Bokonnaers and the Bakers' unions, all of which were progressing in a highly satisfactory manner. Brother Andersen's report was enthusiantically received, and his recommendations concurred in. A circular letter from the central committee of the Social Democratic party, inviting organized labor to send delegates to its city convention, was read. [While the circular was being read, the lofty words of Shakespeare occurred to me: "Now do I apply the touch to see if thon be current gold indeed!"]
As was to be expected, the action taken by the council left nothing to be desired, for the communication was accepted and a motion was unanimously carried to send for the Social-Democratic party. A mid great enthusiasm Comrade Howard Tuttle, Niels Andersen, Eugene H. Rooney and A. D. Schwaders were elected as such delegates. Brewery Workers' moino No. 9 sent a communication requesting organized labor to make a demand for the brewers' label on the original package whenever indulging in the amber find that made Milwaukee famous. Adopted. Unions will please take notice.
A motion was made that the council burchase 100 copies of the proceedings of the A. F. of L. convention.
A motion na amended was carried. A resolution introduced by the delegates desired a copy for their own use they leave their order with the secretary. The motion as amended was refreed to the groups to the delegates desired a copy for their own use they leave their order with the secretary. The motion as amended was refreed to the groups to the delegates desired a copy for their own use they leave their order with the secretary. The motion as amended was refreed to the groups of the acception of the executive board was on motion laid on the table. After some routine business, the council adjourged. WERITAS.

STANDARD PUBLISHING



Company,

330 Grand Ave. and 377 Third Street.

Largest Piano Business in the North-

Special Sale

Commencing Monday, Nov. 4.

We must make room for four carloads of Pianos just arrived from the East and will sell a large stock of good Pianos at manufacturers' cost.



It will pay you to visit our warerooms and inspect the Pianos we sell for \$130.00 and \$118.00.

Easy Payments if Desired.

OTTO LINKE, Photographer. Bables' Photographs.... 711 Third Street. \$20.00 Suits to Order The Kind That SATISFY AT BAUM'S

THE TAILOR,

WILSHIRE'S

Illustrated Monthly

The "Suppressed" Challenge.

25 Cents for Six Months. Send for Free Sample. Toronto, Ontario.

THE PASSING OF CAPITALISM

THE MISSION OF SOCIALISM.

By ISADOR LADOPF.

150 pages, paper cover, 25 cents;

cloth bound, 50 cents.

SEND ORDERS TO

AND

=351 Third Street

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets er-ery third Friday of the month, cornse Fourth and Chestnut streets. Jacob Hunger, secretary. FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets ever first and third Thursday of the mond at southeast corner Reed street an National avenue. EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (formeriy 43) holds free lectures at the hall, con-ner Fourth avenue and Mineral street every second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m.

Branch Meetings.

The city central committee meets and ery first and third Monday evening a the month at Kaiser's hall, 208 Fourt street. EUGENE H. ROONEY, Sec.

BRANCH NO. 1, S. D. P., meets on the second Thursday evening of the month at 614 State street.

TENTH WARD BRANCH meets 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 (to-merly No. 9) meets at Charles Miller hall, corner Orchard street and Nime avenue, every fourth Friday in the month.

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

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

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

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

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 22) meets at Gaether hall, Green Bay avenue, near Concar-dia, every second and fourth Tuesday 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, 891 Twen-ty-fifth street.

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

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

Standard Socialist Literature. LIBRARY VOLUMES.

Equality; Bellamy Paper, 56c; Cloth. 1. The People's Marz; Daville

Principies of Scientific Socialism; Vali Modern Socialism; Vali The Paris Commune; Benham......

ADDRESS:

Standard Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

Social Democratic Herald,

Purchase Cigars having this (Blue) Label

9 W Gitten

Cigarmakers' International Union

Unico-made Cigars.

No. 25, office and employment l

Milwaukee, Wis.

. I a De talen

614 State Street.

New Jersey Socialists held a state con-vention January 1.

The Clarion of Haverhill, Mass., has suspended publication. Philadelphia comrades have opened state and city headquarters at 1022 Arch

Max Hayes of Cleveland has been dected national committeeman from electe Ohio

Bohemian Socialists of Chicago held a convention and decided to join the So-cialist party.

cianist party. Oklahoma will put a territorial organ-izer in the field and is getting ready for an aggressive campaign. The national committee has issued lo-cal charters to Yuma, Ariz; Burke, Ida.. and Hennesser, Okla.

Comrade Seymour Stedman is an-bounced to speak at the Central Y. M. C. A. rooms, Chicago, Thursday, March 6, on "Socialism—What It 18?" The Oklahoma Socialist promises a sur-prise in the way of a largely increased So-cialist yote and says that territory is a hot-bed of Socialism. Box Lohn J. Stomes a Bantist min-

The olcal union of the Amalgamated Wood Workers International has elected by Morkers International has elected in the Second ward, January 17, at the cor-meister will deliver a lecture in German. Milwankee Social Democrats had an of comradeship last Sunday to Comrade H. J. Ammann of Kiel. He was here sticking the state committee meeting. Mirs. Corrine 8. Brown of Chicago will becture at Kiel, Wis, January 25, on So-cialism. There is a rare treast in store for the laboration. Mineter Managemeeting the state committee meeting. Mineter Managemeeting of the state committee meeting. Mirs. Corrine 8. Brown of Chicago will becture at Kiel, Wis, January 25, on So-cialism. There is a rare treast in store for the laborate. Managemeeting the state committee meeting. Mirs. Corrine 8. Brown of the state committee meeting. Mirs. Corrine 8. Brown of the state committee meeting. Mirs. Corrine 8. Brown of the state committee meeting. Mirs. Corrine 8. Brown of the state committee meeting. Mirs. Corrine 8. Brown of the state to the state of the tree is and augniters. Mirs. Corrine 8. Brown of the state committee meeting. Mirs. Corrine 8. Brown of the state committee meeting. Mirs. Corrine 8. Brown of the state committee meeting. Mirs. Corrine 8. Brown of the state committee meeting. Mirs. Corrine 8. Brown of the state committee meeting. Mirs. Corrine 8. Brown of the state committee meeting. Mirs. Corrine 8. Brown of the state committee meeting. Mirs. Corrine 8. Brown of the state committee meeting. Mirs. Corrine 8. Brown of the state committee meeting. Mirs. Corrine 8. Brown of the state committee meeting. Mirs. Corrine 8. Brown of the state committee meeting. Mirs. Corrine 8. Brown of the state committee meeting. Mirs. Corrine 8. Brown of the state committee meeting and labor are identical. That whatever and daugniters. An interesting booklet is being put in direntation in behalt of the Socialist Tevr

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

second and fourth Tue day, at 603 Chestnut St. J. Reich rt, Financial Secretary.

