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COMING OIVILIZATION

WHOLE NUMBER 312



HALL D. WRIGHT ON WORKER'S PENSIONS. By VICTOR L. BERGER.

on some meaning must the words convey. Meshistopheles.

Meshistopheles.

til But o'eranxious thought, you'll find of no avail, precisely where ideals fail, and comes opportunely into play.

(Goet

words of Goethe always occur to my mind, whenever some t person, wishing to oppose a measure, a law, or any political rainst which he cannot advance any valid argument, condemns tem or law as "un-American." In the opinion of these people that is "un-American" is objectionable. Nevertheles, it would alt task to cite a number of customs and events specifically which the whole civilized world condemns as unprogressive

Americans whose only argument against anything that does their taste is simply that it is "un-American" are imitating, in way, a large shoe concern—which we refrain from mentionme, because it is a scab concern—that always heads its ad-ts with the stereotyped sentence: "X. Y. Z. stamped on a shoe

rly, it suffices to call a thing "un-American" for the narrow emn it to perdition.

Carroll D. Wright, head of the Bureau of Labor at Washingbe the strength of the bright of the proposition to grant American is a pension in old age, modelled after the European pension the aged, on the ground that such a system would be "un-Now, we will willingly admit that Mr. Wright did not use without thought, as most persons use it. This is evithe fact that he opposes the granting of pensions, as being can, only to those wage laborers who have expended their life service of private capitalists. He, no doubt, recognizes the in view of the enormous pension frauds growing out of our a principle of granting pensions cannot very well be rejected. when the state a service and disapproves the pensioning of a laborers." We assume that according to this principle he at object to judges and other officers being entitled to pensions, case with the bureaucracy of Europe. How singular that he with the bureaucracy of Europe. How singular that he stubbornly oppose the granting of a pension out of the state al funds to "private laborers" who have grown gray in the of their masters, the capitalists, and are incapacitated for further

Wright may reason that since these workmen spent their labor mefit of the capitalists, these, by right, should pay them Such reasoning is certainly not untenable, especially when rs that even in Europe the employers are forced to contribute share with the government to the pension-fund, while the share is but a small one. But still, if this is to be generally ted throughout the United States, then national laws passed by are necessary. And this is just what Mr. Wright opposes as

now we come to what Mr. Wright obviously takes as the basis seening. He proceeds upon the assumption that America is ellence" the land where "everybody helps himself;" that this estness is, in fact, due to this principle of self-help, accord-every one must fight his way through life unassisted by any or governmental support. Any violation of this great prin-e granting of a pension to such who from sheer inanition may readside in this hitter struggle for existence would be, in s opinion, an "un-American" and hence objectionable thile he deems it perfectly proper to aid the needy through

Mr. Wright overlooks one thing here, namely the fact that in my of the globe are private interests subserved by the state and cipality to such an extent as in the United States, and that inst the direct interests of the people. The beneficiaries are, not the workingmen, but the exploiting class of capitalists

cormous profits reaped by our "infant" industries—making ins of industry" multi-millionaires, while our laborers must prices for the very goods they themselves produced—these due in a great degree to the high tariff legislation devised in s of the capitalists. Our railroad kings owe their immense ainly to the fact that valuable privileges were granted them by ment, either gratuitously or for a nominal price, which in they failed to pay. ipal franchises of all kinds, granting to capitalists the use of

territory for running street railways, gas and electric lighting, are a source of vast wealth to their possessors; but only a municipality gave its consent to be plundered by them. dies and other bounties are granted by Congress to be paid out nited States treasury to "private capitalists." "Private lawever, have no right to claim any aid from the government.

er argument necessary? reat American principle" is expressed, perhaps somewhat out nevertheless precisely, by the expression "everybody for d the devil take the hindmost." This principle is no longer hen applied to those who have succeeded by hook or by crook the ranks of the capitalists. To these the state says: "You as command all the power which we possess. You who are the sure of our help in all your struggles against the weaker All other talk is simply 'un-American.'"

Socialists, united with their comrades throughout the world,

it that a new motto shall take the place of the brutal watch which is not only the American, but the capitalistic And this new motto shall be the watchword:

"All for each, and each for all!"

ME CLERICAL BOYCOTTING

ing seems to be fashionable this year in clerical circles.

most valiant opponents of the Federation of Catholic Sowhich carries with it a very thinly disguised purpose of
labor movement, according to a conspiracy which certain

mints have been hatching out in the Catholic Citizen of priests have been hatching out, is the Catholic Citizen of It has also advised against the lying crusade carried on lism as a legacy from such specimens of manhood a man and Boarman, not doing this, of course, in the in Socialists, but for the best interests of its church. Eviabishop of the Milwaukee diocese has become impatient this, and now comes the evidences of a boycott, d seem to be aimed pretty clearly at the Citizen by Archimer. He has written a letter to the New World of Chievidently more to his purpose, it being illiberal in many of sympathy with the working class, urging it to cultivaukee field in the hunt for subscribers, to the prejudece, the old established Catholic Citizen. The New World has op's letter printed and is mailing it to each membe kee archdiocese, each circular bearing a number for One of these letters lies before us and it is reproduced the exception of the number, which might disclose the man from whom we have received it. Here is the letter note its reference to liberal-mindedness:

's RESIDENCE, 2224 Chestnut Street.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 5, 1904. Graham Morris, Mgr. of The New World, Chicago.

-I am delighted to hear that The New World is seeking for success in finding new subscribers and readers in and in particular in the city of Milwaukee. The New y humble opinion an excellent family paper, thoroughly abreast with the questions of the day that concern the cd with interesting and instructive contributions, and in the selection of news and entirely free from THAT TRIT SO OFTEN CONDEMNED BY THE PCEAS, s. unfortunately, in the columns of more than one Hence I take pleasure in strongly recommending to the Catholics of this Archdiocese.

4.8. GAMESSMER

Under the law it is a crime for rison to overwork a broken down be, but the capitalistic law does protect the human beast of burwher he is in poor health, on contrary it throws round him as my safeguards against lack of employment of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed. (Webster's Dictionary.) person to overwork a broken down horse, but the capitalistic law does not proter; the human beast of burthe contrary it throws round him as many safeguards against lack of ement as it impotently can. call this civilization!

Just now it is the German capitalists who are carrying on the war between the impressed working class of Russia and the misled working class of Japan. Back of all the terrible human slaughter and he murderous horror of men killing men by wholesale, can be seen profit-mad faces of the capitalists in Berlin, but they are at a good safe distance from the ping of the Krag-Jorgensons. Without the sixty-two millions of dollars that they advanced to Russia on five per cent bonds, the ginger would have been gone from the fighting and peace would have been in sight.

Anyone who reads of the regular and periodical defeats of labor bills in congress at the hands of the political representatives of the capitalist interests, who try to look affectionate when labor leaders come to beg for just a few crumbs, will readily understand that Mr. Gompers has not been able to annex all eration flirtations. The Amalgam-ated Journal of Pittsburg, the organ of the steel workers, says it propounded to a certain congressman this query: "Why were the Eight Hour and the Anti-Injunction bills sidetracked at the last session of congress?" and got an answer to this effect:

of us believed you were working for ble difference, all the candidates a large and powerful constituency stand for Wall street and government by the rich. And by the way,

knees before the plutes.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

A science of reconstructing society on an entirely new basis, by substituting the principle of association for that of competition in every branch of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

mdustry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his deeds." (Standard Dictionary.)

sentence which we find in Father Boarman's "Indictment of Socialism," page 25: "Christianity teaches that the servant should be subject to his master, the inferior to his su-perior, THE WIFE TO HER HUS-BAND, the child to its parent-because it is the will of God." In other words, womankind is not as human as mankind, she is an inferior, a sort of domesticated beast, of the capitalists by his Civic Federation flirtations. The Amalgamience! Does the archbishop repudiate Boarman's immoral utterance, or is that the way he sees his church in the light of a "protector of wo-man's rights?". Such blasphemy against the Christian's, God!

Now then, you slave of capitalism. "Well, I'll tell you, we've finally discovered that you fellows are not what you pretend to be. You have been coming here, year after year, claming to represent the working friends!" Yell yourselves hoarse people of this whole country, and the property of the property o you hewer of wood and drawer of asking for legislation which you and Fairbanks—that's a little twist-said was demanded by them. Most ed, we guess, but it makes no possi-went on record in favor of the

bite. Your eight-hour bill and your anti-injunction bill have been before several congresses, but each time failed to pass. We who were responsible for this, however, have invariably returned to congress.

"In other words, my friend, we have found you out, you represent but a small fraction of the voters of the country, and are consequently incapable of inflicting much injury on a man politically, therefore we feel quite safe in turning you down, especially so when we gain the certain support of the country and are consequently incapable of inflicting much injury on a man politically, therefore we feel quite safe in turning you down, especially so when we gain the certain support of the country and are consequently incapable of inflicting much injury on a man politically, therefore we feel quite safe in turning you down, especially so when we gain the certain support of the controlled by the organization of the make it effective, and, as a matter of fact, many solutions of the controlled by the organization of the main trade in order to make it effective, and, as a matter of fact, many solution of insustries absolutely demands that the organization of the make it effective, and, as a matter of fact, many solution of insustries absolutely demands that the organization of the stationary engineers and firemen was in existence; and, whereas, The national union of brewery engineers and firemen was intended in organization of the stationary engineers and firemen was intended in organization of the stationary engineers and firemen was intended in organization of the stationary engineers and firemen working in the breweries; and, whereas, The national union of brewery engineers and firemen working in the breweries; and, whereas, The organization of the stationary engineers and firemen was intended in organization of the stationary engineers and firemen was intended in organization of the stationary engineers and firemen working in the breweries; and, whereas, The mational union of tolerance and firemen was intended in some of excessive military severity, and, as a matter of fact, many soldiers are leaving the army and becoming Socialists. But the certain support of what we know to be a very powerful element by doing so. Hereafter, when you make your claims of representing the working classes of this country, you will have to show us."

It will be a big day for labor when it has representatives of its own class in congress and its poor and simple leaders no longer have an excuse for going down on their knees before the plutes.

Come of excessive military severity, and, as a matter of fact, many soldiers are leaving the army and becoming Socialists. But this account to a limited degree for the increase of Socialism. Though the Kaiser means well, much that he does is misunderstood by the nation. He endeavors to express his own personality on every occasion, to say the first and last word upon every subject, and in consequence there is not room for the people to express themselves or say their say. Moreover, the emperor works in ignorover, the emperor works in ignor-ance of facts. No letter is allowed

Comrade Debs, in his interview published on this page, says: "Davis is the very incarnation of the oldtime slave driver who flourished in the Dominion." To show how squarely he hits the mark we quote the following from "Who's Who in America," a collection of biographies of notables in the United States

Virginia, a bank president, presi Says Archbishop Messmer: "No dent of the two leading coal roads church organization or any other of West Virginia, former U. S. Sesociety deserves as fully the title of nator (just the man for the U. S. 'Protector of Woman's Rights,' as Senate—rich man's clubhouse!) and the Catholic church." Then what that he is a member of the U. S. are we to think of this abominable Intercontinental Railway Commission.

> So long as a man engulfed by the tide of the capitalist plucking process imagines that his struggle is an individual struggle and not a class struggle, so long will he be unfit and impotent change of conditions and of no benefit to his fellow workers. It is just the same as on the field of battle. The soldier who strays away from his company is the personification of weakness when the soldiers of the other side descend upon him He begins to realize the value of association. With him it is not ar individual conflict. He is killed off because he belongs to a class, be cause he wears the uniform of his side of the war. The man over-whelmed in the industrial war will suffer just so long as he refuses to make common cause with his fel-

At last Wednesday's meeting the went on record in favor of the Brewery Workers in regard to the official persecutions by the reactionary leaders of the A. F. of L., as

"If the Appeal, dear and festive The Catholic or Center party in to reach him that those around the Baden, Germany, Landtag, in him do not wish to see. If he goes a year, what is the S. D. Herald dothe Baden, Germany, Landtag, introduced a measure proposing a land tax with the intention of getting credit for a popular move, although a safe one, as it was proposed to hold it in committee till it was forgotten. The Socialists made the most of the opportunity and their agitation will probably cause the people to demand of the Center party that it carry the measure to success in good faith.

