OCIAL-DEMOGRATIC HERALD DOMING DIVILIZATION AJOURNAL OF THE

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er a Little Cleveland.

ONE YEAR FOR FIFTY CENTS

L BERGER WRITES OF THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE'S FORMAL ACCEPTANCE.

er, the Democratic candidate for President, has spoken. accepting the nomination he has given his views on the ation and his remedies. While holding the position of New York Court of Appeals he considered himself in duty ain from expressing any "political" opinion. He yielded on however, and sent the well-known despatch to the Demo-tion, in which he declared the gold standard to be firmly

ago he resigned his seat on the judicial bench, and elf in a position to express his views

istance of what he said in his speech was, of course, what of him. He recites his little piece very cleverly. Especi-it of his speech which deals with imperialism is very neatly his he deals with the only issue upon which the two old tend to be divided. Mr. Parker's view on that question as American Republic has long been a "world power," that inciples of government and by the labor of its inhabitants; atry should not become a military power, seeking adven-or subjugating other nations—to all these views every sane And that is the only part of his message worth

Parker saw fit also to mention the Colorado incidents right in ing of his speech. Being a lawyer he does not go beyond the of this matter. He finds that both sides violated the law, mates that the dynamite plot really emanated from organ-He preaches "obedience to the laws," as does Roosevelt. can not look deeper. He does not refer to the actual cause surbances—namely, the class struggle and class division— relly at the bottom of it all. As we said, Parker is a lawyer e. He is sincere enough to admit that the Democrats able to effect any tariff legislation, because the senate will can—or may be. He hopes to catch Republican high tariff assuring them that the robber-tariff is safe at all events. And a common herd a "sop," he, the friend and the tool of the claims that "the monopolies may be reached by common

ends his speech of acceptance.

not what he actually says is so assailable, as rather that emits. The social problem does not exist for Mr. Parker. tariff so reduced that the prices for domestic goods may not salv increased, and the machinery of government set in mo-inder monopolies"—the task of the Democratic party regardocial question is 'done. "Free, unhampered" competition is of the rest.

rould have expected nothing else of a Democrat of the old Parker is evidently a smaller copy of Cleveland. He may be not quite as thick-headed as Cleveland, but in the main exhim. The same elements that Cleveland obeyed, patronize of Parker. It was this element which induced Cleveland to behalf of the railroad companies in the Chicago strike in

"good citizen's" standpoint, as well as from the point of big capitalist, no doubt Parker is a more trustworthy man velt. He will therefore receive not only the vete of ocrats who did not vote for Bryan, but also a large number n votes. He will also receive at least as much, if not from the trusts and railroads as will Roosevelt. But on and, Parker will lose the support of a number of Bryan in spite of the (contradictory) advice of Bryan, will not vote

order to be elected, however, he will need not only New but also one or two large states of the West; and it is very ther he can carry them. Hence Mr. Parker's prospects esidency are not very bright. Moreover, it is immaterial or Roosevelt becomes president, for the senate will remain

pears ago Mr. Parker would have been an ideal candidate or ment of conditions; he ignores the class struggle, which is continued the length and breadth of the country. The continued workingmen's interests, Mr. Parker regards only from the of the jurist who considers it his duty to "enforce the law." Mr. Parker's view does not extend.

sides this his standpoint is contradictory. Parker is a "cononly as far as he wishes to preserve the existing conditions rusts and money-combinations, but he is reactionary in his are society revert to the old form of "free competition" ave outgrown. Parker is void of all understanding of the of our republic—he is in this respect even behind Roose-ows little enough. He is an intellectual mummy who far more hostile and

Victor L. Bierga. the working class than

Pretext for Fighting the Public Schools!

public school system of today is the breeding place of Socialism," by Hennessey of Wichita, Kas., to the Milwaukee Sentinel. bishop is on his way home from the convention of the Catholic m at Detroit, and the guest of his classmate, the Rev. Father with while in this city.

educating the youth of our country," he continued, "to state for everything. Not satisfied with giving him a free the expense of the tax payers, we are now planning to with free text books.

at the expense of the tax payers, we are now planning to a with free text books. There is no sentiment about it, teacher is paid his stipulated salary regularly he refuses to on these lines I do not see any justice in the state's trying is monopoly of teaching. Teaching is something different than it, the telegraph, and railroads, the ownership of which are by many people in this country. Teaching is something we upon. This being so, I do not advocate that the public am be abolished; far from that. But I hold that if any school to the standard of the public schools, its teachers, after due by a board of examiners, should be paid for by the state, has no right to tax me twice merely because I believe that it fallid's welfare to give it religious training in my own school, thing it the courses taught in the public schools. Unterly opposed to the state competing with private schools at of colleges and universities. It does enough in giving the mailts of a common school education. If a parent wishes to add higher education, let him pay for it out of his own pocket, y upon the state to give such knowledge free. I have positive is score. If the state would ge into the business of furnishes, dry goods or other like things, would there not be instant what right, then, has it of selling or giving away education ment of private enterprise?

Albelic is as conscientions in his belief of the necessity of his learned to the conscience of the absolute necessity of their hulding up of their church. If other denominations would there would be less trouble on the part of ministers in filling Why, it is astonaming to read in the last census report that of the people of this country are without religion! A decade that he reverse. Non-religion for the life hereafter, is not so a conscience that prevents a man from doing wrong deal to the community, even should religion be false!"

ress sent out false fact, and the delegate who was re-international Ty-convention at St. appear that the appear that the panies to the intense delight of the avorable to the convention was in reality strongly reverse was the said down upon.

Postal automobiles are being put work.

People who groaned at the loss of life caused by the Cuban and Phillipine wars doubtless do not realize that commercialism is the worst and most incessant destroyer of human ife—usually of the working class, the same as in war-that modern latest report that for the first three months of the present year the rail-roads of the United States killed 919 persons and injured 12,441. Nearly all these casualties could have been prevented if the railroads the judge has discovered the fact. capitalist hireling press has sought had been the collective property of We give a few excerpts from his to do at the behest of the atrocious the people same as the postal system, for under collective rule safety devices and measures would not

vices and measures would not be avoided on account of their cost lessening the profits of the magnates.

I received a copy of the Marshfield News his morning sent by you. The magnates of the present day, in setting class against class, in fomenting social and industrial unrest, in provoking discontent among a class of wage earners who should be the most contented of any on earth, are simply continuing the work begun by the scoundrel (Jack Cade) immortalized by the genius of Shakespeare." So says the innocent and kind hearted Biddeford (Me.) Journal, in the closing words of an editorial inspired by the appearance in Biddeford of Comrade Ben. Hanford, our vice presidential candidate. The Journal did not like Hanford's speech, for hearted a copy of the Marshfield News his morning sent by you. The federation of Labor, who has been made the target of these false accounts, writes the editor of the N. Y. Worker, as follows, and his denial should have the greatest publication of the presented in a crowd what I have so often said, and what I told the Republican editors in the preceding week, and that is that La Follette has succeeded in arousing a prejudice against railroads and in his favor, and that the only way to overcome that was by meeting his issues squarely and letting his personality alone. We must pound so forward you a copy of my report to the Mestern for the N. Y. Worker, as follows, and his decinity:

"Dear Comrade:—On my return to headquarters, Secretary Haywood handed me yours of the 2d, also a copy of the enclosed clippings from the news of June 21. In reply I feel that it will only be necessary to forward you a copy of my report to the mance at the present time. So cialistic sentiment is growing among our people and it must be met. It can no longer be met by supers nor can it be laughed away, but the impractical features must be shown and the argument made the target of these counts, writes the editor of the N. Y. Worker, as follows, Y. Worker, as follows, Y. Worker, as follows, Y. Worker, as follows, Y did not like Hanford's speech, for he attacked the justice and the democracy of the existing system of democracy of the existing system of society. And in order that the old-party dupes among its subscribers might be set right and kept contented with their economic helplessness, it likened Hanford to Jack Cade, who promised the people of England that if they would make him king seven halfpenny loaves should be sold for a penny, while a threesold for a penny, while a threehooped pot should thereafter have ten hoops. And Cade was a scoundrel, as presented by Shake-speare, and Ben. Hanford is a scoundrel according to the Biddeford Journal editor, who, if he is like other capitalist paper editors, represents certain interests that are not the people's interests, interests that extend back shadily to the places where the capi-talistic enemies of the people plot and lay their schemes for plunder.

and lay their schemes for plunder. Hanford speaks for the people against the system that produces these plots and schemes, so the Journal as a well behaved mouthpiece of nal as a well behaved mouthpiece of the capitalistic rascals and their in-terests calls him a scoundrel. If you will take the trouble to read Thomas Lawson's exposure of the high finance fellows in the August Everybody's Magazine, or the exposures of the business corrupters f our cities and states that Lincoln Steffens is contributing to Mc-Clure's, you will begin to get a birds'-eye view of the men, all prominent in the two capitalist parties, for whom such papers as the Journal are the mouthpieces. Such an editor naturally wants his readers to believe that the wage express of the steep wage of the western governed by the consent of the wage express of the wage express of the western governed by the consent of the wage express of the wage express to be nual Conventions of the Western Federation of Miners I cast my ballot for a policy of education along political and economic lines, and had I, had the privilege of being present at the Twelfth Annual Conventions of the Western governed by the consent of the governed by the consent of the governed by the consent of the western governed by the consent of the western Federation of Miners I cast my ballot for a policy of education along political and economic lines, and had I, had the privilege of being present at the Twelfth Annual Conventions of the Western governed by the conventions of the Western Federation of Miners I cast my ballot for a policy of education along political and economic lines, and had I, had the privilege of being present at the Twelfth Annual Conventions of the Western governed by the convention of the western governed by the conven believe that the wage earners of to-is the working class, but when it ventions. day should be the most contented on does not cast an honest vote, when it "The Republican and Democratic earth, and it is not hard to undergoes to the ballot box and makes a parties have done nothing for the stand why. This in the face of the false return as to its needs, it has wage workers, that I am aware of, fact that this is a nation of bank- no right of complaint when the gov- that would lead me to change my rupts, that the working class is forced to live largely on credit, with a large percentage drifting slum-ward, that over three million of our people are given charity each year, not to speak of the two million tramps, and that those that have are systematically exhausted and fitted for the insane asylum or an early grave from disease, besides the transmission thereof to their offspring, while anxiety almost to the point of nervous breakdown hovers

over almost all our lives. lustead of being contented the vast majority of the people are discontented and despairing, but no honest man would charge the Socialists with originating that discontent. Neither originated the class struggle. It existed long before Socialists were even possible, and has been so-ciety's method of struggling toward the light. As Marx has said: The history of all hitherto existing so-ciety is the history of class struggles. We do not set class against class, we try to make the wage workers as conscious of their class as the capialist class is conscious and ruled by the interests of its class. The safety of the future demands this. Under the present system there is enough for all, but the rich class is legally able to take the bulk of the value that labor produces, and this means that the vast working class most merely exist, while some are not able do even that. The Socialists are only ones who can promise elioration, for under the Socialist