The Appeal has a reputation of the conditions which produce the Socialists which a safe one, as it was proposed to hold it in committee till it was forgotten. The Socialists made the most of the opportunity and their agitation will probably cause the people to demand of the Center party that it carry the measure to success in good faith.

The Appeal has a reputation for paying its employes low wages. It has a large circulation which permits it to practice certain this onto which produce the Socialist pages as year, what is the S. D. Herald doing at 50 cents for the same service? This is the way in which the Appeal to Reason seeks to clinch its argument to the effect that cut-throat competition between the Socialist papers is a good thing. Let moment hurrahs are shouted and handkerchiefs waved; the emperor sees the best side, and goes away, not knowing what life means to hove whom he has left. It is these conditions which produce the Socialist knows is possible in production on "Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Benson. A big book for Ten cents. It will make thousands of converts.

"Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. conditions which produce the Soknows is possible in production on a large scale. It is published in a small town and where which every Socialist is not produced by a large scale. It is published in a small town and where which every socialist is not produced by a large scale. It is published in a small town and where where the scale is produced by a large scale.

PROFESSIONAL "FRIENDS" OF LABOR

Eugene V. Debs gives his Views of Candidate Davis -- and others.

OMRADE Debs sends us an interview had with him by the Terre Haute Gazette, from which we take the following:

"Organized labor has no more uncompromising enemy than Henry G. Davis, the person whom the Democratic party has chosen to be the tail piece of the national ticket.

"It might be a good idea to say here, too, that Mr. Parker, the head

of the ticket, is merely the personal candidate of John D. Rockefeller. He was also one of the judges who decided that the eight hour law fc-labor in New York was unconstitutional. He is the candidate of the Standard Oil company. The authority for this statement is Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston millionaire, who charges that 'Boss' McCarren of Brooklyn, who brought out Parker, and managed his campaign, is on the pay roll of the Standard Oil company as their political manipulator at a salary of \$20,000 per year.'

(When questioned today by a representative of the Associated Press at Brooklyn, Carren refused to make any reply to the above statement.)

"Judge Parker," continued Mr. Debs, "is now the candidate of the Democratic party which is so furiously opposed to trust rule.

"As to the vice presidential candidate of the party, who is supposed

to represent the common people of the country on the ticket, Henry G. Davis is estimated to be worth \$30,000,000 and he has achieved fame in the labor world by charging union labor with being a criminal conspiracy and treating union men as enemies to society, who should be r killed.

"He does not permit his employes to belong to a labor union. For eference the United Mine Workers will serve. Davis owns a big part

of the state of West Virginia, including its railroads and mines.

"In the summer of 1897, during the Mine Workers' strike, the national officers asked me to go into West Virginia to organize the miners and get them to join the strike, as West Virginia was flooding the western markets with "scab" coal. I was so successful in my efforts that Judge Jackson issued his notorious injunction against me, which in effect enjoined me from even leaving my boarding house.

"Henry Davis, the Democratic nominee for vice president, was mainly instrumental in having this and other later injunctions issued by Judge Jackson, whose name has become the synonym for judicial tyranny, among workingmen.
"Davis is the very incarnation of the old-time slave driver who

flourished in the Dominion.
"Here is another point. The Democratic manager of the St. Louis

onvention placed 2,000 reserved seats at the disposal of the Business Men's league, an organization hostile to organized labor. But not a seat was tendered to labor, organized or otherwise.

"Six weeks ago William J. Bryan publicly stated that no self-respecting Democrat could support Judge Parker, the tool of the trusts and the money power. Mr. Bryan is now supporting him and in so doing is proclaiming himself a political degenerate."

LABOR'S EYES ARE OPENING.

The following ringing resolutions were adopted last week at Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention at Green Bay: Whereas, The encreachment of corporate capital in threatening the life and liberty of this republic, as shown in Colorado and elsewhere, by suspension of the right of habeas corpus, the denial of free speech, and by a subsidized press misinforming the public,

Whereas, The eight hour law and the discontinuance of government by injunction have been denied by congress and the recent national conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties have shown that both of them are dominated absolutely by trusts

and organized capital, and,
Whereas, The civic liberties of the masses are in danger since disfranchisement of the white and black workingmen slike is being adopted by state legislation under the disguise of inability to read and write, or by the demands of property qualifications for voting;

therefore, be it Resolved, That we demand that union men of this country do their duty by themselves and the producing class to save to the people a representative government, and to secure the full product of labor for the workers, and furthermore, be it

Resolved, That we call on the workingmen, including farmers and the masses in general, to assist us in this by studying the principles of Social-Democracy, and by voting for the only party pledged to the emancipation of labor.

Whereas, Recent attempts have been made by Catholic societies of Milwaukee and certain of the Catholic clergy and other denominations, to inject religious issues into trades unionism, and, Whereas, It has always been a favorite trick of the capitalistic

class to keep laboring men divided on religious lines, so as to more easily subjugate and exploit them, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, in

convention assembled, hereby denounces most earnestly every effort to inject religious issues into the labor movement, which of neces sity must stand for international emancipation of the working class without difference of nationality, race and religion. Furthermore, be it

Resolved, That it will be our earnest endeavor in the future as in the past not to antagonize religions of any kind, but at the same time we also expect that no religious denomination will antagonize the trades movement or interfere with it.

AN ARCHBISHOP IN WAR PAINT

from the Milwaukee Sentinel.):

chief sermon delivered by Archbishop Messmer yesterday in connection with the second annual conven-tion of the Wisconsin Federation of Catholic Societies, the business ses-sions of which were held at St. Mary's school hall. Seventy-five delegates were present at the session and reports from the secretary and president indicated a large increase of membership, as well as the addition of a number of new branches in various portions of the state. Ser-

(The following report of the remarks of Archbishop Messmer and pit the resolutions adopted by the church no matter what attempt is others before the Federation of Wisconsin State Federation of Labor made to misrepresent it and its reothers before the Federation of Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Catholic Societies of Wisconsin at at Green Bay last week on the sep-Milwaukee last Sunday is taken aration of the church and labor. working man.

"The church has received a distinct "A man's religion is not a private An unmistakeable attitude against challenge and must act. In all matter to be considered aside from Socialism and so-called Social times there have been fables and his daily calling, as the socialist rep-Democracy was the keynote of the false teachings and periods when Such an age is the present one, and spostles and the centuries of the life of the church are in vain. This isits evils. It is creeping and reachsuch as most vital one, and on the ing out toward the labor unions with identity of the individual's labor its representations and apparent at titude on numerous public issues. But I want to distinguish clearly between the labor union and the Socialistic movement. DEFINES POSITIONS ON TRADES

UNIONS.

encyclical issued by Pope vices were held at St. Mary's church Leo XIII., in 1891, clearly defined in honor of the event at 6 o'clock in the attitude of the church on the "I have only words of commendathe morning, at 7:30 o'clock, at 9 trades union. He approved of it and tion for the American Federation of

lations to the organization of the

resents. Nothing is more vital to of the masses is dependent on it. The result of socialism would primarily be the cutting of this bond, and this the church must fight with all its sources and energies. COMMENDS A. F. OF L. AND GOMPERS

the morning, at 7:30 o'clock, at 9 trades union. He approved of it and o'clock, and a solemn high mass at 10 o'clock, when several priests took benefits which had accrued from the benefits which had accrued from the system of guilds and trade organizations which had existed in past centuries and been productive of much aiding and protecting him in his increase.

"The time has come when the common when the conditions which had been productive of much aiding and protecting him in his increase, but in fighting the socialistic church must raise up its which they had been organized, but to the church throughout the states by union the same cannot be said.

cheap. It is able to buy its material | bility of many more victims. But in large lots and at a consequent saving. All this enables it to exist upon a low subscription price (15 cents in some cases!) which appeals to many "Appeal Army Socialists" who are selfishly willing to get their paper cheap no matter if it is at the cost of low wages for its employes. Now what happens? The paper cir culates in all parts of the country Papers that pay the highest union wages and city rents, and which from the poverty that marks the usual Socialist local movement are consequently unable to indulge the financier's propensity for buying cheap by buying in large lots, such papers, we say, have a very hard struggle to remain in the work of Socialist propaganda at even a fifty cent subscription rate. As a rule, they furnish their papers to their readers below actual cost of publication when they charge fifty cents. It is a well known fact that the leading Socialist papers in America, with the exception of the Appeal, do not pay expenses. The New York Worker does not, the Seattle Social-ist does not, the Chicago Socialist does not, and the St. Louis Labor has only been able to tide along by alsing its subscription price to a dolar a year. The Socialist news-

while these papers, some of them, are able by various means to weather the storm, the local Socialist papers in smaller cities run awhile by almost bankrupting the comrades who hate to see them die and then, struck by the Appeal competitive blast, turn up their toes to the dai-sies. Is this in the interests of the spread of the Socialist movement? Now let it be understood that the Social-Democratic Herald is making no complaint on its own behalf.
This paper, although furnished to
its readers at less than cost (its
weekly deficit is often in the neighod of \$35) is reasonably seborho borhood of \$35) is reasonably secure from the cut-throat competition of the Appeal. It has behind it a movement that manages year by year to raise money enough to meet its deficits. Its voice was only that the raised when word came that the Seattle Socialist was in distress and likely to die, with several other pa-pers in much the same boat. We can stand the competition, but there are other papers that cannot, and when they die the Socialist movement is the loser. More or less local papers are a positive necessity, and the Socialist movement should take that fact into consideration.

creatures. Its fight against existing social evils we could admire, even if

business enterprise, to which the crowds will grow bigger and bigger, their songs are to fill the world! social elevation of the people is a and our songs will fill the world." Truly a great consolation!—Justice.

must confess to having for a consideration of no moment, and the Was ever a more infamous doctrine?

The solemn high mass at which this sermon was delivered was of highly impressive nature. The Rev Hieronymus of St. Elizabeth churc We must confess to having for a consideration of no moment, and the long time felt a certain amount of chief object of which is to convince mynathy with the Salvation Army. Without concerning ourselves with content with anything here below, its beliefs or the peculiar methods in the hope of a reward beyond the spondard the Salvationist movement as in the hope of a reward beyond the garded the Salvationist movement as in an earnest, devoted, enthusiastic, if ing agencies with which this country and the garded the Salvationist movement as in gagncies with which this country in gagncies with which this country where the Right Rev. A. F. and the garded the Salvationist movement as in gagncies with which this country in gagncies with which this country whose aim it is to keen the mockery of those who suffer. It is Schinner, view garded the disconnections in the constant of the disconnection of the discon an earnest, devoted, enthusiastic, it ing agencies with which this country not always wisely directed, effort to-wards the elevation of the poorest and most downtrodden of our fellow classes rob them.

some addresses, during which the following things were said]:

SAYS PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE A FAILURE.

"It is not for us to say that the public school system of this country is to be abandoned, but we have a right to expect recognition from It isn't altogether the Jews and by Catholics in Switzerland, Belable extent from their want of readther Free Masons (only 25,000 of gium and the United States of liness in rallying to the third republic them) who are persecuting the third America. French Catholics, says M. Iteon Chaine, an earnest Catholics.

M. Leon Chaine, an earnest Catholics.

M. Leon Chaine, an earnest Catholics.

M. Leon Chaine, an earnest Catholics are an earnest Catholics.

M. Leon Chaine, an earnest Catholics are an earnest Catholics.

M. Leon Chaine, an earnest Catholics are an earnest Catholics.

M. Leon Chaine, an earnest Catholics are an earnest Catholics are also are als ard of the public schools the state doubt the priest has strong ground should help us in supporting them. 'Actuelles," which is now appearing in a new edition, the publishers behave rendered service by raising raising mm. Storck et Cie, 16 Rue de their voices against certain discred-would have them bear in mind; for Secular education and religious training must go hand in hand. gave their approbation by silence worse than useless to object to Par-when they did not praise them pub-licly.

worse than useless to object to Par-liamentary government.

* * * ed in the public school system, have come to the conclusion that purely secular education is a failure. parochial schools are doing a great work in behalf of our country and we must arouse the public to realize

But this fact."
"Before many decades the public school question will come prominently before the public. Let Catholics has outside the church, but it has as equally important work within the church. There are too many ours a practical belief of the deed as well as the word. Let us labor for uniformity in text books in our more so in view of the fact that the Catholic church has always been the

> [In the report of the meeting in the Milwaukee Free Press we find the following excerpt from Arch

bishop Messmer's sermon]:

"These resolutions told the church to keep 'hands off' from the union," he said. "But the church, in compliance with the apostle's injunction, cannot do so, when questions of religion and morality brought into the unions. Such is the case if they allow themselves to come under Socialistic influence and begin to adopt its doctrines.'

A Progressive Labor Body.

To the workers of the country at large the State Federation of Labor and the rabid European advocate, of Wisconsin has always been a source of information, and encouragement to the timid, stumbling block to the individualand accordingly, the most danger-listic element in the labor movement

The efforts of these reactionists could not keep progress down, for in the face of all the opposition in the past the State Federation kept in the progression track and based the state, morality, the family, the all its actions and deliberation on facts and class struggles.

fold on the understanding that they not hesitate to disapprove of the penditure unnecessary. are to take part in a world's movement of labor for better conditions leaders with the Civic Federation, acquaintance with the entire deliber-"The most insiduous feature of socialism is the distribution of tracts of the most insiduous few individuals thereof. All have come to realize that the wage work- union movement.

ment of labor for better conditions leaders with the Civic requestion, acquaintages with the civic requestion of the 12th annual conventions of the 12th annual conventions of the 12th annual conventions of the civic requestion of the 12th annual conventions of the 12th ers are not benefitted because Smith sive volumes, among the people of the land, especially the masses, a measure which is misleading and that a lasting benefit to be wage that a lasting benefit to be waged by the poor future. hypocrisy of the worst kind. While the representations made there are movement that will raise the stand. In connection with the ard of the rank and file of labor. rado situation was made very plain Where others have failed to stem and \$25.00 voted to assist the Westhe tide of progress now no less than tern Federation of a Bishop Messmer has been selected \$50.00 to assist the Paper Makers' to perform a task of wrecking, strike in the Fox River valley dis-Whether he will succeed, whether trict of Wisconsin. the wage workers of Wisconsin will become mesmerized remains to be tain representative elements of the fact that the most opposition to inations, a resolution was adopted Federation always appears during giving absolute free scope in matters state political campaigns, a fact, of faith to all affiliated members, which shows that the State Federa- but warning religious sects to keep tion of Labor must be correct in its out of the labor movement and at position on the ballot. Did the the same time guaranteeing non-Federation not recommend political interference on the part of the Fed-action and the use of the ballot in eration in church affairs. the interests of the laboring class we would be praised instead of con-

demned. of Labor has just closed its twelfth labor movement, but more deterannual convention at Green Bay, mined and definite than ever "A man cannot be a Catholic and Wis., and a few notes on this event One of the first important meas-

ures was the refusal to endorse poli- Legislature. be continued as long as the church tical parties, but in place was re-is a power in the history of the fu-commended the study of the prin-to establish a "Defense Fund." This

The Mational Socialist Platform for 1904 (As Adopted at Chicago, May 5, 1904.)

We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement stand.

The Defender ing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratising of the confidence of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the sattalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislature
have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of
the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and feros
of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign 20.6 weaker people, in order to establish new ankets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and is
stricting the right of suffrage as to take away unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affain. By
enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak of
think for himself, or for the common good.

By controlline all the sources of social revenue the possessing class is able to silence what might be se-

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, is has brought all the forms of public teaching into service submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our capitalism.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the Private legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellected and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the perthe fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

As an American Socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the Capitalism interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to Society. The conditional but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give is capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of profit.

The Socialist movement therefore is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III. The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, for its

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conccious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the arms end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two classes; and from it have sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can

Between these two classes; and from it have spring all the miseries, innarmonies and contradictions of our contradictions. Between these two classes there can be no possible to peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumps of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or reject'on. It is but the interpetation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer ompetent to organise or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of intervitable. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the mins of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To the end that the workers may also every possible developed that may expansible them to sain applied to the maximum of the maximum of the contract that the workers may also every possible developed.

shall all be workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To the end that the workers may solve every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complets control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist party pledges it self to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public imployment and improvement of the conditions of the workers; for the complete education of children, and their freeden from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage and municipal home rule, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist, and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative comments.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and completa emanchation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to be service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterested give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast in their lot and faith with the Socialist and have given. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers is at once an appeal for their common represent, to be feithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of that ecosomic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

roubles came in for considerable in trouble.

close alliance of some of the labor

In connection with this the Colo-

Miners

However, it is a significant Catholic church and other denom-

All other resolutions progressive character. The convention reaffirmed its former position The Wisconsin State Federation on all questions of importance to the In legislation matters the Federa-

tion desires to voice its demands at the next session of the Wisconsin

Those who may desire a the proceedings.

Fred. Brockhausen, Secy.-Treas



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not adopt an unintelligent and cul-

pable attitude in the famous Drey-fus affair? Is not what is taking

place today the expiation of the conduct of the immense majority of

French Catholics in connection with

showed more independence of mind, and greater freedom from prejudice.

other citizens, and in England even

study to this subject and has gath- been made.

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the trial of Captain Dreyfus?

Conde, Paris

creatures. Its fight against existing social evils we could admire, even if we did not think much of its creed, among the officers of the Salvation by evil social conditions. It is not inary, Capt. M. Huston, chaplain at the Cathedral, the Rev. Antonius, O. A little leaflet called "The Offiship, toil and suffering engendered Joseph Selinger of St. Francis seminary; Dr. Joseph Selinger of St. Francis seminary; Dr. Joseph Selinger of St. Francis seminary; O. A little leaflet called "The Offiship, toil and suffering engendered by evil social conditions. It is not inary, Capt. M. Huston, chaplain at we did not think much of its creed, among the officers of the Salvation by evil social countries. In this particular number deals maintent to sit down under such injustice, it is that it is actually criminal force. Whenever it has been a question, therefore of free speech for the Questions," with the celebration of the salvation of the Soldiers' Home; the Rev. B. Traudt, secretary to the archbishop; the Rev. J. Kaster of New London, and others. The church was filled Army, or of its right to appeal to the public as we ourselves claim to do, we have been always on its side. But the Army has preferred to return evil for good, and we have never had occasion to thank it for such as it ought to be, we shall essentially but shape and microway. All treach currenced at the conclusion of the criminal, in fact, than for them to the doors, the number of men inflict similar injustice on others. Indeed, by submitting to injustice themselves they are inflicting injustice. The church was filled to the doors, the number of men inflict similar injustice on others. The church was filled to the doors, the number of men inflict similar injustice on others. Indeed, by submitting to injustice themselves they are inflicting injustice. The church was filled to the doors, the number of men inflict similar injustice on others. It may be on counting the powerly and suffering. If our life is such as it ought to be, we shall less generations yet unborn. Yet anything but abuse and misrepredaily teach our people, and through this is what the Salvation Army down to business, also listening to sentation. It is indeed becoming them the world, this lesson. And teaches they should do, and, for quite evident that the Salvation them, whatever may become of all the compensation—Salvationist crowds following things were said]: Army is nothing more than a huge May Day and other agitations, our are to grow bigger and bigger, and

The Reason for the Troubles of the Church in France. has published a book entitled, such as M. Aynard and M. Berne-hopes of a Royalist restoration? No Catholiques et leur Difficultes gert. If they could not sympathize doubt the priest has strong ground

opposed to the policy pursued by M. when Combes, but he does not hesitate to licly. The course pursued by the French assert that the French Catholics subject upon which M. Chaine finds France, is it not because they have fault with their action. In his com-committed grave faults? Did they ment he touches upon quite a num-

many parts of France the priests do not enjoy the good-will of the peo-companies and the conductors of ple. Their unpopularity is not degreat industries would at times treat are some of the aims the federation served, but it cannot be denied. In the country and in the cities alike They denounced the iniquities brought to light during the legal proceedings with as much energy as tests to the same effect were made says M. Chaine, arise to a consider- |zen.

itable proceedings to which they gave their approbation by silence when they did not praise them. Chaine thinks the French clergy

have done much to bring the trou-bles on themselves. If, he observes, was before the public is not the only It is true that of late the workers may in some cases have abused that terrible weapon, the strike, combinations amongst the toiling ber of questions.

For instance, he states that in extremities are, he contends, necesclasses and even strikes in certain

their employes very unjustly. The criticism of M. Chaine is on the clergy are held in suspicion, and the whole sane, and it will probably the church. however good and hardworking a benefit the Catholic cause. He has professing Catholics. We must make parish priest may be, he inspires distaken stock of what other Catholics ours a practical belief of the deed trust when he busies himself with have done for the promotion of local matters. The antipathy of the progress, and he is anxious that his working class towards him is all the French co-religionists should be schools and for higher education, more notable because of fifty thous-practical in their ideals and, so far more so in view of the fact that the a distinguished cardinal gave public and diocesan priests no less than for- as strict adherence to Catholic doc-

expression to his desire for fair play ty thousand come from the ranks of twine will permit, in harmony with towards the accused. Eloquent pro- the people. Does not the dislike, the spirit of the age.—Catholic Citi-

Its leaning is distinctly socialistic him unless he can advance his cause

through and over the worker. ownership. The private ownership of property is supported by the gospel, apostolic teaching, and the rules of the church, and is a divine ordination not to be changed by the late of the church and is a divine ordination not to be changed by the late of the church and is a divine ordination and late of man.

That our policy was right is attention, but the convention maintained its former position favoring organization along industrial lines. The Executive Board was increased from five to seven members and one of its semi-annual meetings are leminated, as it was considered by the late of man.

and printed matter, even to expenportant particulars:

"1. That the church and occupa-

"4. That marriage should depend

"5. That private ownership of property should be dispensed with. CANNOT BE CATHOLIC AND SOCIALIST.

Socialist, that is plain from the articles which I have just specified. Consequently the fight is on and will has been made and the church must consider the means for throwing its

AN ARCHBISHOP IN WAR PAINT.

begin to run the installments of which all Socialists will be the bet-Winfield R. Gaylord's "Socialism ter for knowing. A special rate of and the City," to be completed in five copies for the six issues for 20 and for that it cannot be censured too harshly. The labor union is being hoodwinked by the socialists with five chapters or parts. Comrade cents, ten copies for 35 cents and their apparently beneficial measures has given considerable twenty-five copies for 75 cents has and institutions, which they say are for the uplifting of the laborer. The Socialist realizes there is no hope for

> "The American agitator seeks to convey the impression that there is a distinct difference between himself with his radical ideas on property and law. The difference is only in method. The American is craftier, ous. He has masked himself with of the state. a number of advocated measures which all must admit are sound and for the good of the country and labor, but under it all is evil. There .50 is great danger in it to the church, marriage relation, and property .50 .25 .15 .15

> > hand of man. DENOUNCES DISTRIBUTION OF LIT-

tion must be separated.