Can it be that the plute politito use in Denmark. This is much cians are beginning to realize that their chains, some of them. A better than making the street cars a they are no longer "the people!" you one of that class of beings? part of the mail system and thus They have had things their own way enabling the companies to hide be- so long and with the acquiescence of hind the government when its wage the toilers that it is hard for them slaves muster up spunk enough to to get their eyes open. Now comes' rebel at inhuman conditions of Judge Baensch, a "Barkis is willin" gubernatorial proposition of the Badger state, crying out in the wilderness that the people are moving nan who thinks he knows all about toward Socialism with a steady Socialism from reading capitalistic sweep and that it is time that the editorials. the situation squarely through their politicians and began to seriously civilization present. The Interstate ing at men who hold such views. wouldn't be so easy to fool them as Commerce Commission shows by its Real Socialism and the spirious So- to the iniquity and the robbery of cialism so-called of the politician the wage system. sort known as LaFolletteism, are all one and the same thing to the Judge, and the main fact, anyway, being of warfare to spread mistrust in the

> "Hon. W. H. Upham, Marshfield, Wis. be My Dear Governor:-

letter:

Babies or Dogs, which?

Chicago, Aug. 6.—"Take mother out of the packing house, so we can have her care at home." Two hundred little children, dressed in white and waving tiny flags, bore this appeal on placards as they appeal on placards as they marched at the head of the women workers in the strik-ers' parade of 40,000 unionists that surrounded the beleagued packing town in formidable out peaceable array today."-Press Dispatch.

citizen is concerned, is contrary to possibility.
the spirit of our American institu"In the Tenth and Eleventh Anernment is run in the interests of views, up to this date, and offers the minority. The workingman who votes to please the capitalist news-

The Socialists of Germany are much pleased at a book on the labor question that has just been publish-Kolb of Wiesbaden, who has changed from an ultra-conservative on the farthest developed and disguising his true identity found work as a

deny that my sympathies are no instruction the miners could openly

These and other similar expressions with which the book abounds, written by a man who was formerly whose labor produces it— and this signst what the editor of the Biddeford Journal is afraid will happen!

Slaves have a habit of hugging

A person in pain is sick. Every groan that rises from the walks of the workers is a certificate that the social system is sick.

Pitiful indeed is the case of the nan who thinks he knows all about

If instead of paying wages in money the workers were paid with discuss Socialism instead of sneer- a fraction of their product it ing at men who hold such views wouldn't be so easy to fool them as

It is one of the established tricks that the Socialist tide is rising and ranks of the enemy, and this the Gov. Peabody of Colorado. Charles Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Labor, who has been

unionism, and I would either be a fool or a knave, after the many years of trials, to advise the laboring ple to continue casting their ballots for the Republican or Democratic parties. Not only will I support the Socialist candidates nominated by the Chicago convention, but will raise my voice and use what little influence I may have with my clasin the cause of Socialism.

"In conclusion permit me to say that during my incarceration in the military prison, I was quoted by the press and at many times falsely accused of making statements, solely for the purpose of turning my friends on the outside against me, Press Dispatch.

You innocent baby, don't you know that if your mother was given time to hold you in her lap, as she would love to do, that some of her sisters would not be able to hold jewelled dogs in their laps. You little anarchist, do you want to uproot the foundations of society!—New Time.

Intends on the outside against me, and thereby bringing about my defeat for re-election as president of the organization, but regardless of the outside against me, and thereby bringing about my defeat for re-election as president of the organization, but regardless of the persecution, I desire at this time to assure my comrades of the Socialist movement, also my brother unionists, that I am today more determined to fight the battles of my class than ever before and that I will ever be found fighting shoulder to shoulder with my comrades, who are waging a war of extermination against a system which is binding To waste a vote is a crime. To the chains of slavery more securely make it mean nothing when cast, around the limbs of the wage workso far as the voter's interests as a ers and which makes Peabodyism a

the spirit of our American institu-tions. This country professes to be

"I close by reaffirming my alpapers is a traitor to his class and legiance to the Socialist party and my full and untiring support for the emancipation of the wage slaves."

Since the above was written, we have received a copy of Pres. Moyer's official report to the annual by Councilor of State Alfred convention of the Western Federation of Miners. It was written in the bull-pen at Telluride. The follabor problem to one of deep sympathy for the demands of the sens of toil. In order to get first information for his book he came to American at Tenuride. The following paragraph appears in it and we reproduce it in order that Socialists who have given so freely to the strike and relief fund of the Colorada and relie en as the land where capitalism was rado miners may have a clear ides of what sort of thing they have been sacrificing for:

"I would recommend that the incoming executive board be instructed to in common laborer in a brewery and in a bicycle factory in Illinois.

"I went to America," Councilor Kolb, writes in his book, "with the intention of gathering material for a book in which I hoped to prove the injustice of the demands of the working class, but my practical experience entirely changed my view of the labor question.

"I found problems of whose existence I had no idea, and I cannot deny that my sympathies are no instruction for eminers could openly

deny that my sympathies are no longer with the employers, and must campaign for the Democratic political admit that most of the demands cians and repeat the foolish practice of putting "pledged" politicians in the legislature to afterward sell them out to the capitalists. will deny that the election of a legis-lature full of Socialists would en-

Labor Misleading Again!

EUGENE V. DEBS REPLIES TO A POLITICAL FAKIR OF ANDERSON, IND.

[Last Sunday afternoon Comrade Eugene V. Debs addressed a meeting at Chesterfield, Ind., at the well known grounds of the Indiana State Spiritualists' Association. They have a vast auditorium there and it was filled and overflowing. Between four and five thousand persons were present, among others hundreds of trade unionists and hundreds of Socialists from all directions, some having to travel long distances. Many people were converted to our cause and it was in all ways a most remarkable meeting. On returning home to Terre Haute, Debs found the postal card awaiting him that he refers to in the letter below.]

REPUDIATE DEBS.—Anderson laboring men decide not to attend his meeting. Anderson, Ind., Aug. 13, 1904.—At a meeting of the Trades Council last night resolutions were passed condemning Eugene V. Debs for his Socialistic views. It was also resolved that the union men of Anderson would not attend the Debs meeting at Chesterfield next Sunday. Debs is billed to speak on Socialism. Great preparations had been made for a labor demonstration, but if union men attend they will go as individuals.—Terre Haute Tribune Gazette Mr. O. T. Frash, Secretary Trades Council, Anderson, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:-Returning to this city I find a postal card from you under date of the 12th inst., saying that the Chesterfield people, where I was to speak, were employing scab music. Your card reached here on Saturday, the very day before I was to speak at Chesterfield. I had already left my office, not having been in it since Thursday, on account of other engagements. Why did you not notify me in time, instead of dropping me a postal card at the last moment when you must have known all the chances were that I was not at home, and that it would not reach me? Besides, your notice comes to me on an unprinted postal card instead of an official letter. You surely must have had the in-formation in time to have no ified me, for the Chesterfield meetings have been running several weeks and you did not even send me a postal card intil after I had left the city, and I knew absolutely nothing about it until I had delivered the address and returned to my home.

Had you and your brothers of the Trades Council advised me in time I should certainly have taken vigorous steps to see that no nonunion music was used, but as it was, I received no notice and you have but vourselves to blame.

However, as there was no music at all at the Chesterfield grounds while I was there, there is no basis for your complaint. Whether the music was cut out on my account or not, I do not know, but I do know that there was no music on the program nor on the grounds while I

There is another strange thing and that is that while there were hundreds of union men at the Chesterfield meeting to hear my address, including the organized workers of all surrounding cities, not a single one of them made a mention of scab music. I was introduced to several members of the Anderson Trades Council and not one of them said a word about it. If seab music was used why did they not mention it, or, why were they there at all?

In this connection I wish to say that the Saturday papers contain a press dispatch from Anderson headed "Repudiate Debs." This dispatch proceeds to say that the Trades Council on Friday night, at its regular meeting, passed resolutions condemning and denouncing me and ordering a boycott placed on the Chesterfield meeting. I have a copy of the dispatch clipped from the papers. I am strongly inclined to think that there is some mistake about this. I certainly am not willing to believe that the Trades Council of Anderson is so cowardly and so lacking, not in honor, but in common decency, as to condemn, de-nounce, boycott and publicly advertise : man without giving him the least notice and without trial or hearing. Such an action would not only be worse than government by injunction, but it would be in some respects worse than scabbing.

The effect of the boycott, if such it was, must react upon the Trades Council. A number of union men who had seen the dispatch denounced it in my hearing as a contemptible outrage.

The dispatch says nothing about scab music or anything of that ort, but simply says that the Anderson Trades Council condemned and denounced me and I wish now to make inquiry if it be true, and in that case I wish you to send me a copy of the resolution and I hereby serve notice through you upon the Trades Council that I demand a hearing, to which I am entitled, and which I will receive if the Trades Council is composed of union men as I certainly must believe it to be. No man, however disreputable, even a chicken thief or a pick-

pocket, is condemned without a trial and without a hearing, and such a proceeding was taken by the Anderson Trades Council its honor is stained and the blotch cannot too soon be removed.

I wish not only a copy of the resolution condemning me, if one was passed, but I wish the name of the man who introduced it, and I want him to face me in the Trades Council at Anderson and show cause why I should be condemned, and I will be there at the time designated by the Council. All I demand is a hearing and the Council cannot deny this without sacrifice of principle and honor, without which no organization is fit to exist.

Please bear in mind that I am not presuming that such a resolu-tion was passed and that I was condemned by your Trades Council. I have said that I could not believe the Council would perpetrate such an outrage and I now repeat it. But, I wish the facts and if I have been slandered through the press I want an explicit denial from the Trades

Let me say in closing that this letter is not prompted by any feel-that grows out of the Chesterfield meeting. The boycott was reing that grows out of the Chesterfield meeting. pudiated and denounced by union men themselves who were present in large numbers from Anderson, Alexandria, Elwood, Muncie, Wayne and other surrounding cities and who helped to make up the more than 4,000 people who were in attendance and record-breaking meeting of the season.

Awaiting your reply I remain,



"The Rich can do No Wrong!"

The news from the field of war is still coming in, not only from Colorado, but from our neighboring state of Illinois, as the following telegram to the St. Louis Chronicle will show:

"Duqoin, Ill., July 30.-The last union man left Joseph Leiter's MODEL mining town last night. The 14-foot oalen stockade is finished, the search-light on the Tipple House is being erected, and the platform on the smokestack, where rapid-fire guns will be placed, is being put up.

"Within the next 24 hours it is confidently expected an attempt will be made to run skilled laborers into Zeigler. These men will not all be miners, but engineers and firemen. The engines are still and the mine ventilation stopped. Miners say they must be started tonight or damp will form, which it will take a week

"Two strikers were arrested when they went into Ziegler to get mail. They were charged with intimidating and trespass. They gave bonds for their appearance.

"Information as to the whereabouts of Joseph Leiter is much desired. Miners' officials claim a warrant for his arrest is now in the hands of officials for service, and so far he has not been located. At Ziegler it is claimed he is at Bar Harbor, Me.

Twenty-foot oaken stockade'. Rearch-light on the tipple nouse!
Rapid-fire guns on the smoke-stack!
The Stars and Stripes floating from the stockade!
The Stars and Stripes floating from the tipple house!
The Stars and Stripes floating from the smoke-stack?
Miners arrested for getting their mail at the post office!
Yet we call ourselves "free citizens!"

Wake up, wage slaves! Wake up. Listen to the voice of Socialism. Read the Socialist platform!—St. Louis Labor.

SOCIALISM AND THE

THE MODERN INDUSTRIAL CITY, AND THE CAUSES OF MODERN "MUNI-CIPALISM.

HE Factory captured the Market City, and has in more than one instance compelled the old Fort City to throw down its walls and build its narrow streets anew, as in the case of Vienna, Austria. Any one who will read "Shaw's Municipal Government in Great Britain and Enrope" will be able thereafter to understand the power of the Factory in our modern civilization. But not only has the Factory captured the old cities and rebuilt them after its own new and not altogether beautiful ideals. It has also gone out into the most unlikely places, and there compelled men to build its walls and man its machines, while they have been given scant leave to Live. Characteristic of modern civilization, with its specialization in all lines, is the specialization of the city. Nearly every city, large or

to live. Characteristic of modern divinization, with its specialization in all lines, is the specialization of the city. Nearly every city, large or small, has some characteristic line of manufacture. There are the "coal towns" of the coal belts, east and west. There are the "iron towns," the "limber towns," the "railroad towns," the towns whose names indicate at once the character of their origin and the reason for existence. Such at once the character of their origin and the reason for existence. Such are Pullman and Plano, in Illinois, Corliss, Arpin and Cudahy in Wisconsin; Pittsburg stands for iron, as does Birmingham; Brockton stands for shoes; Fall River for cotton goods; Minneapolis for flour and lumber; Telluride and Cripple Creek for mining; Milwaukee for beer and machinery, etc. The location or growth of these depends upon their fortunate proximity to certain natural resources of mine or forest or wheat belt, or else to the more artificial advantage of unusual railway or waterway connections by which the manufucturer can bring in his raw materials and ship out his product. Cities rise and fall, with scant er or not the spot of their location be healthy or otherwise, or indeed whether nany people live there or not. Does it pay to run the smelter? Then the workingmen who have built their little houses are fortunate. Will it pay better to shut down this mill and run houses are tortunate. Will it pay better to shut down this mill and run some others of the great properties of the trust? Then it is not for the workingman to "reason why." He must move. The architecture (?) of these factory towns is also characteristic. If the city is large enough, as in the cases of Cleveland and Milwaukee, there will be beautiful drives along the bluffs, liped with modern palaces, in which a small portion of the neanle will be permitted to live while mile more mile strated over the people will be permitted to live, while mile upon mile stretch away upon surrounding hills and velleys the hovels of the slums, the flats of the people who can answer truthfully to the landlord's question that they "have no children," and farther out on the city's limits the little cottages of the poor.

But where the town has been built only for industrial purposes, and has no variety of industry or population, the place takes on the character of a more or less permanent camp for the "operatives." A street or two will be lined on either side with houses which look as if they had been dropped of some great stamping machine, and manufactured by the dozen. Front porches exactly alike, pitiful little cellars dug and built, not to use but to rent, by the owners of the mill. Often in the lumber towns one will find boarding houses lined with bunks, stores owned and run by the company, and even saloons and gambling dens, which pay a high rental for their shelter to owners of mine or mill. The lumber towns of north and south, the cotton mills of Georgia and the Carolinas, coal pits of the mountain lands, the iron centers,-all are just a hive

By WINFIELD R. GAYLORD. But the growth of the Factory City has other restrictions

elopment than the mere cost of buildings and machines. Out of the conditions created by the building of the Factory City, out of the life of those necessary to its operations, have arisen circumstances connected intimately with the profits of the proprietors, and which have compelled a new kind of social progress. And this has not always been accomplished willingly—much less has the improvement come in the way of a chivalric undertaking or crusade for the freeing of slaves. It has been forced by sheer always a necessity and the green for rain It has been forced by sheer physical necessity and the greed for gain.

That method of organizing municipal life which is sometimes called "Municipalism," and by others, ignorantly, "Socialism," has not been introduced by those in power out of any love for the "dear people." It has involved, indeed, healthier conditions for the poor, better dwellings for them at cheaper rates of rent, it has introduced cheap street car fare and free lighting of all the streets it has furnished analysidally appointed and free lighting of all the streets, it has furnished splendidly appointed libraries and technical schools, and has even given the very best of hospital accomodations for the benefit of all the people.

It has also taken the functions of the waterworks, the lighting plants, the electric railways and other enterprises out of private hands where they yielded tremendous dividends, and placed them in the public ownership and control with service practically at cost in many instances.

Yet, in the face of all this, it must be understood that the compelling and dominating motive in every step of this transformation has been the motive of more secure and larger profits for the possessing class.

As an illustration of this let us take the story of the English city of Birmingham, which is one of the famous cities of that country on account of its long history as a manufacturing center. Birmingham grew to greatness under the "laissez faire" regime, because it had none restrictions of the ancient guilds to hinder the development of the capitalistic spirit and method which was new in the latter part of the seventeenth century. And so it was quite a city, of the old sort, when modern machinery came into existence and with it the modern Factory.

Ancient cities were seldom "laid out": they just grew. And growing, the growth followed along the lines of the old roads, which had first been calf paths, then cow paths, and later roads for human beings. The streets between, as houses were built to fill the intervening spaces, followed the lines of the old roads until they met, and then went where they could. All were narrow, unpaved, and mostly ungraded. The old houses, at one time the dwelling places of the rich and noble, became tenements, loathsome with vermin and packed with human beings. Alley ways and climbing stairways led to dark corners where the poor lived, and all were filthy, and dangerous to life and limb and health of

There were few sewers excepting those in the gutters, and the flushing was done mainly by the rains. A franchise had been granted by Parliament to a private water company, which was perpetual in its rights, and which furnished river water through wooden pipes at a tremendous profit to the stockholders, and also caused a tremendous amount of sickness by the impurity of the water. In a word the city was one vast festering cess-pool of corrupt conditions, in which crime, ignorance and disease were favored by almost every law and custom. But this was not because the laws and customs had not been good enough in their day. It was because the factories had drawn the people by thousands to a city which was not built for thousands to inhabit.

In 1873 the leading citizens of the place took hold of a difficult situation with resolute hands, and carried the matter to Parliament, where alone could be found the legal power necessary to reorganize the city government, and give to one municipal government the legislative and executive powers which previously had been scattered among a dozen s. The water company was compelled to give up its perpetual franchise, the gas monopoly was made to disgorge its prey, and a civic revolution took place. The price of gas was reduced one third, and an eight-hour day was granted the workmen. In 1876 the water works was taken over and means found to guarantee a supply of clean water. Then the price was successively reduced. The supply was increased until it was over five times larger and with a ferethought that was magnificent, the future supply was provided for, in the mountains of Wales, and a mightly acqueduct planned to bring the water from the hills to the city. Then came the clearing of the slums. Narrow streets and filthy alleys vanished, and in their places one finds today "Corporation Streets," and broadly paved and shaded modern thoroughfare, lined with modern dwellings, which are rented to workingmen. And all of this has been made to "pay." Ah! there is the secret of the whole matter, Affairs had come to such a pass that it was no longer safe to do business in Birmingham without making these changes. And every new change, from the water works to the School of Technology, was seen to be a paying investment from the point of view of the modern business man.