"2. That the state shall be de-

Compiler). Socialist Sones. OR Socialist Sones with Music. 20
Kriem, May Walden. Socialism and the Home. OF The Mission of the Working Class OR Home. OF The Trust Onesting Class OR Inches West, Papi. The Evolution of Properts and the Intellectuals. OF The Trust Onestin Endler Collectivism and Socialism and the Intellectuals. OF The Same in Daner. OF Socialism What it is, and What it Seeks to Accompilish. It is Seeks to Accompilish. OF Social Evolution of Social Evolution. OF Social Evolution of Social Evolution. OF Social Evolution of Social Evolution. OF Social Evoluti through the parents.

on individual selection and last only as long as affection continues, mak-ing of it other than a divinely ordained realization for life.

Boown, Wm.T. AfterCapitalism, What Object The Beal Religion of Today, Object The Beal Religion of Today, Object The Road Religion of Today, Object The Relation of Religion to Social Ethics Object The Relation of Religion to Social States and Cure, 100 Corner, W. A. How I Acquired My Millond The Relation of The Social States and Socialism Object The Relation of Religion to Socialism Object The Relation of The Social States and Socialism Object The Relation of The Social States and Socialism Object The Relation of The Social States and Socialism Object The Social States of The Social States of The Social States of The Social States of The Philosophy of Socialism Object The Social Problem Object The Social States of The Philosophy of Social States of The Social States of The Philosophy of Social States of The Philosophy of Social States of The Social S apparently safe and sound, I maintain that they differ radically from the teachings of religion and the Catholic faith in the following im-

prived of authority.

"3. That children are the econom-

ic wards of the state and must be educated through it and not

The Citizens' Alliance movement

Owing to the antagonism of cer-

s a power in the history of the fuure, as it has been in the past. The
iour has come when the step against
iour has come when the step against
ioscialism must begin, the challenge
wage workers to vote for the party
in evil which threatens all of the inlabor nnions and causing endless

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IOWA .- A local with eight members

has been chartered at Believue.

Comrade J. O. McElroy, of Beebeetown, has been nominated by Missouri

later than August 5th.
Prof. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick has been en-gaged for September and John M. Work for October. Apply for dates and

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MINNESOTA.—A City, County and Congressional Convention of the Public Ownership (Socialist) Party was held at the Headquarters of Local Minneapolis, July 13th. The following candidates were put in nomination: M. N. Rogers, for Mayor of Minneapolis; Dr. Adolph

J. E. NASH, Local Organizer.

will soon enter on a vigorous political campaign for which they have been

making active preparations for some time. The first territorial convention

met at Prescott on June 6th, nominating Comrade Eugene Henry Godat for Con-

the principal places. The comrade de-

-The comrades of Arizon

ocking Story of Bankrupt Morality.

the Grip of "Leading Citizens," who with true Capitalistic "Honesty" Rob the People Right and Left.

York by the publicasubways. It is a of corporate charters. The cd. Let us see what happened.
The option given the city to the legislature, com-York to be placed underlong since learned, New York's public service as a synonym for "exand as profits appear, im-es disappear.) So, despite ills in the legislature, unwires remained impossiwires could be forced uncould be forced un- to be shown. it could also control of its service in New York, ition would be out of the "What a lot of lunkheads m P one of the directors have exclaimed when these put before him. This but from that day the ies must be freed from any The peo city have been the lunkimpossibility having ed by the possibility of company, the legisla h for nine years had steadd the demands of the pubobediently passed a law the wires underground. The

to the Consolidated Elec-

inally independent con-

ch exclusive privileges as

ure itself is prohibited

Nevertheless the leg-

d Telegraph Subway. Com-

Union Telegraph Company

light is thrown on "the facilities to all competing compa-control of public utili-nies; that rates of rental should be equitable; that all of the net earnoly within monopoly, January 1, 1897, the commissioners of the sinking fund might purchase based on legislative the plant for the city, paying its apt relations with pub-cost and 10 per cent additional. The on unscrupulous use of rights of the public would appear wer in defiance of clear to have been fairly well safeguard-The option given the city to pur-

in calling attention to a chase the subways after ten years of affairs too little known. has for some reason never been exercised as 1875 a bill was increised. Every one of the other three charter provisions above men ctric wires in the city tioned has been flagrantly violated which low-tension wires could be by the company, sometimes appar was favored by the fire ently with, sometimes without the the insurance compaconnivance of city officials. The con-trol of the electrical subways, as Telephone Company suddenly raise public generally; but trol of the electrical subways, as panies concerned (chiefly above pointed out, passed directly ed its rates from \$125 and \$150 a and telephone) were able into the hands of the local represen-year to \$240 a year. Business men the legislature that the impossible. ("Imposphene monopolies. The payments they had formerly made to the city in the dictionary of for stringing wires overhead ceased bers of the New York Board of has grown almost beyond belief. The w York's public service The cost of maintaining wires un. Trade and Transportation, failing New York Edison Company pays derground, it is estimated by ex-perts, was 20 per cent less than in the case of overhead wires. The the case of overhead wires. The ganized the People's Leiephone Cor-company was given the privilege of using the streets of the city for its subways and at present there are over the enormous charges for the use 100.000 miles of electrical conductty vanished. The Metro- 100,000 miles of electrical conducthone Company, the ors in the subways of Manhattan ntative of the American and the Bronx. In payment for one Company, suddenly these privileges the city has never at light. It discovered that received one cent, for reasons now

In 1891 the board of electrical control made an agreement with the Subway Company, allowing it to increase its capital stock at will. This action is on a par with other acts of that body. It was evidently nothing else than a means of violating with impunity the clear provision of its charter limiting its profits to 10 per cent on its capital. If capital were to be increased at pleasure, profits might rise to any figure without exchise tax suit of 1900 Judge Earl ceeding the percentage fixed. Violation number one.

Next, as to rentals. In 1890 the board of electrical control fixed the tion fought vainly for years to get rates to be paid to the company for trunk line ducts as follows: Three inch duct, \$900 per mile per an-num; 2½-inch duct, \$800; 2-inch ys, giving this board duct, \$700. These rates are progrant subway franchise. So hibitive, yet so great are the profits fram was this bill that it of the telephone and electric light ed unconstitutional. But business at present prices in New had meanwhile granted a York that would-be competitors have the report cannot be verified. been willing to pay the charges, if only they might get their wires into the subways. As for the private fire ed jointly by the Metropol-phone Company and the and burglar alarm companies, they pay as high as \$900 a mile a year for a single wire; but they must pointed out by critics that in doing this was "conhave the wires to do business at all so they pay the charges—and who pays them? Violation number two. corporation of its own

Before passing to the third point one other detail of organization ferring by constitutional must be given. It was found dangerous to operate high and low ten is 1887 confirmed the grant, sion wires in the same conduits. successfully withstood all Therefore, on May 15, 1891, as an offshoot of the old Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway must furnish just and equal Company, the Empire Subway Com

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pany was organized to control the low-tension conduits. Later, when all the companies were combined in-to the New York Edison Company, which, as is well known, is simply a branch of the Consolidated Gas Company, a corporation having a kinds in Manhattan and the Bronx. k by the publicating Post of a series; that all of the net carry the Edison Company bounds ings of the company above 10 per consolidated Subway Company, with the history sent on its capital should be paid to the city, and that at any time after within monopoly, January 1, 1897, the commissioners of the Edison electric monopoly, company bounds of the Edison Compa trols the consolidated subway hightension conduit monopoly, and is able to bid defiance to competition. When the two subway companies were separated from each other, the New York Telephone Company, successor of the old Metropolitan, local representative of the American Bell, kept its grip on the Empire Subway Company, which, it will be remembered, had the only subway in

> placed! Once secure in its grip on the year to \$240 a year. Business men protested, but the rate stood. They went to the legislature, and the company defeated their bill. Then memother relief, determined to form a interest on \$40,000,000 of bonds and tion. new company, and so, in 1899, organized the People's Telephone Corof the subway. After difficulty they uary, 1904: "Stock—In March, obtained from the Tammany com- 1900, stock increased from \$39, obtained from the Tammany com-missioner a permit. After long demissioner a permit. After long de-lay, the subway company gave them 1900, to \$54,595,200, and in July, 1900, to \$80,000,000, to complete permission to put in wires-for the control of the gas and electric a time. break of half a mile, where "conbreak of half a mile, where "con-duits were full," as it was alleged; June, 1893, to 1898, 8 per cent. then perhaps another half dozen might have space, then another break, and so on. It is said that the subway company has since that time put in many tubes at the very places where it was alleged that the conduits were full, and in the franent, of the subway space was in use. The People's Telephone Corporaits wires into the subways, but finally, though backed by some of the best men in New York, it gave up in despair, and a group of Philadelphia hands for \$70,000. It is said that they have since disposed of it to the New York Telephone Company, but

Now for what the charter violations have cost the people of New York. Commissioner Monroe's admirable investigation last year showed some things.

Company made a bid to the city of \$146 a year for each 2,000-candle influence toward getting them in power lamp used for street lighting.

The subways—and has publicly constitutions of such lamps in the sixty—subways—and has publicly constitutions. The price of such lamps in the sixty-subways—and has publicly ac-eight cities investigated showed an knowledged itself beaten by the Conmore than any other large city for faithful henchmen in the state sen-

A public investigation of the Met-

843,454.53, besides which it had set aside yearly for depreciation a sum that if the bill conferred no ne occurred four years later, and in addition the business of the company were worth. Only the governor dividends on \$45,000,000 of stocks. As for Consolidated Gas, the partretches of four or five blocks at light business in Manhattan, to pro-Then there would be a vide for improvements, etc. Diviyearly; in 1899, 5½ per cent.; 1900, where the new company March, 1 per cent.; June, 1 per have space, then another cent.; September, 1900, to December, 1903, both inclusive, 8 per cent. yearly. Net profits of calendar year, 1903, above dividends, about \$2,500,-000, against \$2,100,000 in 1902. Since 1897 the price of gas has been reduced from \$1.20 to \$1 (beginning in 1901), as required by (This remarkable instance of compliance with law is well worthy of notice. The stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company have recently voted to increase the capital stock from \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000, and in the face of capitalists took its franchise off its this increase Consolidated Gas is quoted at 190. Who pays the dividends?

This wholesale extortion is by no means the worst feature of the case. The associated monopolies have the government of the city and

average of \$88.60 per lamp. New solidated Gas Company. Commis-York-pays from 15 to 150 per cent. sioner Monroe's experience has albeen referred to. In the face the same service. The commission-of this contemptaous disregard of er framed a bill for establishing a public rights and wishes, in the face municipal lighting plant. After a of the notorious violation of char-hard fight it was killed by the Con-ter provisions by its controlled com-solidated Gas Company and its panies, in the face of enormous overcharges maintained in defiance of ate. So New York is still lighted an outraged public sentiment, the by flaring gas lamps.

Consolidated, Gas Company, parent monopoly of all the lesser monopo ropolitan Telephone Company was lies, last winter went brazenly to Alhad in 1887, when its business was small as compared with that carsmall as compared with that carried on at present. According to the sworn testimony of its officers, claim being that the bill only continued in the sworn testimony of its officers, claim being that the bill only continued in the sworn testimony of its officers, claim being that the bill only continued in the sworn testimony of its officers, it made '116 per cent. The profit in the sworn testimony of the sworn 1885, 145 per cent. in 1886 and 145 legislature. Was the bill smothered per cent. in 1887. The company by a wave of public indignation? by a wave of public indignation? No! It was passed by the legislawas formed in 1880, with a cash capital of \$600,000. In six years its net earnings had amounted to \$2,it, though it was evident enoug equal to 20 per cent. additional on rights, it was unnecessary, and if it its capital. The 60 per cent. increase of rates before referred to company ought to have been held were worth. Only the governor's veto, interposed at the eleventh hour, saved the city from this new spoila-

trenched monopolies in whose grip New York finds herself to-day. it any wonder that some of us begin to contemplate with comparative complacency the possibility "lessened progressiveness of public-ly managed industries?" Is it any wonder that we begin to look toward municipal ownership as the only sure means of relief from such in tolerable conditions? Is it any wonder that we are becoming unwilling to trust the interests of the public to a bargain between our elected officials, however upright they may be, and a powerful and unscrupu-lous corporation.—Henry Raymond Mussey.