Disease interferes with business. Manufacture and commerce can not go on profitably in the presence of the plague. Workingmen must be able to work steadily day by day if the profits of the employer are to be secure. Crime is also an expensive element to have in the life of a city. It makes property uncertain,—and life as well. And there is no satisfaction in heaping up wealth, if one is in danger of losing it all at the hands of a robber. And so at last, and in the most expensive way indeed, the business men and capitalists of the city learned the lessons of the common life, and set about making the city a good place to do business in. But since business involved the health of the poor, and the safety of all, they must needs provide for the health and safety of all.

For the rich are not safe themselves in the city, if infection is in the haunts of the poor. Those who work handle the food and clothing of the rich, and if there is disease in the homes of those who work there is no escape for those who live in the palaces on the hill. Death is no respecter of persons. And so there must be clean water for all. Hence the modern municipal water works. Sewers must be had in a city, and the people who work must be provided for as effectively, if not as artistically, as those who do not work. Dark streets put a premium on crime, and crowded tenement houses not only breed crime, but also hide the criminals, besides being also the hot houses for disease. Ignorance is not a good thing in one who is to work for wages and to do business for the employer. It is better to have intelligent people about. And so the school and the library and the technological schools for teaching trees, to train the workers to do better work and more of it.

In 1874 the death rate of Birmingham was 26.8 per 1000 of inhabitants. In 1892 it had been reduced to 20 per 1000-a reduction of

25% in the death rate.

Mr. Shaw, in his "Municipal Government in Great Britain" (page
Mr. Shaw, in his "Municipal Government in Great Britain" (page 90), says: "An epidemic destroys valuable lives, and it also paralyzes trade and industry and causes immense pecuniary loss," and so saying,

If any members of the in doubt as to the policy as compared with that of he L. F., we commend to their themseld consideration the report which was to the consideration the report which was to the consideration the report which was to the consideration was three columns it drags its wear leads one long story of failure, second disruption, "treason," "compiracy" as pension, expulsion, reorganization, again "treason and conspiracy" and again "treason and failure. The that comes with this: "In point of organization, we have to face the fact that we have fewer, as has been sufficiently indicated throughout this report. What is of importance on this score is not the losses sustained by reason of internal disturbances, for these of the meda us rapidly under otherwise favorable conditions, but the steady, almost "preceptible falling off of members of the control of the co an alleged revolutionary party of the proletariat, that steadily declines is

membership through four years of such deree industrial strife as these have been, years so full of object-lessons to joint and confirm Socialist argument— a ell, farther comment on such a party is unnecessary.—N. Y. Worker, The Right to be Lary.

The Right to be Lary.

This masterly pamphlet by Paul Iafargue has just run through another edition and a new one has recently ben issued from the press of the Standard Publishing Co. The translation is by Dr. Harriet E. Lothrop and it is most eleverly done. "The Right to be Lary" was written as "A Refutation of the Right to Work" of 1848." It is a withering satire and a cutting analysis of the iniquities of the capitallat system. It is a gem in Socialist literature and will forever remain' a classic. "Lafargue was at his best when he produced this work. It is clear and radiant, inspiring and revolutionary. There is in it the spirit revolutionary. There is in it the spirit of revolt and the tocsin of war. revolutionary. There is in it the spirit of revolt and the tocsin of war. It ought to be read and passed from haze to hand. Wherever it may find its way it will sear the cuticle of capitalist tyranny and arouse the workers to action. The price is but 10 cts.; 3 for 25 cts.; 7 for 50 cts.; 15 for 81,00; 100 for 84.00, all charges prepsid. Orders should be addressed to Standard Pullshing Co., Terre Haute, Ind. Now is a good time to push it that it may help in-pire the campaign, increase the vote and hasten the day of freedom.

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"Oh for the means to sharpen scissors." Mrs. J. M. Gilbert.

of hovels and a hum of hopeless toil.

There is no particular reason why we should show a pair of seissors on the FIRE FLY instead of knife, a cleaver or an axe, unless it is that seissors are about the meanest things around the house to sharpen, especially for a woman with nothing but a file or



the top of a stove to sharpen them on. The job is still worse as a rule if she has to use a grind-stone or an emery sharpener. One is too slow and works too hard the other is sure to heat and draw

Sharpening anything with the FIRE FLY is a picnic.

It runs easy and absolutely will not draw temper. No water is used, although it works equally well wet or dry. The sharpening wheel is made of Carborundum, the hardest grained, fastest and easiest cutting abrasive known. With each machine is furnished a fine grained, Carborundum finishing stone. The butcher knife, kitchen knives or steel table



knives can be sharpened to perfection in a moment on the FIRE FLY and with one of these machines clamped on the kitchen table, the knives are sure to be kept sharp. No experience necessary. A woman can sharpen even a pair of seissors perfectly on this machine, as the tool rest automatically gives the correct level.

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The Saturday Evening Post, May 10, 1902, says:

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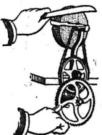
While experimenting in Edison's Laboratories for the secret of making diamonds, Carborundum was discovered. So wonderful was the discovery that the first crystals sold at 30 cents a carat, \$550 a pound.

"A steak often times seems tough or tender according to the keenness of the knife it's under."

/Dr. Johnson.

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The FIRE FLY is beyond question the best machine ever put on the market for sharpening these tools. A grindstone is too slow



and laborious-an emery or corundum wheel heats and draws temper. The FIRE FLY has a Carborundum (non-heating) sharpening wheel, runs easy, cuts fast and will not draw temper. No water is used, although it works equally well wet or dry. The fine finishing grain, Carborundum stone makes the machine complete.

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RECOLLECT: This is the only wheel that grinds without burning. Light pressure.

High Speed, Light Running, High Speed Means Quick Work, Grinds Faster than any Ratchet Foot Power, Carborundum Crystals Cuts Glass, No Noisy Gears, No Complicated Parts, Long Handle Makes Easy Work, Coles Fitting Steel Bearings, Strongly Made, Carborundum Cuts Faster than Emery.

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SOCIAL DIDMOCRATIC FIERALD. 344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

We notice that the "American Federationist" allowed itself to be "scooped" on the news that the nine Socialist aldermen in the Milwaukee city council forced the union label on the city printing.—Eric People.

Comrade W I. Oswald has been con comrade W. L. Oswald has been com-pelled on account of all health to resign his position as assistant in the national office and return to his home in New Jersey. Comrade Robert Saltiel of Mil-waukee has been decured to fill Comrade Oswald's ales.



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when you drink Schlitz Beer.

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The Mational Socialist Platform for 1904,

(As Adopted at Chicago, May 5, 1904.)

I.

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 Defend- only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democrating of the erof Liberty. whole 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 ensiavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist 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 ferest of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs by enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak at think for himself, or for the common good.

By controlline all the sources of social revenue, the prospersive class is sold to silence what might be the voice of

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the veloc 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 fiself, it 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 and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which stitutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our capitalisal institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings ever to become pour best seasors of private property in the means of life. sessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the Private Illised confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence-wage.

private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellect political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private properly in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the 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 embedded 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 darg down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to Society. Make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are of the so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the strugges of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources 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 replay 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 conocious of their distinction from each other, the tast 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 laber scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is new social or collective. Practice everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by sease or continents—working together for the end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make the but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of sociation two classes; and fr n it have sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no restille converging to the production of the contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in it the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible by for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete trius 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 rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer omsocialism petent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The capitains of inInevitable. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialisation 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 wide-spread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist
society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

The that midst of the strain and criefs of civilization the Socialist company as the only saying or comes-

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or constructed force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organising 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.

duction shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that shall all be workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete out tool 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 agad and exhausted workers; for the public ownsably of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the publogment and improvement of the conditions of the workers; for the complete education of children, and their freedom proportional representation, equal suffrage and municipal home rule, and the recall of officers by their referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage and municipal home rule, and the recall of officers by their satisfacts that of striving te procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and to wealth. But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative comment. Such measures of rehef as we may be able to force from chiractilism are but a preparation of the workers.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political powers of an analysis of the working class to use all political powers of ministry.

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 a surroused to us by our allow-workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete for the control of the survive of the workers of America, and to all who will lead their to the workers in their straggle to gain their ewn, and to all who will nobly and if Workers.

Workers. give their days and energies unto the workers of accept in their bot and daith with mon good and freedom, and for the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers in at once an appeal of the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers in at once an appeal of the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers in at once an appeal of the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers in at once an appeal of the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers in at once an appeal of the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers in at once an appeal of the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers in at once an appeal of the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers in at once an appeal of the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers in at once an appeal of the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers in at once an appeal of the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers in at once an appeal of the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers in at once an appeal of the trust and suffrages of the workers with the fellow trust.

1 Statistics for Political Diet.

n. Wright's Figures on the Rise in Wages the "Low" price of Living Dissected.

ACRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS (15-Establish

Fitters	Grinders	Wood-	Machinists .	Moniders	Palnters	Pattern- makers	のはの語の音が
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						0.2682	
2.21	2.62	39.13	128.23	88.17	82.98	17.48	1
						18.5%	

to form their own deduc oting how some of our friend, the Milwauke are going into ecstacies

nts which manufacrealtural implements, we a tabulated form the differs in this industry, and

It can easily be seen how the averages reported in the bulletin are enages reported in the obsernal are en-tirely incorrect in showing the true condition of these wage earners, and Commissioner Wright certainly can not claim ignorance. He certainly knows that his reports in this case are not statistics, but campaign material for the Republican party. We will even go farther and prove how utterly incorrect he is in his statements. In another table he statements. In another table he compares the average increase in re-tail prices with the alleged average Average wages per increase in hourly wages and states the increased purchasing power of thour in doll. for 1903. Total wages per thour in doll. for 1903. These hourly wages in 1903 as compercentage of increase pared with 1890. He does not clear-Percentage of incres in 1908 over 1890. ly state whether the number of employes reported represents the average for the year. But as he comer has before him Bulle-|in 1890. The other occupations of the Bureau of Labor, were treated the same way. Comparing the respective increase in missioner Wright claims in his bulletin that the average increase in the average price for food, he certainly averages are for a total year. In his average of the average hourly time tables he gives the average hourly time to the science of social of the science of t in the table, we find there the total cents per year. Let us see how this entirely revolutionized the lines on amount of wages paid per hour in compares with the census reports of each occupation in 1890. Adding 1900. We find there that the averthese up, we get \$199.93 as the total. age number of employes for the year Dividing this by 890, the total numwas 46,582. This number was comber of employes, we find that the puted by adding together the aver-I D. Wright in this bulle-average hourly pay in 1890 was age numbers reported for each riter himself thinks that it 22 46/100 cents. By using line 6 in month and dividing the sum by 12 to humbug some of our the same way for 1903, we get the pen. \$344,298 as the total of wages and 880. This gives an average income of the list part of the 1343 as the total of employes, which of \$482. This is only about 70% of over the first part of the last part of the last part of the income per family and gives us an average hourly pay of the amount that Carroll D. Wrgint additives and assuming as a facease in commodities, tween the two averages amounts to the face that the palyze the second part, 31 7/10 cts., which is only an average amount to the director of the census and part, 31 7/10 cts., which is only an average amount to the director of the census and part, 31 7/10 cts., which is only an average amount to the director of the census and part, and part of the director of the census are part of the director of the census and part of the director of the census are part of the director of the director of the census are part of the director of t increase of wages. The age increase of 14.3% instead of prepared the table above 20.7%, as Carroll D. Wright claims. instead of was Merriam, not Wright. a shows the returns from the commissioner, namely the bak

e age increase of 14.3% instead of was Merriam, not Wright.

The excuse may be made that the flures in Bulletin No. 53 are not meant to represent averages for a total of year, but, only for the particular time at which the investigations were made. If such a the table we find that the average in the table we find that the average in reason in wages per hour amounts to 15.87% instead of 19.8% given in the bulletin. But we find that if the such as the certainly must be eating during the entire twelve months. These excuse may be made that the flures in Bulletin No. 53 are not meant to represent averages for a total of year, but, only for the particular time at which the investigations were made. If such as the particular time at which the investigations were made. If such as the particular time at which the investigations were made. If such as the particular time at which the investigations were made. If such as the particular time at which the investigations were made. If such as the particular time at which the investigations were made. If such as the particular time at which the investigations were made. If such as the particular time at which the investigations were made. If such as the particular time at which the investigations were made. If such as the particular time at which the investigations were made. If such as the particular time at which the investigations were made. If such as the particular time at which the investigations were made. If such as the particular time at which the investigations were made. If such as the particular time at which the investigations were made. If such as the particular time at which the investigations were made. If such as the particular time at the part in the first column lacksmiths, of whom 114 we add up the different increases and divide by the number of occupations, namely 4, we get 19.8%. By this same method we find that the too of facts, it is time that he be replaced by this same method we find that the wareage pay of the number increased to the average of the number increased to that the second method shown was used by Carroll D. Wright in computing the the increase of the average per hour amounted to 6.4%, strengthened after computing the water in 1903 than he did

Benson's New Book,

"Socialism Made Plain"

Wilwaukee.

The witer he divide by the number of occupations, and divide by the number of occupations, namely 4, we get 19.8%. By call party. If Carroll D. Wright that the be replaced by this same method we find that the of a party. If Carroll D. Wright in computing the computing the wareage of wages per hour amounted to 6.4%, strengthened after computing the wall of their products, because the wall of their products, and the wall of their products, because the wall of their products, because the wall of their products, wall of the wall of their products, because the wall of their products, and the w

It is up to the Labor Unions to Choose and to Choose Quickly.

computed according to the first and in his mind correct method were al-ways considerably smaller than the ones reported in the bulletin, while computed according to the se-method corresponded very y with Carroll D. Wright's. that "politics should not be brought nto the unions."

Most union labor men doubtles think that the principle has worked fairly well and no one can say that

it has worked entirely poorly.

At any rate, the principle of labor has made progress, either ecause of or in spite of the embargo upon polities and millions of workers have enjoyed advantages that they could not have obtained the courts—the courts that answer without their unions.

But times change and unless men change with them, men and not the times must suffer.

The labor movement has grown mightily since it first became a factor in the industrial world.

It is not the same movement that it was 40 or even 20 years ago and out of its own strength, it has given birth to something with which it was not called upon to deal 20 years

That "something" which labor unionism now faces and must continue to face is organized capital. It is as real and as tangible as millions and billions soldiers and

courts can make it.

It sweeps the country from east to west, from north to south and has which the struggle between labor and capital must be fought out; and unless organized labor recognize these new lines and change its tac-

For years it has been a funda- about us. Organized labor today is the closed shop, annual principle of labor unionism between the two blades of a shear, What did they meet? ready to be cut in two.

One blade is the growing army of the unemployed—the army of the hungry, the homeless and the jobless whose very necessities compel still technically out, most of them them to aid organized wealth in are working for independent con-crushing organized labor by becom-ing strikebreakers in time of indus-closed shop is yet to be established trial war and cut-wage job-seekers in their trade.

The other blade of the shears is pilots? that to speak to a non-union work- the Lake Carriers' association. man is unlawful, or even that to stand on the ground in the vicinity

these shears and it is closing them are not easy to get. upon organized labor as surely as ver the quicksands closed over the head of a victim.

And from now on the labor unions AS labor unions—as purely non-political organizations—are going to lose their battles. For they are fighting with bolos against adversaries equipped with Krag-Jorgen-sens, and it is not in the nature of things that the weaker shall triumph over the stronger.

For confirmation of these statements look all around you. Here in Detroit, the painters,

plumbers, carpenters and paper who have gone changers started out bravely a few lose their strike. tics accordingly, it will be crushed. hangers started out bravely a few
The signs of the crushing are all months ago to fight in defense of

Organized capital.

Where are they now? Beaten and whipped, everyone of hem: for while the

How was it with the masters and

These men should have won if POLITICS. the beck and call of capital to de- any men could have won against an Organized capital is using politics clare that picketing is unlawful; organization so financially strong as to fight its battles and finds it to that to speak to a non-union work-the Laboratory

They were not subject to the com-petition of unemployed laborers around when platforms are to stand on the ground in the value, as from the fact that the government adopted and stand upon them.

Judge Jackson of West Virginia deprovides that no man shall work at to stand upon them.

Organized capital their calling unless he have a fed organized capital licenses while to have its full to from the fact that the government adopted and candidates nominated

But the Lake Carriers' association wore out the Masters' and Pilots' House, association just the same and it will be a long time before there will ever be another strike of the Masters and if it expects to win any more battles. Pilots' association.

strikes against the beef trust?

there in the country that the packers are shipping strike-breakers by troit. the carlords from all points of the compass, and nothing is more ertain than that the butchers and all to the unions. who have gone out with them will

The packers are going to win be-

them to surrender and hunger IS roing to drive non-union men into

And if there be any attempt at

picketing, the courts are going to block it at the drop of, the hat.

It is not a matter of vital im-portance whether politics be kept "out of the union." But it IS a matter of tremendous

importance WHETHE: THE UNIONS BE KEPT OUT OF

be the best weapon it can use. capital is always

Organized capital thinks it worth while to have its friends, on

bench, in congress, in state legis-latures and even in the White And organized labor must use the

ame powerful weapon-politics-Or else there will be more disas-How is it in Chicago and the ters like that in Colorado, like the other cities in which there are defeat upon the great lakes, like the trikes against the beef trust? impending defeat in the beef trust. So many unemployed men are cities and like the reverse of the

It's time to bring the unions into

building trades workers here in De-

And whatever is done must be done quickly.

held for years that the drift of the learn. The defeated shoe workers militant proletariat organized in will see the point. The miners is trade unions would come as an al-Colorado. The building trades in trade unions would come as an alternative, rather than from a de- New York. claration from the union itself in New England. All! All! will learn. favor of Socialism. President Don-Aye, will have to learn that class nelly is one of the most able, honest solidarity at the ballot box is the and thoughtful of the labor leaders. solution. We will see next Novem-

Douncily Sets Strike as Boom to Socialism.

He never during his career has born to Socialism.

President Donnelly declared that the cause of Socialism was receiving the since the cause of Socialism was received in the speciment of socialism was received the speciment of the speciment of speciment of the specime

The textile workers in

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at once. Single copies, 10 cents. Fifty copies, for \$4.50. One Hundred copies \$8.00. THIS OFFICE.

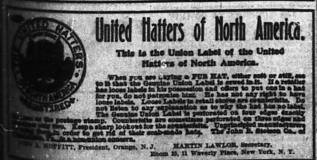
ember 15. 1904 The Comrade will cost \$1.00 a year.

Socialist Review of Reviews ATS WHAT The Comrade IS NOW 12

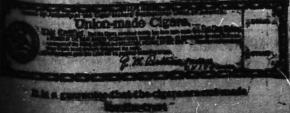
a mostily DIGEST OF THE WHOLE SOCIALIST PRESS, Reduced To and Poreign.—Quotes the UTTERANCES OF SEVERAL ED PAPERS on all questions that interest Socialist.—The EBT HADAZINE THE BEST MAGAZINE Socialist WHO DOES'NT LIKE TO MISS ANYTHING OF Club of & Club of Co-operative Co., 11 Cooper Sq., N. Y.



Demand this on all **Packages** of Beer, Me or Porter,



chasing cigars see that this label is



Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

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

NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

The Socialist Finlanders of Butte Mont., have formed a branch of the

The Socialst Voice is a new from Oakland, Cal. It is of four pages, three columns to the page.

Comrade Jack London, now fam. ous as an author, lectured at Social Headquarters. Oakland, Cal. last Sunday.

The Alliance of the Rockies is

The Wisconsin Toiler reproduce some of the excellent articles which the Wisconsin state secretary, Comrade E. H. Thomas, is contributing

to the daily Social-Democratic col-umn of the Milwaukee News. We are forced to admit that we annot discern much art in the Debs

photographs.

of the proposition.

Utah Socialists have created a Utah Socialists have creeted a monument over the grave of Comrade Incie Hoving at Ogden. Comrade Hoving was formerly a Mormon school teacher, who was persecuted by the Mormons when she turned Socialist. Her death was caused by a runaway and it stilled a voice that was doing great service for the movement in the state.

was largely attended and had run about two hours when a gang of heelers in the employ of Republican France to V. Schoelcher, who in the Alderman Fiebrantz and led by the middle of the nineteenth century

vorse, and when one of the rowdies to distribute a good deal of literaloudly announced his desire to have ture. In one month alone they got all the Jewish residents killed off 102,350 copies of a May Day mani the crowd resented the insult and he festo into the hands of the working was thrown to the ground and rough-ly handled. A patrol wagon full of manifesto on the war and 4,900 strengthened by the Iowa state committee, which has been empowered to take 200 subscription cards each which was augmented when the dismost rapid in the turbance began, numbered nearly a thousand, and its sympathies were bly premature in its head- with the arguments of the speakers pardonably premature in its head-line "A Letter from Governor Floaten. Still, who can tell what may happen next in the "glorious" state of Colorado! with the disturbers really brought coals to the Socialist fire.

Comrade Herman Greulich, of Zurich, Switzerland, Socialist leader and national labor commissioner, arrived in New York the past week where he will address several meet ings and then make a tour of the country, speaking in St. Louis on Sunday, Sept. 11. Comrade Greulich was born in the early part of the Nineteenth century and was ac-tive at the same time as Marx, the Nineteenth century and was active and Hanford window hangers gotten out by national headquarters. And the picture of Hanford should be replaced by one taken from his later in 1886 the national Bureau of Labor Statistics was established in Switzerland, under the management ene from Danville, Ills., edited by of the labor unions, and Comrade Edward Ellis Carr and Oscar F. Greulich, who had become a citizen Donaldson. It aims, we take it, to of that country some years before, reach certain people who must be approached in the interests of eco-work, continuing to the present day. ch certain people who must be prosched in the interests of ecomic justice from the religious end the proposition.

It aims, we take the proposition work, continuing to the present day. The Japanese Socialist paper, Heimin Shimbun, says that the proposition.

It alms, we take the paper work, continuing to the present day. The Japanese Socialist paper, Heimin Shimbun, says that the Japanese government insists on the Japanese government officials at mument over the grave of Combination over the grave of Combinatio

> UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM By EUGENE V. DEBS.

cially for Trade Unionists. Why every worker should be a Socialist

PRICE, TEN CENTS.

ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

A monument has been crected in alderman's brother, made its appear was instrumental in having slavery ance and began to disturb the speak-abolished in the French West Indies

ers. The affair went from bad to Russian Socialists are managing

The past year's growth was the most rapid in the history of the party in Sweden. Ninety-one new organizations were enrolled. There are now four delegates elected to the national parliament, while in Christiania our party has fourteen repre-sentatives in the municipal council.

Socialists of England are discussing a proposition to hold a demon-stration of protest against the probable visit of Kaiser Wilhelm, of Germany, to King Edward, if it is to be official. The Socialists claim that Willie no longer represents the people of Germany and point to the last general election as proof.

Keir Hardie, M. P., this year re ceived and accepted an invitation to address the Yorkshire miners at their annual celebration. This is an evidence of the change of opinion which is coming over British min-ers. A few years ago the idea of a Socialist addressing the Yorkshire miners would have been They are getting beautifully over their prejudices.

Japanese priests of the Greek Church for the Russian prisoners, and holds that this intolerance of the government finds its natural reflection in the conduct of some of the Japanese people, who when Admirel Kamimura makes tactical mistakes, atone the house where his family lives, besides persecuting alleged Russian spies among the Japanese merchants. Truly, was the state of the work of the second state of the second state

ORDER AT ONCE!

The Struggle for Existence



By Walter Thomas Mills, A. M. of Chicago, III.

This is a Study in the Foundation Principles of Social -Economy and Their Application to the Collective Strugg!e for Existence.

A THOUSAND QUESTIONS of the greatest importance to the working class carefully stated avid discussed.

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e of Existence. k or vote till you have read this book. After you have read it you will have al political and economic discussions. engaged in setting type or reading proof on this book has become a

isalist.

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st Hand, and of Active Participation in Political Debales, together with four years is

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ns from Two Hundred and Forty-one of the be tical topics. It is a whole library in itself, in the Plainest English. If you can read a new WHAT THEY SAY:

Judge Bennett, of Denver, says: "It will make a great mark in it who will read it, and it is readable: It will become a text book in the Minneapolis, says: "It to the best book in the field." Ernest Untermant the text book of American Socialism. Debs says: "It is the best book in the field." Ernest Untermant the text book of American Socialism. Debs says: "It will promote can." W. S. Dalton, formerly of the N. J. Pacht, says: "It it is o'clock in the morning to continue reading the says." Promote Is it in

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FREDERIC HEATH,

VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the isconsin 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.
- emocratic management of such collective Industry.
- 3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased Remu-
- 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.
- Education of ALL children up to the age of 19 years. No child labor. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

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

How Socialism is Girding the Globe.

	UNITED STATES.		-	DENMARK.	
1888		2,068	1872		268
1802		21,512	1876	***************************************	1,076
1894			1881		1,589
1895			1884		6,806
1895			1887	11. 7	8,408
1897		The second secon	1800	A	17,232
	[1] [1] [1] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2] [2		1802		20,094
1898			1805		31,872
1900		98,424	1901		42,973
1903	***************************************	225,903	1903		55,479
	GERMANY.		.303	4	331479
		72	100	ITALY.	
1867		30,000	1895		78,359
1871	***************************************	101,000	1897	***************************************	120,000
1874	***************************************	351,952	1900	***************************************	170,841
1877	**********	493,288		HOLLAND.	
1878	*************************	437,158	1901		39,000
1881	*********	311,961	.90.	.,,	39,000
1884	*******************	549,990		SPAIN.	
1887	***************************************	763,128	1891		5,000
1890	***************************************	1,427,298	1893		7,000
1893	***************************************	1,876,738	1898		20,000
1898	************************	2,113,073	1899		23,000
1903	*******	3,008,000	1901		25,000
	FRANCE.			SWITZER' AND.	-
1887		47,000	1800	OWLLDON MILD.	13,500
1880			1893	***************************************	20,822
1893		The state of the s	1806		36,000
.1898		B 5 (12)	.090		30,000
1900	***************************************			GREAT BRITAIN.	,
			1895	***************************************	55,000
	AUSTRIA.		1900		100,000
1897	Name of the state	750,000		NORWAY.	'.
1900	***************************************		1900		
SECTION S	the same of the sa		1900	***************************************	7,440
228.84	BELGIUM.		1903	***************************************	24,779
1894	***************************************	320,000		SERVIA.	
1900		463,000	1895		50,000
210 22 200	5/40/11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				.,

The Capitalist Press and City Corruption.

The Milwaukee daily press (capitalistic) was too busy discussing the Czar's baby to make even so much as a paragraph of comment on the fact that a man under conviction for

boodling had reached his hand into the public treasury with the help of city officials from the mayor down to city clerk and treasurer and drawn out a clear steal of \$115.00. Yet they pretend to represent the interests of the city as against the schemes of the boodle gang! And the editors of the capitalist papers are "respectable" citizens also and would have their readers understand that their interests are being watched by them. Even the Milwaukee organ of the "reform gover-nor" La Follette, which used up columns telling its readers how it had started the boodle investigations, was as silent on the case of ex-Build-ing Inspector Mike Dunn as the tomb. It is our contention that the daily press in Milwaukee or any other city is really an abetter of municipal rottenness, because it is never sincere in its efforts to clean up the municipal government. Its motives are not moral ones. It exposes corruption at times because it feels that its readers demand a show in that direction. If such exposures did not produce an increase in subscribers there would be no exposures. The trouble is that most of the papers have an anchor to windward. There is city printing to be secured by standing in, and other plums that are well worth while from the capitalistic standpoint.

The daily capitalist press is the property of the "leading" citizens, the "good" citizens, and naturally reflects the morals of the "good and leading" citizen class. It is that class that produces all the corruption, that gives bribes and corrupts the founts of legislation-what can expect from its organs! Anw we do not expect anything; although it is a duty to puncture their hypocrisy, for there are honest people who get their news from the daily press and who, unwittingly, are misled in their opinions by editorial expression. They are especially misled politically. They swallow anything their newspaper tells them, thinking it is dealing honestly with them.

Mike Dunn, as building inspector, took a bribe of \$1,000 from Col. Gustav Pabst, the head of the big Pabst Brewery, in consideration of permitting the brewing company to erect a building that did not conform to the building laws. When he was tried he resorted to the transparent and unworthy trick of claiming that he turned the bribe over to another official who had in the meantime died. The story did not stick, even though the dead man was unable to put in a denial, and Dunn was And the fact that Pabst went free did not belp Dunn's case in the public eye, for Dunn had been in a scrape before—in the Park Board scandals. Upon being convicted Dunn resigned as building inspector and the mayor accepted the resignation and removed him from office, yet because his successor was not appointed until twenty-three days later, mayor, city attorney, city clerk, treasurer and a majority of the aldermen gladly joined in a combination and gave him his salary for the twenty-three days. What deterrent effect has two grand juries, the first one bringing in over seventy indictments and the other many more, when the gang are doing business at the old stand and officials sworn to serve the people permit and aid one of the very men indicted and concicted to again swindle the city?

Small in dollars and cents, but large in the principle and the disclosures it involves, the Dunn case is typical and educational. While the people trust city government to capitalist politicians the city will be run against their interests and in the interests of "the gang."