FOR STATISTICS ON POVERTY read American Pauperism, by Isador Ladoff. This book is full of valuable Ladoff. This book is full of valuable statistics, every one from competent authorities and is the ideal hand book of the soap box orator. Cloth, 230 pages, 50 cents, postpaid.

This book can be procured by stockholders at cost. Send for free booklet "A Socialist Publishing House."

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Avenue, Chicago,

Watch for the new Benson book "Socialism Made Plain." We expect to receive it from the press in a week or two. Order now. First come first served. The price will be ten cents a copy.

the people of New York. government of the city and the wake up! Get your acquaintances to tion last year showed some been trying for years to get pipe.

The New York Edison galleries under its streets. The rapid it a trial and see?

transit commission threw all its Polak, Amsterdam: "Social-Demoeratic Labor Party (Holland) sends fraternal greetings to London town, has been nominated by Missouri Valley Local for congressman in the Ninth, and Comrade J. C. Smith, of Sioux City, by Correctionville Local for congressman in the Eleventh.

Referendum ballots for voting on the state platform, the state constitution, and "The Iowa Socialist Agreement" have been forwarded to the membership. Returns are due at the state office not leter these August 5th. rades on Marx's grave.—Henri Polak." Then, speaking highly of our Continental comrades and specially appealing to women workers, instancing imprisonment he self had undergone, and winding up a fighting speech to sink individual in the cause of the personalitie

solidarity of labor. Then came one of the old guard, Charles Gibson, years ago in the field as Parliamentary candidate for Southampton, where H. Quelch, the Socialist crusader, all being will shortly be member of Parliament for Rickarts and Reeves also added valuable contributions towards the ceremony. Rothstein, Jones, Kendall, Hardy, Hicks, Keast, Powell, Bery were among the visitors. The feeling is that the Amsterdam Congress should seriously consider the matter with a view to action, otherwise London omrades must.

NAT'L HEADQ'TRS.—The National Secretary is prepared to furnish the fol-lowing campaign literature to state com-mittees, locals or individuals:

lis, July 13th. The following candidates were put in nomination: M. N. Rogers, for Mayor of Minneapolis; Dr. Adolph Hirschfield, for Congress, Fifth District; P. J. Samson, City Comptroller; H. C. McKee, City Treasurer.

A Committee was elected to draft a Municipal Platform, and a Committee to look into the advisability of putting in nomination a full city ticket. Comrade Rogers, onr candidate for Mayor, is a member of the State Committee, and is also President of the Carpenters' Union, the largest labor organization in the state. A Local Campaign Committee was elected, consisting of one member for each of the thirteen wards of the city. 1. Leaflet (four pages) "Who is Responsible for Anarchy in Colorado?" 30 sponsible for Anarchy in Colorado?" 30c a hundred, postpaid; \$1 a thousand by express, purchaser's expense.

2. Booklet (16 pages) "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," by Ben Hanford, 8 for 25c; 20 for 50c; 60 for \$1; 100 for \$1.50; 200 for \$2.25; 300 for \$3; 500 for \$4.25; 1,000 for \$8, mail and express prenaid.

state

ARIZONA.

press prepaid.

3. Booklet (16 pages) Debs' and Han"Speaches of Acceptance," with

ford's "Speeches of Acceptance," with portraits and biographical sketches Same price as "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," Orders can be divided

Comrade Eugene Henry Godat for Congress and a platform and constitution were adopted which will be submitted to a referendum of the members in a short time.

The movement in Arizona has been much stimulated by the recent lecture tour of National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel, who spent several weeks in the territory under the direction of the Territorial Committee and lectured in all of the principal places. The comrade determined to the principal places. Votes Can Do." Orders can be divided between the two.

4. Leaflet (4 pages) "The Mission of the Socialist Party," by Eugene V. Debs, 500 for 75c; 100 for \$1.25; 3,000 for \$3.50. The National Secretary has offered this leaflet with advertisement of state beginning the property of the state beginning the secretary of the state beginning the secretary has offered this leaflet with advertisement of state beginning the secretary has offered this leaflet with advertisement of state beginning the secretary of the secr state headquarters or head of state tick-et inserted at reduced prices in large quantities to State Secretaries and orlivers his messsage, on which he is re-markably clear, in such a plain and sinple manner and he covers the ground so thoroughly that his auditors readily unthoroughly that his auditors readily understand the subject and the questions they ask at his suggestion are of such a nature as to show that they are convinced of the truth of the claims of the Socialists and are eager for further details. Their demand for literature on the subject is also a very encouraging sign that they have begun to think for themselves, which is a sine qua non in the making of a Socialist.

ALBERT NAN Terr Social

quantities to State Secretaries and orders can be placed with them by locals?

5. Jewish Pamphlet, by B. Feigenhaum, "Workiggman Next!" with National Platform in Jewish, 32 pages, single copy, 5c; or 50 for \$1.80; 100 for \$3, prepaid.

83, prepaid.

6. Campaign Literature Combinations: No. 1, consists of "Unionsism And Socialism," by Eugene V. Debs; "The Labor War in Colorado," by Ben Hanford; "The Day of Judgment," by Geo. D. Herron; "What Workingmen's by Ben Hanford, and Hanford; "The Day of Judgment," by Geo. D. Herron; "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," by Ben Hanford, and "Speeches of Acceptance," by Debs and Hanford, usual price 35c, all five for 20c prepaid. Other combinations of same books at proportionate prices. Debs' "Unionism and Socialism," 10c and Hanford's "Labor War in Colorado," 5c, also furnished.

The campaign buttons are now ready for shipment and can be ordered in any

for shipment and can be ordered in any quantities from the National Secretary. Combination (Debs and Hanford) and single (Debs) buttons come in two styles cach. Prices are: Combination buttons, 5c apiece. To party- organizations, 12 for 50 cts; 30 for \$1; one hundred up to 500, 2c apiece; 500 up to 1,000 1½c apiece; mail and express prepaid. To individuals, one cent apiece added on all orders over 30. Single buttons (Debs), 3c each. To party organizations, 10 for 26c; 25 for 50c; 60 for \$1; 100 up to 500, 1½c apiece; 500 up to 1,000, 1c apiece. To individuals, 1c apiece added on all orders over 25. for shipment and can be ordered in any

n all orders over 25.

Send in your advance orders for Ben-son's new book, "Socialism Made Plain," now in the hands of the printers. A big book for ten cents. This office.

This paper may be had ten weeks

for ten cents. Try it.

ALBERT RYAN, Terr. Sec'y.



WHEN ORDERING SUITS DEMAND THIS LABEL



Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

e held at Grand Saline, Aug. 6.

near that city, Aug. 7.

The Iowa Socialists have nominated a state ticket headed by Comrade John E. Shank of Sioux City

for Secretary of State. The Socialist press is unanimous

tional campaign. A monster rally for Debs and At the meeting of the national the Shoreditch Branch Social-Demo-quorum last week the National cratic Federation to the memory of ent, will be arranged by the Chicago Secretary reported upon campaign (Karl Marx, the scientific teacher of

intention was to make the start in September, but this has been abandoned, we understand, a later date being thought safer. A daily is a big undertaking, and it is important to start with the greatest caution and not before sufficient sinews of war have been gotten to-

a plan of circuit stations for propaganda meetings, is again working the International Congress at Ampaganda meetings, is again working the International Congress at Ampaganda to the prince of philosophers, to the cause of labor to the cause of the New York worker by increased activity this. Worker as an alternate.

HerbertBurrow's eloquent speech, Michigan needed just this sort of propaganda to put it in position to fall in line in other forms of activity. If we may presume to make a recommendation, we should like to suggest that an increased distribution of literature be undertaken, and in a systematic manner, such as his circuit affords.

Let us sound a warning at this time. If the national organization continues to waste the money of the party in trying to organize the

South in places where there is no! The Texas state convention will economic foundation for a Socialist growth and stability, it may expect The Chicago Socialists will hold a revolt on the part of some North-old, in glorious sunshine, assembled their annual picnic at Elliott's Park ern states and a cessation of the payment of dues. The national organization is not in existence for the m., thence to proceed to Highgate primary purpose of furnishing jobs Cemetery to honor the remains of to organizers, yet the national secretary's report shows that a large fraction of the national funds has been prohibited anything in the nature expended in territory where there is of a demonstration at the tomb, upthat Debs' new book, "Unionism and Socialism," is a great hit and that it will be a powerful factor for propaganda during the coming naphraphical propaganda during naphr

socialists at the Auditorium, which leaflets as follows: "What Working- Social-Democracy. Social-Democracy."

Social-Democracy. Where wiosoever fadeth and dieth both afraid to make use of it, some- Acceptance of Debs and Hanford,"

Yet his deeds they shall prevail." The Oregon election returns show continued gains for the Socialists. Comrade C. C. Mikkelson for judge of the Supreme Court received 6,419 votes, and Comrade Rasmussen for Food and Dairy Commissioner 6,098. This is a gain of about 26 per cent. over two years ago.

Acceptance of Debs and Hanford," "Socialism, Its Mission and Methods" (in press), leaflet by Debs, "Mission of the Socialist party." Punctually at the time announced, the members of the Shoreditch Branch of the Social-Democratic and other languages as soon as results of referendum are known. The Debs' leaflet would also be translated into the different languages covered heads, meditating upon the lated into the different languages for the starting of the Socialist and Italian leaflets were being written; that the Simons' leaflet on the ciations Against Labor Unions" is mearly ready; that nearly 200,000 their assembly hall, where appropriate of circulars had been disposate speeches were delivered by variations of the Highgate Liberal and Radical Club, in their assembly hall, where appropriate speeches were delivered by variations of the Highgate Control of the High Control Organization of Capitalist Assoed of and orders are still coming in; that Debs' "Unionism and Social-Colorado" were being offered in combinations with other campaign literature at reduced prices; that the lithographs and buttons of Debs ism" and Hanford's "Labor War in

KEEP AWAY FROM COLORADO.

KEEP AWAY FROM COLORADO.

Comrade W. E. White, member of the Executive Board, American Labor Union, requests the Socialist press to give publication. to. the. following:—"To the Workingmen of Atherica: You are requested to stay away from the state of Colorado, as the conditions prevailing in this state are such that bread riots are liable to occur ulmost any time, and the industrial stagnation is such as to make it impossible to obtain work wen for board. Colorado is in Russia; therefore stay, away from Colorado.

ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

Sunday last, July 3, comrades of all countries, both sexes, young and from all parts of London at the gates of Waterlow Park at 3.30 p. Karl Marx and his wife. The ceme tery authorities at the eleventh hour inscription :-

"A tribute from the comrades of

covered heads, meditating upon the

Subsequently, a magnificent meeting was held by the kind per-mission of the officials of the Highcomrades. G. W. Patterson president of the Shoreditch Social Democratic Club, being responsible gether.

Comrade Lamb, the state organizer of Michigan, to whose tireless chergies we are indebted for the remarkable pioneering work accomplished there last year by means of a plan of circuit stations for propaganda meetings, is again working paganda meetings, is again working the literature at reduced prices; that brieny the school of thought at the time when school of thought at the time when the lithographs and buttons of Debs and Hanford would soon be ready. The national quorum has provided for the emergency of Delegate He concluded with eulogising the services rendered and sacrifices made by Marx, the prince of philosophers, to the cause of labor irrespective of religion, creed, or

HerbertBurrow's eloquent speech, in his best form, was charming, the light and beautiful touch, pathetic earnestness, and splendid delivery, took the audience by storm: Marx's struggle with adversity; still, never wavering from principle, great and grand. In a peroration blazing with enthusiasm and hope, Burrows re-sumed his seat amidst a tempest of

J. C. Van der Veer followed by

A Socialist Review of Reviews THAT'S WHAT The Comrade IS NOW!!

Contains a monthly DIGEST OF THE WHOLE SOCIALIST PRESS, Reduced To Contains a monthly biggest of this whole socialist ress.

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Comrade Co-operative Co., 11 Cooper Sq., N. Y.



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Social-Democratic Berald

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co. ard or Directors:—E. H. I nomas, Pres.; Victor L. Berger, Vice-Pres.; Edmund T. Melms, Secretary-Treasurer; Emil Seidel, John Doerster, Sr., C. P. Dietz, A. I. Welch, Fred. Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold.

FREDERIC HEATH,

VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901



What International Socialism Demands:

- Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combines.
- Democratic management of such collective Industry.
- Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased Remu-
- 4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for
- 5. The Inauguration of public Industries to saleguard the workers against lack of employment.
- 6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 13 years. No child labor.
- Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vots with the Social-Democrats .

Bringing Grist to the Socialist Mill.

Archbishop Messmer, who has beer trying for some time to force a fight between the Catholic church and the Socialists and progressive labor unions, preached a sermon against Societies of Wisconsin in

Socialism before the Federation of Catholic Milwaukee last Sunday night-a sermon full of misstatements, venom and craft. Whenever a prelate or priest attacks the movement of the working class for its emancipation by misrepresenting Socialism to his hearers, he brings grist to the Socialist mill. Far from lamenting such an attack, we welcome them. For (1) misrepresentation always reacts on the misrepresentator; (2) if our movement can only be opchurchmen themselves will sooner or later note the fact and make up their judgment accordingly, and (3) such an attack will only expose the priest or prelate to either one of two conclusions: Either he is ignorant of the subject he is treating, or he is willing to bear false witness, either of which are highly discreditable.

In our judgment the archbishop displays both failings: ignorance and dishonesty. His flock naturally look to him for a virtuous presentation of facts. When he makes it possible for them to doubt his veracity or his understanding of the subject of which he is willing to treat, he injures his own church and shakes the faith of his followers.

The archbishop started out by referring to Leo XIII.'s encyclical of 1891, and gave a wrong view of it. While it is true that the encyclical denounced Socialism as it was then wrongly understood, thanks to a lying capitalist press, yet it held to principles that were Socialistic in their direction and their ethics, so much so that Socialists have used it not a little to convert Catholies to their philosophy. But that encyclical closed with a recommendation that the Catholic church form Catholic trade unions. The archbishop has pointed to this in the past, but last Sunday he kept it in the background and in order to meet the many criticisms of his well-known position, launched forth in a culogy of the A. F. of L. Yet he said that the encyclical settled for all time the attitude of the church toward the labor problem. In other words, it required for all time that Catholic trade unions be maintained in opposition to the regular trade union movement, according to the archbishop's reasoning. But it all depends on how you read the encyclical—whether for the spirit of it or to reverence word it contains without regard to the spirit of it. And we have already quoted Catholic books one particularly by a professor in the Catholic university, which point out that an encyclical of a pope has no binding force under the canonical law, except where touching on question of faith. Then the archbishop goes roughshod into the game of slander. He

says that the American Socialism, but that he stands for the same thing. "There is great danger in it (Socialism) to the church, the state, morality, the family, the marriage relation and property ownership. The private ownership of property is supported by the gospel, apostolic teaching *

* and is a divine ordination not to be changed by the hand c.

man." Let us instruct this apparently income. Let us instruct this apparently ignorant man. Socialism's danger to the church can be indicated by this point, that under Socialism church members would not have to worship in churches filled with stained glass windows bearing the names of rich men who presented them to the church for self glorification, with money wrung from the producing class by means of the robber wage system. Socialism's danger to the state will be that it would appear to the state will be that it would appear to the state will be that it would appear to the state will be that it would be supported by the state will be that it would be supported by the state will be that it would be supported by the state will be that it would be supported by the state will be that it would be supported by the state will be that it would be supported by the state will be the supported by the state will be supported by the state of the supported by the supp the producing class by means of the robber wage system. Socialism's danger to the state will be that it would rescue the state from the clutches of the rich exploiters of the people and make it a true democracy. Socialism's danger to "morality" would consist in the fact that it would so change conditions that there would no longer be the necessity strong upon woman-kind to sell their bodies for hire in order to escape starvation, that young men would be prosperous enough to afford marriage and the setting up of homes and thereby safeguard a large per cent. of women from the necessity of profaning their bodies by prostitution. Socialism's "danger" to the family would consist also of the fact that homes would be secure, the children safe from child labor servitude and a social contentment that would conduce to keep love in the family instead of its being driven out as now and the family relation often instead of its being driven out as now and the family relation often turned into a hell on earth. And Socialism does not oppose private ownership of property, but it does oppose the private ownership of production, upon which the well-being of society and all the people in it depends. The ignorance of the archbishop to the contrary, notwith-standing, Socialism holds that the people have a right to private prop-erty, a right more sacred than that conferred on the capitalist by the erty, a right more sacred than that conferred on the capitalist by the capitalist laws. But property is one thing, and capital is quite another. The moment property becomes productive and is used to make more property for its owner by the exploitation of labor through the three iniquities—profit, rent and interest, it is capital, and private property in capital we oppose in the interests of the despoiled working class. What labor produces belongs by right to labor, but under the capitalist system, that the archbishop defends, labor is stripped of its product and it goes to produce an aristocracy of wealth. and it goes to produce an aristocracy of wealth.

As an indication of the archbishop's ignorance of Socialism, or

worse! we cuote the following from his address:

worse! we cuote the following from his address:

"The most insidious feature of Socialism is the distribution of tracts and printed matter, even to expensive volumes, among the people of the land, especially the masses, a measure which is misleading and hypocricy of the worst kind. While the representations made there are apparently safe and sound, I maintain that they differ radically from the teachings of religion and the Catholic faith in the following important particulars:

"1. That the church and occupation must be separated.

"2. That the state shall be deprived of authority.

"3. That children are the economic wards of the state and must be educated through it and not through the parents.

"4. That trarriage should depend on individual selection and last only as long as affection continues, making of it other than a divinely ordained realization for life, "

"5. That private ownership of property should be dispensed with."

Note the misrepresentation by this "man of God." Does (1) the

Note the misrepresentation by this "man of God." Does (1) the archbishop want to have Catholic factories, Presbyterian factories, Methodist mills, and Dowieite foundries? Socialists say that as far as Methodist mills, and Dowieite foundries? Socialists say that as far as Socialism is concerned religion is a private matter, that the rights of conscience and belief are not to be interfered with; (2) that the state should have no authority unless it is exercised in the interests of the whole people instead of in the interests of the capitalist class; (3) that children are not the wards of the state except to the extent that society has a right, which it exercises to day, of seeing that no child is dechildren are not the wards of the state except to the extent that society has a right, which it exercises to-day, of seeing that no child is deprived of an education, and, moreover, society would be within its rights, too, if it sought also to throw round the youth of its citizens all proper safeguards against the development of vicious tendencies—in other words, if it should seek to make play as important as study and provide for the child the freest opportunity for it under proper supervision. The bogey of some Catholic writers that Socialism would take the children away from the parents and bring them up in asylums and caravansaries, which is here hinted at by the archishop, is too silly to deserve a reply. The relation of child and parent is a strong and a natural one, and one not to be done violence to. (4) Our present society affects to frown upon a man and wife who cannot live in harmony and who are mismated, and even the Catholic church, despite its

Gems of Socialist Philosophy by Karl Marx.

The history of all hitherto existing pushed into the background every class handed down from the middle

glea.

Freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guildmaster and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stocd in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninte/rupted, now hidden, now open fight, that each time ended, either in revolutionary reconstitution of society at large, or in the common ruin of the contending classes.

In the earleir enoche of him.

the contending classes.

In the earleir epochs of history we find almost everywhere a complicated arrangement of society into various orders, 2 manifold gradation of social rank. In ancient Rome we have patricians, knights, plebeians, slaves; in the middle ages, feudal lords, vascals, guild masters, journeymen, apprentices, serfs; in almost all of these, again, subordinate gradations. The modern bourgeois society that has sprouted from the ruins of feudal society, has not done away with class antagonisms. It has but established new classes, new conditions of oppression, new forms of struggle in place of the old ones.

Modern industry has established the world's market, for which the discovery of America paved the way. The market has given an immense development to commerce, to naviga-tion, to communication by land. This development has in its true reached



In proportion as the exploitation of one individual by another is put an end to, the exploitation of one nation by another will also be put an end to. In proportion as the antagonism between classes within the

individual character, and, consequent ly, all charm for the workman. He becomes an appendage of the ma-chine, and it is only the most simple, most monotonous, and most easily acquired knack, that is required of him. Hence, the cost of production of a workman is restricted almost entirely to the means of subsistence that he requires for his maintenance, and for the propagation of his race. But the mire of commedity and But the price of a commodity, and therefore also of labor, is equal to its cost of production. In proportion, therefore, as the repulsiveness of the work increases, the wage decreases. Nay, more, in proportion as the use of machinery and division of labor increases in the same proportion the increases, in the same proportion the burder of toil also increases, whether by prolongation of the working hours, by increase of the work exacted in a given time, or by increased speed of the machinery, etc.

Hitherto every form of society has been based, as we have already seen, on the antagonism of oppressing and oppressed classes. But in order to ppress a class certain conditions must be assured to it under which it can at least, continue its slavish ex istence. The serf, in the period of serfdom, raised himself to member-The market has given an immense nation by another will also be put an end to. In proportion as the antation, to communication by land. This development has, in its turn, reached on the extension of industry; and in proportion as industry, commerce, navigation and raftways extended in the same proportion the bourgeoisie chinery and to division of labor, the developed, increased its capital, and

The Wisconsin State Picnic a Success.

The Milwaukee picnic of the Social-Democracy of Wisconsin lat. Is soon to be forgotten. The new red Sunday rose to the dignity of Inational moment. It was the largest ever held by the party in Wisconsin and many were the estimates of the attendance, so large was the crowd. Manager Bistorius of the Herald holds to an estimate of 10,000, but the front gate offered to bet that the front gate offered to bet that the opinion of a circus man who had been drawn to Schlitz park out of currosity and who made use of his facility at estimating large concurses of people.

The park presented a 'sight not make up to the knowledge that he must pay for the war. I admire our soldiers as soldiers, as soldiers, I trust that the funts pay for the war. I admire our soldiers as soldiers. I trust that the must pay for the war. I admire our soldiers as soldiers. I trust that the must pay for the war. I admire our soldiers as soldiers. I trust that the must pay for the war. I admire our soldiers as soldiers. I trust that the must pay for the war. I admire our soldiers as soldiers. I trust that the must pay for the war. I admire our soldiers as soldiers. I trust that the must pay for the war. I admire our soldiers as soldiers. I trust that the must pay for the war. I admire our soldiers as soldiers. I trust that the must pay for the war. I admire that they are now receiving will prepare them to fight all the better and the nobler for the cause of Socialism. I do not run away to aveid war. I came to office business and the strains of must pay for the war. I admire that they are now receiving will prepare them to fight all the better and the nobler for the cause

The first arrivals at the park ere the delegations from the interior cities of the state and from the farming districts. The comrades from Lannon and other towns in Waukesha county came in in large hay wagons canopied over with boughs of trees and with appropri-ate bunting. There was a special train from Janesville, a chartered trolley from Racine that carried the excursionists direct to the park gates, and special delegations from Whitewater and other points. These were most of them met at the depots by a reception committee and Brockhausen's Social - Democratic band.

a vast crowd filling the seats and benches in front of the shell and running back to the main pavillin. editor had concluded the applause Japanese costume, and spoke in part as follows:

"When I returned to Japan a few years ago, not a man there could speak on Socialism. The government has tried to suppress the belief. Since that time, Socialism the

on Socialism. The government has tried to suppress the belief. Since that time, Socialism has grown much in the heart of the working people. We now have many men speaking, publishing and writing about Socialism.