The Tammany leaders have a club seats and gained one; the Liberals out for Hearst, whose meteroric rise gained nine seats, while the Cleriand fall politically has been attract-ing the attention of the country. ing the attention of the country.

cals lost three seats. In the new chamber the government have only a majority of 20 instead of one of 26. It looks as if the Democrats had now included:

"The claim of Michael Dumn shows what goes on by official connivance at the city hall," said Ald. Heath to the Tammany leaders. Now the Tammany people will try to prevent Hears's renomination for congress, and may succeed. The whole thing is farcical. Hearst's removal from politics will be no loss to the country. He was a cypher in congress, and has platform boils down to this: Make game of the workingmen.

The following is the result of the Belgian elections: The Socialists had sovered the same had been to the government majority in that body, which was one of 16 being lection, as now only 10. In the Chamber the Socialists last seven the government have only included:

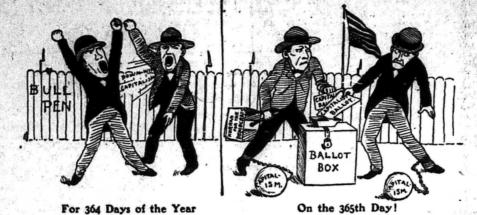
"The claim of Michael Dumn shows what goes on by official connivance at the city hall," said Ald. Heath in the city hall, "said Ald. Heath in the companies on the country of the Socialists had adopted some articles of the Socialist programme. However, the popular vote received by the Socialist party was almost the same as at the last election. While the result may seem disappointing it must not be overlooked that whereas the workers have but one vote each, the rich who are in control of the government party, have two and tive votes each. The opposition profites are pledged to infrom the following its the result of the Belgian elections: The Socialists had seven the one-man-one-vote system, and hence the gain for the Socialists had seven the one-man-one-vote system, and hence the gain for the Socialists had seven the country.

The Dunn claim was passed to get the socialists had seven distinct, and by the time the was entitled to full pay up to the socialists had seven the country.

The Dunn claim was passed to get the socialists had seven the country.

The Dunn claim was passed to get the socialis

THE REAL TROUBLE OUT IN COLORADO.



Doings of the Milwaukee Socialist Aldermen

Socialist Aldermen: Tenth Ward, Albert J. Welch and Frederic Heath; Eleventh Ward, Edmund Melms and Gustave Wild; Twentieth Ward, Emil Seidel and Carl Malewski; Twenty-first Ward, Edward Schranz and H. W. Grantz; Twenty-second Ward, Nicholas Petersen.

Building Inspector Michael Dunn, money. As the state supreme course, who was a cog in the machine of construes the law, no citizen can in Mayor Rose, and the Rose gang terfere after the money in such then voting him a salary grab after council. he had resigned the office. The Socialists arranged to enjoin the city from paying over the money voted by the council, but had to wait till the mayor had either signed or vetoed the measure. The mayor signed the steal, but before the city could be enjoined the city clerk and treasurer hastily helped Dunn to his money, although formally notified that an injunction would be secured. This they had no right to do under a Wisconsin supreme court decision of the year previous, to the follow-

ing effect:

Wisconsin Supreme Court in Kircher Selection and action to restrain the county board of St. Croix County from paying out moneys appropriated by said board without authority of law, says: "Public officers upon whom devolves the duty of disbursing public funds, mays: "Public officers upon whom devolves the duty of disbursing public funds, may rightly refuse to obey legislative commands authorizing or requiring the payment thereof illegally. If such officers, instead of asserting the right of the public, which it is their duty to do, stand, or there is danger of their standing, upon the mere forms of law as a justification for disbursing public funds, at ax payer has no power to interfere and protect his indirect interest by enforcing the right of the public except by a suit in equity to enforce the cause of complaint of the corporation. "Upon public money coming to the wrongful private possession of a person, a cause of action accrues to the public corporation to recover it, but not to any private individual."

The Socialists went into the pa-pers with the matter and called a pecial meeting of the city council for the Wednesday following, pre-senting the following resolutions as the business to be transacted:

the business to be transacted:

WHEREAS: The Common Council at its last regular meeting, held Aug. 8, 1904, by a vote of 24 to 19, allowed one Michael Dunn, ex-inspector of Buildings, to draw his salary for twenty-three days after said Dunn had resigned his office, and after such resigned his office, and after such resignation had been accepted by the Hon. David S. Rose, as Mayor, and

WHEREAS: The said Hon. David S. Rose as Mayor, on the 12th day of August, 1904, officially approved such action of the Common Council in allowing said claim, and

WHEREAS: The City Clerk and Treasurer had been formally notified

ing said claim, and
WHEREAS: The City Clerk and
Treasurer had been formally notified immediately after the mayor's approval, not to pay said claim until an injunction could be obtained restraining such payment, and

The daily papers made big news accounts out of the matter, the fol-lowing interview with Ald. Heath

During the last Milwaukee campaign the Social-Democrats promised a tremendous house-cleaning in the city and citizens by solution instructing the city attorney withholding payment when there is a question of the validity of a question of the validity of a cover money paid him by the city finish up the cases brought before that a question of the validity of a cover money paid him by the city finish up the cases brought before that a question of the validity of a cover money paid him by the city finish up the cases brought before that a question of the validity of a cover money paid him by the city finish up the cases brought before that a question of the validity of a cover money paid him by the city finish up the cases brought before that a question of the validity of a cover money paid him by the city finish up the cases brought before that a question of the validity of a cover money paid him by the city finish up the cases brought before that a question of the validity of a cover money paid him by the city finish up the cases brought before the city and citizens by solution instructing the city attorney to begin suit against Dunn to re-

them) if the electors put enough So-that an injunction would be secured his opinion that the city was liable cial-Democrats into the city council. and requested them not to pay out for the salary, was not present. The election resulted in nine Social- the money until the papers could be "This is a farce comedy," ists being sent to that body, not prepared and served on them. The Ald. Fitzgerald, "what's the use of enough to clean up the city governpapers were ready this forenon, but having a city attorney when you
ment, but enough to show the way I then found that the two "servants won't follow his opinions. They it could be done. One of the office- of the people" had ignored my re- talk about this man's being convict holders indicted and convicted was quest and helped Dunn to the ed. He has not been sentenced yet."

money. As the state supreme court construes the law, no citizen can in-Mayor Rose, and the Rose gang terfere after the money in such a tried to help him by giving him his case is paid over, it is for the city salary after he had been suspended, itself to try to recover it. Hence tried to help him by giving him his case is paid over, it is for the city his citizenship," shouted Ald. Welch salary after he had been suspended, itself to try to recover it. Hence in reply. "He was not even qualialthough another did the work, and the call for a special meeting of the fied to hold office for the time for

> Special Meeting is Held. Composite of Report in Daily Papers.

With a call of the house as an incidental feature, the special meeting of the common council yesterday afternoon [Aug. 17.] resulted in first blood for the Socialists. After it had refused by a vote of 17 to 13 to send to the judiciary committee Ald. Heath's resolution ordering the city attorney to begin suit to recover \$505 paid to former Building Inspector Dunn for services he never performed after and before his conviction of bribery, Ald. Walter succeeded in having the entire subject house. But delayed until next Monday's session were so that the aldermen could look up the law points presented by the So-

cialists President Corcoran was absent and Ald. Stighbauer was made chair-man. Ald. Heath then presented his raised a point of order, noting that resolution, and moved for its im- it was too late. mediate adoption under suspension of the rules. The Social-Democrats fought hard for its passage, Ald. A. Welch, Tenth ward, making one

judiciary committee.

Ald. Welch Speaks for Measure.

Ald. Welch then made an able argument for the measure, citing the Supreme court decisions of Montana and New York to prove

where the course of the crime of bribery on the 20th day of the crime of the crime of bribery on the 20th day of the crime of the crime of the crime of the crime of t

Fitzgerald Goes Down in Defeat.

"Dunn is a criminal; he has loss which he drew his salary.'

A vote was taken on the Fitz gerald motion to refer the matter to the committee on judiciary, and i was lost by 17 to 13, as follows:

Ayes-Barry, Becker, Connelly Deuster, Fitzgerald, Hayes, Koer ner, Lemanski, Pringle, Raetz, Schu macher, Stiglbauer, Szymanski-13

Nays—Braun, Cary, Fiebrantz, Grantz, Heath, Malewsky, Meisenheimer. Melms, Meyer, Petersen Schranz, Scidel, Smith, Stoetzer Walter, Welch, Wild-17.

The session was stormy. When Ald. Fitzgerald saw his motion defeated, he requested a call of the thirty-one aldermen delayed until next Monday's session by giving notice of reconsideration Ferd. W. Keehn was ordered to ar rest the other aldermen and bring them in . Before this could be done Ald. Sebastian Walter, Twenty third ward, moved to raise the call Ald. Welch then

Applause for Social-Democrats.

Ald. Walter then gave notice that would call for a reconsideration of the best speeches heard on the of the vote on the Fitzgerald mo-council floor for months. Ald. "It ought to be indefinitely post-poned," said Ald. Fitzgerald, "but be taken up after the call was raised. post- Weich claimed that nothing could ent the following list especially adapted "but be taken up after the call was raised, for the national campaign: I'll move that it be referred to the but was not sustained. He then appealed from the decision of the chair on the question of having a roll call on taising the call of the house. The chair tried to ignore the appeal, but Ald. Welch insisted.

This was greeted with prolonged applause from the gallery. Ald. Fitzgerald accused the Socialists of packing the galleries. Finally the chair was sustained by a great of the social state. packing the galleries. Finally the chair was sustained by a vote of twenty to eleven. The council adjourned and the matter will be thrashed over again next Monday, when the other aldermen will be forced to go on record.

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(Continued from Page 2.)

gives the key to the compelling motive of all modern sanitary science. When the filthy condition of Havana becomes one of the reasons why the United States government should go to war with Spain, in order to stop the danger attendant upon the infection from yellow fever, it is not so prising that the Factory City has compelled its owners to "clean up" in

That others besides the Social-Democrats have recognized this principle is shown by the following quotation from Mr. Shaw: "These considerations of the public good which dominate the public control of such services as those of light and water can have only small weight in the counsels of a private money-making corporation; and herein lies, perhaps, the most fundamental reason for the municipal assumption of such functions" (page 120).

But there are other causes which have led to the municipalizing of some of those enterprises formerly privately owned and exploited. It has come to pass that our modern manufacturer and business man must have water and light, in large quantities. And when the business community discovers at last that this enterprise which is privately owned and profited by, can be so operated as to furnish cheaper service to the majority of them—and also to help pay their "rates" or taxes—they become enthusiastic advocates of the advantages of municipally owned water works and electric light and gas plants. Nottingham, England furnishes one example of this "municipal trading" as it is sometimes called, since "in the course of five years \$720,000 has been turned into the treasury as the surplus derived from these various undertakings after charges for interest have been adequately met." And we need go no further than Milwaukee to find profits from the water department of the city to the amount of \$200,000 turned over to the 'general fund" -- which can only mean that this was used to reduce the amount of the taxes.

Even in the matter of the destruction of slums it will usually found that the thrifty capitalist has seen a way to make the actual destruction of "valuable property" yield a handsome return somehow. Quoting from Mr. Shaw on this point, we learn that "Glasgow's action was hastened by the fact that several railway companies were seeking access to the heart of the city for great terminal grounds and buildings, and the time seemed especially opportune for a rearrangement and improvement of the streets." And again: "Their operations were very vigorous from 1869 to 1876, and were co-incident with, if not directly the cause of, much house-building and real estate speculation in Glas-(pages 101 and 102.)

But if effective philanthropy has had to wait upon motives of profit, there is more assurance that the lessons learned will be all the more surely carried out in practice in the future. And thus human progress again has its basis and assurance of permanence in the economic facts.

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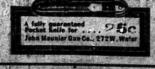
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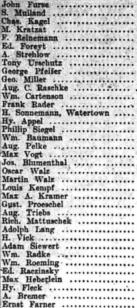
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Milwaukee, Aug. 15, 1904. Fourth Executive Board meeting of

the local quorum.

H. W. Bistorius, chairman.

Mr. Hauser, the secretary of state, informed the E. B. that he had no au-

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thority in complaints against the "Anti-Monopoly League."

The secretor, was instructed to file complaint with the Attorney General in conformity with the advice of Mr. Hauser.

In compliance with the constitution the secretary had procured a Surety Bond, and same was ordered filed with H. W. Bistorius for safe keeping.

The secretary reported on his two meetings with the Central Labor Union of Sheboygan relative to some wrong impressions entertained in that city about certain actions of the twelfth annual convention regarding the conduct of Frank Ira.

nual convention regarding the conduct of Frank Ira.

A resolution from the Cigarmakers' Union No. 323 of Sheboygan sustaining Frank Ira. in suporting with his vote in the common council, a non-union newspaper of Sheboygan was read and on motion the secretary was instructed to answer same and also to secure the cooperation of the International Typographical union in the matter.

The secretary was instructed to secure the assistance of a single man of good character and habits to assist in organizing work in various towns in the state.

On motion it was decided to obtain

certain information about Citizens' Al-liance organizations and have the same published.

Inance organizations and nave the same published.

The secretary was ordered to purchase 400 copies of educational literature and have same distributed to all affiliated organizations.

On motion it was decided to issue a circular on the origin and objects of Citizens' Alliance oragnizations in the hear future.

In compliance with an action of the twelfth annual convention the secretary was instructed to urge the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee to renew its efforts in establishing a Labor Secretaryship. taryship.
The meeting adjourned subject to the

call of the secretary.

Fred. Brockhausen, Secy.

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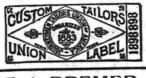
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1.00 .40 1.00 1.00	R. J. Schloeming for organizer expenses 10.00 Riverside Printing Co. 32.05 W. R. Gaylord, 2 M. mile ticket 60.00 W. R. Gaylord for organizer expenses 10.00	Precinct 1 of Town of Lake 3.25 Campaign Fund: E. H. Thomas
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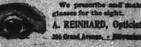
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Branches have been organized in Hartford, Port Washington and Town of Greenfield, during the past

Comrade William Alldridge has

been making an organizing tour through Washington, Dodge, Fond du Lac and Ozaukee Counties. Carl D. Thompson will come to Wisconsin on Sept. 15. Branches wanting a date for him should apply

at once, or they may be too late.

Comrade White, one of the best national organizers in the field, will spend the month of September in Wisconsin. Comrade White is pronounced an excellent speaker by those who have heard him. All branches who went a marker next. branches who want a speaker next month should apply at once for Comrade White's services.

The following Social-l'emocratic conventions have been called: 1st Congresional District, Janesville, Aug. 27, 4th and 5th Congressional Districts, Milwaukee, Sept. 3. 8th Congressional District, Idanitowoo, Aug. 20. 9th Congressional Dis-\$1.00 TO CHICAGO
ROUND TRIP \$1.50
Por Chicago 9 a.m., 4:30 p. m. and 8 p. m.
Aug. 19. Wood County, Vesper, Aug. 19. Wood County, Aug. 19 Aug. 19. Manitowoc County, Mani-towoc, Aug. 20. Rock County, towor, Aug. 20. Rock County, Janesville, Aug. 20. Douglas Coun-ty, Superior, Aug. 23.

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STATE OF WISCONSIN,

COUNTY COURT-IN PROBATE. In the Matter of the Estate of August

Letters testamentary on the Estate of Auguste library Deceased.

Letters testamentary on the Estate of Luguste Richan, late of the City of Milvaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, detected by this Courty granted to Minnie Itehan by this Courty.

IT IS ORDERED, That the time from the late hereof until and including the first needing of February A. D. 1905, be and he same is bereby faxed as the time within which all creditors of the said Auguste liebau, deceased, shall present their claims or examination and allowance.

or eramination and allowance.

IT 18 PURTHER ORDERED, That all laims and demands of all persons against hie said Auguste Riebau, deceased, be extimised and adjusted before this Court, at to Court Room in the Court House, in the lity of Milwaukee, in said County, at the equiar term thereof appeliated to be held in the first Tuesday of May 1906, and all reditors are hereby notified thereof.

creditors are hereby notified thereof.

IT 15 FURTHER ORDERED. That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above the control of the c Dated this 2nd day of August 1904."

PAUL D. CARPENTER.

RICHARD ELSNER Attorney of Bstate.

-County Court -In Probate County,—County Court.—In ground.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular
erm of this Court to be held in the County.
Court Room at the Court House in the
lity of Milwauker, Wis., on the first Tueslay of October A. D. 1904, at 9 o'clock
M. the following matter will be heard:
The application of Norma Roesen and

Dated this 3rd day of August 1904.

By the Court: PAUL D. CARPENTER

DR. THEODOR BURMEISTER.
Attorney for Petitioners

SHERIFF'S SALE. 0. 5143

STATE OF WISCONSIN-SUPERIOR COURT-MILWAUKEE COUNTY. Caroline Wohlgemuth and Pred Wohlge-

Dina Kreiter, Brast Kreiter, her husband nd Louis Griewisch, Defendants. Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale.

By virtue of and pursuant to a judgment of said Siperior Court, in the above entitled action, which as entered day 23, 1903, I shall expose found acted May 23, 1903, I shall expose found action which action, is the hall of the court house, near the south door frontier on the park, in the Seventh Ward of the City of Milwauket, in said County, on

Monday, the 12th day of September 1901, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, all the following described morrzaged predicted to raise the amount of the substitution of Lots numbered one (1) and Two (2), in Block numbered Two (2), in Adams' Substitution of Lots numbered Thirtylour (24) Thirtylour (24) Thirtylour (24) Interpret (28) and part of Lo. numbered Two (3), in Adams' Substitution in the North East Villaims S

Cown Copies by the Cown Crier.

There are men in the city council ing for it in Judge Ludwig's court! supposed to be representing the As a matter of fact there are plenty city's interests, who will help on any of decisions in favor of the eight

City Attorney Runge's conduct in the Eight Hour injunction case is most astonishing, or would be, if anyohe supposed for a moment that he were really a lawyer, in the full will not only be able to build the meaning of that term. Word now goes out from the city attorney's office that all the decisions are against the eight hour proposition and that he will be unable to do much fight-

and Casinut Sis. Whis held,
Sheridan Lane.
THIRD WARD BRANCH meets second
and fourth Fridays at 298 Milwaukes st.
Frank Herrberg, Secy., 293 Milwaukes st.
FOURTH WARD BRANCH meets each first
and third Thursday at 428 'owier st.
B. H. Eleming, Jr., Secy., 136 7th st.
FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first
and third Thursday, Sp. n. at 325 Washington at Frad. Witte, Sc. r., 469 Greeklunh gt. rascality against the city treasury, hour day on city work and knowing if they can only get an "opinion" this the Todd company of Youngsby the city attorney to give them town, O., which has the contract for countenance. And then there are the twenty million gallon pump, will the "grey wolves"—but we are not quite ready to name them yet.

City Attorney Pumpe's conduct in many he and the first will be a hot.



Gratta Mallard with Cherry Blossoms at the Star Theater

STAR THEATER.

The Star Theater will present during the coming week the "Cherry Blossoms" Burlesquers, one of the best burlesque companies which money can procure. Each member has been secured for his or her fitness of production and distribution. A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed. (Webster's Dictionary.) ness for parts in the two side-split ting burlesques. It goes without saying that the 'Cherry Blossoms' ting burlesques. It goes without an entirely new basis, by substituting saying that the 'Cherry Blossoms' have more funy comedians and have more funy comedians and large the processor of human industry. (Worcester's Dictionary.)

ganization.

Machinists' Loge No. 30 meet in special session next Tuesday evening at National hall, to plan its work for Labor Day. The Machinists according to the products of labor and capital day will have a float in the parade representing the Colorado bull-pen. Great preparations are being made also by other unions.

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