"Japanese Socialism are fighting a hard battle. Suppression of propagandism only makes it spring up stronger. The Japanese public has taken more interest and sympathy because of the oppression of the government. Socialist newspapers are increasing.

"By making war, the Japanese laborer

"By making war, the Japanese laborer which was a large red flag.

Three times after the Japanese Comrade Katayama was dressed in and cheers reverberated through the park and he bowed his acknowledgements of the enthusiastic reception. During the balance of the day he shook hands with the enthusiastic Social-Democrats.

A local thunder shower in the afternoon interfered with the festivities somewhat, but the crowd was not to be driven out by such an interruption. The visiting comrades were much impressed by the striking three-sheet poster on the billboards all over the city advertising the picnic, the main feature of

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

Under date of July 18, Comrade Debs writes: "At Rusten, La., I had debate on Socialism with Rev. J. B. Barnhill of Illinois, before the Chautauqua of Louisiana. Was surprised and delighted to see so many Socialists. When I left there, Socialism was the all absorbing theme and the pervading influence. Here Springs, Ark.) I deliver two lectures before the Chautauqua Assembly, this evening and tomorrow evening. Seven members of the band playing for the Chautauqua here are Socialists and they have a good working local here. Arkansas is ripening rapidly and will be heard from in the Fall. I find abundant and gratifying evidence of the work done in this state by Father Hagerty, George E. Bigelow, our old reliable comrade, Pat O'Neill, and others. The disgust with Bryan and Democracy is intense and widespread in the South since the St. Louis hippodrome. Many have broken loose to return to the (blind) fold no more forever. Socialism is in the air, in the sunshine and shower, and the harvest will be great."

Has been stopped for lack of funds and once a large share of my numerous twaster of my numerous for water and safe of a member of the Manufacturers' Association and I was told to go to the courts if I wanted relief. I did not go to court, but without an hour's delay the work was done over again. The book had to be put into type a second time, from cover to cover. No words of mine can express my appreciation of the kindness and patience of my comrades. I can only pledge to them more field work than has hereto fore been possible, and no let-up in the warfare until the co-operative commonwealth shall be established. Fraternoon. and gratifying evi

Dear Comrade Editor:—

I have been here for a few weeks and have been entertained by the comrades propaganda. The Socialists have been putting in some effective blows. That they are feared by the capitalist and his minions is apparent by their efforts to suppress the comrades. A few weeks ago they were notified it would be necessary to take out a permit. But the comrades paid no attention to the order, knowing full well that free speech and peaceful assemblage were guaranteed by the constitution and up to a night or two ago things drifted along as usual. On Saturday night last when I finished speaking (from the "Soap box") the comrades pointed out a millionaire manufacturer who had listened very attentively till after 10 o'clock. Quite a long time for a millionaire to stand on a street corner. Shows he must have found something to interest him! His name is Avery, manufactures farm implements on the same order as McCormick of Chicago. Well, Monday night came, and the comrades spied him again in the audience and insisted on our giving and the comrades spied him again in the audience and insisted on our giving and the comrades spied him again in the audience and insisted on our giving and the comrades spied him again in the audience and insisted on our giving and the comrades spied him again in the audience and insisted on our giving and the comrades spied him again in the sudience and insisted on our giving and the comrades spied him again in the sudience and insisted on our giving and the comrades spied him again in the sudience and insisted on our giving and the comrades spied him again in the sudience and insisted on our giving and the comrades spied him again in the sudience and insisted on our giving and the comrades spied him again in the sudience and insisted on our giving and the comrades spied him again in the sudience and insisted on our giving and the comrades spied him again in the sudience and insisted on our giving and the comradies in the sudience and insisted on our giving the sudience and insiste Dear Comrade Editor:-

HOWARD TUTTLE. Peoria, Ill.

To My Comrades Everywhere:

To My Comrades Everywhere:—
It is perhaps true that the writing and publication of a book so large and so expensive as my undertaking has proven to be was too great a task for one to undertake who was without means and without the support of others with means. If so, I have the apology to offer that at the beginning I had no expectation of becoming involved in four years of very confining labor and an expenditure of

WALTER THOMAS MILLS.

claim that mariages are made in Heaven, goes into the divorce business itself on occasion. That the Socialist common wealth, that is to say, the people themselves, will throw safeguards round the marriage relation to preserve its purity, is altogether probable; and so this brings us to the last claim (5) which we have already answered.

The archbishop winds up by saving that a "Catholic cannot be a Socialist * * * from the articles which he has just specified." So that his specifications being wrong, his declaration lacks force.

The enclosed clippings will give you so call is the special means in the simplest and plainest of language, relieved only by that warm human sympathy which is such a strong feature in his character.

To my mind no contribution which Debs has made to the labor movement is more worthy of him or will prove more useful to the great cause than this little pamphlet. There is not in it any where a harsh note—it is an essay of simplicity and love. The union man who reads it will feel that he has been in communion with a circulture. man who reads it will reel that the been in communion with a friend, and been in communion with a friend, and the true union man we cialism is a Socialist.

coming involved in four years of very confining labor and an expenditure of more than \$4,000.

Three times since going to press work has been stopped for lack of funds and once a large share of my manuscript was looked up in the effect on the Socialist and trade union movement would be immense and inspiration. BEN HANFORD.

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MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the final settlement of the estate of John Frahm, deceased. On reading the first perition of Charles Blodgett, and deceased of John Frahm, deceased, or John Frahm, deceased, or pesenting among other things, that there is no property belonging to the estate of said deceased, except that which is exempt; and that the expenses, of the last sickness, the funeral charges and the expenses of administration have been paid; and praying for a final settlement of the said estate according to law.

is ordered that said application b

RICHARD I. HENNESSEY.

eard before this Court at a regular term hereof, to De held at the Court House in hereof, to De held at the Court House in the first Tuesday and the first Tuesday at the first T

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WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR DEPARTMENT.

A motion to recommend to the 12th convention the revocation of the commission of Frank Ira of Shebygan for violation of Union principles, was carried. The E. B. recommended the establishment of a permanent "Defence Fund" to the 12th convention.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with all national organizations having locals at Manitowoc with a view of creating more concerted action against the unfair concern known as the Kunz & Blesser Brewing Co.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned sine die.

FRED BROCKHAUSEN,

FRED BROCKHAUSEN.

Green Bay, July 18th, 1904.

First session of the new E. B. elected by the 12th annual convention.

T. J. McKiegue, chairman.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the National headquarters of the Leather Workers on Horse Goods relative to the Kreiger Saddlery Co. of Green Bay.

Moved and carried that the full board shall need only in cases of emergency.

consin organizer) at weak points and also secure the services of National Unions interested in the maintenance and future welfare of their locals in the

A motion to issue a circular on Citizens' Alliances was referred to the local

Owing to the time consumed by the

FRED BROCKHAUSEN.

Green Bay, July 15th, 1904.

A motion to recommend to the 12th

EXECUTIVE BOARD:

CHAS. A. DOLAN, 2205 Tower Ave., Superior, Wis. H. W. BISTORIUS, 516 Second Avenue Milwaukee.

WBLCH, 873 Seventh Street,

Milwaukee. A. PETERSON, 708 S. Fourteenth, Street, Manitowoc.

J. McKEIGUE, 16 North Franklin
Street, Janesville.

GENERAL OFFICERS FRANK J. WEBER, General Organiser, 318 State Street, Milwauker. FRED'K. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas. 553 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis. The F. F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee The West Bend Brewing and Malting Co. of West Bend, Wis. The Kreiger Saddlery Co., Green Bay. The Kohler & Sons. Sheboygan. Wis., manu-facturers of bath tubs and plumber supplies.

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Casey & Streeen-Reuter Co., Merchant
Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

Semi-annual meeting of the E. B. P. A.

The E. B. audited the books of the Secretary-Treasurer and the following report was adopted: Green Bay, July 11th, 1904.

We, the undersigned members of the Executive Board W. S. F. of L. hereby certify that we have this day audited the account of receipts and disbursements from Jan. 1st, 1904, to June 30th, 1904; that we have found it correct, that the balance and money on hand was found to be \$854.41, including the Green Bay defence fund, and that all disbursements are accounted for by proper vouchers.

P. A. PETERSEN, Chairman C. A. DOLAN. H. W. BISTORIUS. A. J. WELCH.

A copy of a circular to be addressed to Catholice workmen was approved of and the Secretary instructed to issue the ame with the signature of all the mem-

On motion the E. B. decided to recom-mend to the 12th annual convention the abolition of our semi-annual meeting

Otto Reiter Otto Paul, Silver Springs, Wis. ..

Otto Paul, Silver Springs, Wis.
Oscar Schwartz
E. Werner
Conrad Reiter
Edw. Fischer
Unknown, Waukesha
W. Buszkiewicz
F. Bunkfeld
John Krainer

J. Bootsmann
Aug. Hengst
W. Siemandel

John Gumzel

Ernst Kuchnel
E. Kieweg
Ed. Diedrich
Chas. George, Waukesha
Ed. Kolberg
Fred Ploehn
John Pielz
Henry Seibert
Jos. Smukofsky
E. Zechal, Burlington, Ia.
E. Hy-Stuart, Brodhead, Wis.
Frank Brehmer

Frank Brehmer

14th Ward English Branch

Wm. Nimmer
Louis Recklinghausen
C. E. H.
Henry Raasch
F. Broetzmann
Swan Nelson

Oscar Loebel, Shebovgan

Ernst Harthun

John Fennell, Racine

M. Schechtin

Frank Weiss
Jos. Garregg, South Milwaukee
Karl Fenske
Fred Althen, Two Rivers
Emil Weigel
Ernst Kluge, Jr.
B. F. Dennhardt
Gust Friedrich

A. Heinrichs
Ed. Jaeger
C. B. Straub
A. Strehlow
Veumaerkel

Wm. Schrinner Paul Luetten ...

.......

Wm.

Louis Boldt

Hertig

Paulus

W. Schmidt
C. Hogg

John Mergert
H. F. Franke
Anton Stalzer
John Berngess
C. Roby PICNIC TICKETS. Comrades on the South Side can pay for Picnic Tickets to W. E. Acker at Socialist Home, 382 Washington St. Previously reported \$335.55 A. F. Sorweid \$50.00 Adam Weber Messsonic

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Win Reny

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Emil Schwartz

Hy. Schwartz, Green Bay, Wis. . Chas. V. Schmidt Henry Vogel Wm. Goldberg, Port Washington,

Julius Zimmermann
A. G. Wilson
E. Kiefer
C. B. O'Neal
H. Zillgett
A. Pieper
Albert Nelson
Robert Stainm
Jos. Niesner
D. M. Leon

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Zirkel Paul Barth, Pt. Washington ...

Ed. Erickson, Elroy, Wis.

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Moved and carried that the full board shall meet only in cases of emergency, excepting the semi-annual meeting as provided in the constitution.

It was on motion decided to maintain as official organs the same as last year with the same system of issuing official matters. WINNEBAGO STREET, owing to the increase of official matters to be published it was on motion decided to increase the compensation to the english official organ, \$2.50 per annum. The Secretary was ordered to purchase 1,000 copies of the convention proceedings in the English language and 500 in the German, including 500 pocket editions of the constitution.

Moved and carried that under no circumstances will this Executive Board endorse candidates for any political office, elective or otherwise, no matter what party or labor organization they may represent. Neither will any requests from political parties or labor unions for endorsements of individuals for political office be considered.

The Secretary was instructed to secure the services of the A. F. of L. (Wisconsin organizer) at weak points and Owing to the increase of official mat-MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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Owing to the time consumed by the 12th convention and the many matters that must receive immediate attention at present, the Secretary was instructed to devote his full time, for at least six days, to official duties.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Secretary.

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Crab Season Just Opened! FRESH CRABS DAILY
AT TEWS' FISH MARKET

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Burns to a White Ash You get satisfactory results by trying the

FETTE & MEYER COAL CO.

We built Bicycles to order from \$20.00 up

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Reliable Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, No. 35 Juneau Ave., Mitwaukee, Wis. Store closed Sundays. Make Boots and Shoes in all Styles to order

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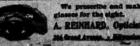
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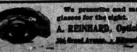
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965 Clinton St., Cor. Lincoln Ave. MILWAUKEE es, Liquors

HOTARY PUBLIC. MILWAUKEE, WIS, 404 CHESTNUT ST.,

281 REED STREET. AND. BUEHLER,



Four Stores of Stumpf & Langhoff participating with each one of the

Have you read this news note in the daily papers lately: "Stumpf & Langhoff have taken out a permit for making \$20,000 worth of building alterations at the South Side Store"?* * *

Every effort is bent to make space so that the artisans can ply their trades and have the \$20,000.00 building addition to our South Side Store in readiness for the Fall Season. Carpenters, Masons, Brick Layers, Iron Workers, etc., request space and we accede to these demands in order to hurry the building of a \$20,000.00 addition, 40x100 feet and 3 stories high. In adding this structure to our South Side Building it was necessary to tear out the rear wall of the present store--put up a partition all across the rear part of our salesroom---condensing the store area (temporarily) over 3,000 feet. This lessening of floor space cramped our selling room and made it necessary to send \$15,000.00 worth of merchandise to our other stores. With each store stocked with an added amount of merchandise that would otherwise not have been on hand at this season of the year, you can well imagine that our four stores are possessed of the real bargain-giving spirit.

Alteration Bargains at Each of Our Four Stores



Men's Clothing

At Alteration Sale Prices

(AT FOUR STORES)

In these three lots you'll find Men's Two-Piece Outing Suits, in crashes, homespuns, tweeds, etc., and Men's Three-Piece Single and Double-Breasted in plains, fancies and mixtures, while in the better grades many Blue and Black Clay Worsted Suits may be found.

See Our Window Display at Any One of Our Four Stores

\$5.00 for Men's Suits, worth ordinarily \$7.50 to \$12.00.

50 for Men's Suits, worth ordinarily \$12.50 to \$15.00.

\$10.00 for Men's Suits, worth ordinarily \$16.50 to \$20.00.

Out go several hundred dozen

Men's Pants

At Alteration Sale Prices

(AT FOUR STORES)



\$2.50, at...... Men's Fancy Cassimere and Worsted Pants, round and peg tops, value \$3.50 and \$4.00,

Boys' Clothing

At Alternation Sale Prices

(AT FOUR STORES)

Boys' 50c, 65c and 75c Knee Pants, 29c - Boys' Wool and All-Wool Knee Pants, in plan and stripes, checks, plaids and mixtures, all sizes on hand. Sold ordinarly at 50c to 75c. Alteration Sale Price.....

Boys' \$2.50 and \$3.50 Suits, at 98c - Boys' 2-piece, Double-Breasted and Vestee Suits, in plain, checks, stripes and mixtures, all sizes of the different sorts, sold ordinarily at \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50. Alteration Sale Price

Child's \$5.00 Suits, at \$1.98-Child's 3-piece Suits in fancy cassimeres and cheviots, in neat patterns and plain effects, 9 to 16 years. Sold ordinarily at \$5.00. 01 Alteration Sale Price

Boys' \$10 Long Pants Suits, at \$3.45-Boys' 3-piece Long Pants Suits, in plain black, blue and fancies, 14 to 20 years. Sold ordinarily at \$10. Alteration Sale Price ...



Men's Shirts at Alteration Sale Prices - Down with the prices - out with as many goods as possible-out of the way of flying brick and falling mortar-our building must be completed by Fall and we don't intend to be in the workmen's way to retard things a single minute.

BUT SEE HOW YOU GAIN IN MONEY SAVING:

Men's Percale Shirts, in neat effects, one pair of separate cuffs, regularly sold at 50c — Alteration Sale Price. Men's Negligee Shirts, in all sizes, and the season's newest effects regularly sold at 75c and 89c — Alteration Sale Price. 490

Men's Percale Shirts, in excellent patterns and plenty styles to choose from, regularly sold at 59c and 65c — 39c Alteration Sale Price. 39c Alteration Sale Price. 79c

Men's Underwear at Alteration Sale Prices

If we were not crowded by the demands for more space, at the hands of the artisans busy altering our building, these prices would never appear in print.

But cost prices play little part when preparations are under way to complete this great store, in time for Fall business. Men's Fine Balbriggan Underwear, in ecru, well made, 210

Men's Balbriggan Underwear, in plain and fancy, regularly sold at $25~{\rm e.~or~}29{\rm c.-}$

WINNEBAGO STS.

2 for 25c Fancy Socks at 5c a Pair

Kindly mention this paper when making purchases 369-371 EAST

NATIONAL AVENUE.



THIRD STREET.

RYSTAL THEATER.

CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE. tinee Every Day 2 to 5. Nights 8 to 11.

A RESORT FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND GENTLEMEN. MOTION PICTURES.

Admission 10 cts. Including Seat.



SI.OO TO CHICAGO ROUND TRIP \$1.50 For Chicago 9 a. m., 4:30 p. m. and 8 p. m.

STEAMERS

4:30 p. m. and 8 p. m. daily.
For Racine 8 p. m. daily.
For Sheboygan and Manitowoc 8 a. m.,
daily except Monday.
For Kewaunee, Algoma and Sturgeon
Bay, Fish Creek, Ephraim, Sister Bay,
Marinette and Menominee, 8 a. m. Sunday,
Vednesday, Thursday and Friday.
For Green Bay 8 a. m. Wednesday, and Friday.
For Basaba and Washington Island
8 a. m., Sunday, Wednesday and Friday.
For Mackinac Island 9 a. m. Sunday.

Vednes A Donke Except of Sweaponers St. Office & Docks, Foot of Sycamore St

CROSBY TRANSPORTATION CO.



Barry Line Daily to Chicago at 8 P. M.

Fare 75c. Excursions Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P.M. Sr.oo Round Trip. Good for 3 days. Office and Docks, East Water and Detroi Streets. Phone Main 521.



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Goodrich Transportation Co.



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S. S. VIRGINIA . . . 9 A. M. Daily S. S. COLUMBUS, 4:30 P. M. Daily S. S. CITY OF RACINE, 8 P. M. Dail

FARE: \$1.00 ONE ROUND \$1.50

Tickets Good Returning Any Time During Season. Office and Docks FOOT OF SYCAMORE ST.

GRAND EXCURSION

SHEBOYGAN SUNDAY, JULY 24th,

STEAMER NAOMI. FARE 500 ROUND TRIP.

Boat leaves dock, foot W. Water St., 9 a. r Refreshments served on Steamer.

weesessessessessessessess FOR SALE. Lot 371/2 120 to alley, eight modern house, brick base-on 26th street, easy pay-

ments.

\$2150-30x120, five room house on
28th Street, This price includes all
street improvements; \$200 down,
balance casy payments.

W. A. DUNN & CO.,
201 Grand Avenue, Room 9.
Phone Main 991. ***************

WM. JANDT, Tallor, Union Eats at Moderate Prices.

death of ten-year old Stanley Weaver, son of Comrades F. W. Weaver and wife of Whitewater, Wis. The Socialists of that city share with the parents in their bereavement, as Stanley was phenominally bright and was already an avowed Socialist and full of strong ambition to take his place in the ranks of the agitators for the cause when he should arrive at man's estate. Most of the Socialist speakers with the Socialist speakers with the parents in their bereavement, as Stanley was phenominally bright and was already an avowed Socialist and full of strong ambition to take his place in the ranks of the agitators for the cause when he should arrive at man's estate. Most of the Socialist speakers visiting Whitewater were enterposed for the Social Demoestate. Most of the Socialist speakers were entertained at the Weaver homestead and they awakened the livelist admiration in the child's mind. "When I become a man, I too will make speeches for Socialism," he was become a man, I too will make MATION. wont to declare. Comrade Watson Local No. 45 of the Int. Associa-writes that some time ago Stanley's tion of Marble Workers, Milwaukee school teacher ordered the class to has selected the following officers: school teacher ordered the class to draw flags with colored crayons, and Stanley drew a Socialist flag. His teacher reprimanded him, saying that such a flag was not the American flag, to which he replied that it was the Socialist flag. "Why the Socialist flag stands for war," the Henry Pfenning and Frank Kreuser.

The learny Pfenning and Frank Kreuser. The learny Pfenning and Frank Kreuser. Crosby Transportation Co. teacher exclaimed. "No, the American flag stands for war; the Socialist flag stands for peace," declared the boy. The upshot was that Stanley was made to stay after chestra. Admission 10 cents.

> The Machinists have arranged of entertainment. their second annual picnic to take place at Schlitz Park, July 31. It will be under charge of District No. 10, which comprises Locals 34, 66, 248, 300, 301, 432, 437 and 496. Extensive preparations, are being made for a large and successful affair, and already word has been recipied that the locals across the late. ceived that the locals across the lake have decided to attend in a body, while there is a strong probability of outside attendance from the Chicago locals and others.

A meeting of the Cement Work-ers' Union, Local 27, will be held next Wednesday evening, July 27, at 318 State street, third floor. A large attendance is desired.

Announcement comes of the IF THE ARRANGEMENTS death of ten-year old Stanley CAN BE MADE ON SUCH one side, and L. U. of N. A., was

> Local No. 45 of the Int. Associa-The local will hold a basket picnic

Stanley was made to stay after school for his action, a martyrdom which he endured, no doubt, with the fortitude of a hero.

A big bill is promised for next week at the Crystal Theater. This is becoming a very popular play-house and it keeps up a high grade

Cast your eyes on that big Stumpff & Langhoff advertisement, you men of toil. The firm makes a

Send to \$2.00 We'll return \$2.50. A watch charm, with K. of C. on

paign button. Branches should order large quantity. They sell at 5c a button 25c for one half dozen and 4oc for a dozen. Send in your order at once.

Excursions to Manistee and Ludington Beginning Saturday, June 11th, and every Saturday thereafter. The

Pere Marquette Line Steamers will sell round trip tickets to Ludington and Manistee at \$1.50 for a round

GEO. A. SCHICK THEO. F. DUCEY SALE Of all \$3.50

Emerson Oxfords Now \$2.85

STRICTLY UNION MADE

SCHICK & DUCEY GRAND AVE. & THIRD STREET.

MILWAUKEE, WIS

THE GALLASCH MUSTARD AND CATSUP

LET US DO YOUR ADDRESSING

We are now in position to do addressing of all kinds. If you are the Secretary of a Union or other society, you know how tedious it is to address a large lot of envelopes or postal cards. With the aid of our new addressing machine we can do this work rapidly, promptly and accurately. We can give you entire asti-faction. If you are interested in this matter let us hear from you. Our rates are resonable.

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